

The Calcutta Monthly Journal

Vol. 30, 31

1817

S. Das.
Librarian

Uttarpara Joykrishna Public Library
Govt. of West Bengal

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA: FEB 3. 1817. [No. 268.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
JANUARY 30, 1817.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FOR WILLIAM: JANUARY 10, 1817

1 His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having reason to believe, that the period to which the duration of Saddlery with the Cavalry, on this Establishment, is limited, would admit of extension without any detriment to the public service, or unreasonable expectation from the Officers drawing the established allowance for keeping the same in repair, is pleased to modify the Regulations on this subject and to direct, that the Saddlery of the Cavalry of this army shall be renewed at the public expence, only once in 8 years, instead of once in 5 years, as directed by General Orders of 8th April, 1793.

2 The Saddlery at present in use with the army, will accordingly be expected to last, until the expiration of the former period, from the date of its having been received from store, and is to be kept immediately in a state of perfect repair, by Officers in charge of Troops.

3 His Lordship in Council is pleased to extend the Regulations for the renewal of the Saddlery of the Cavalry, to the Gun Harness in use with the Horse Artillery, and with the Galleys attached to Regiments of Dragoons or Cavalry; but as Harness, from the nature of the service, is more liable to accidents than Saddlery, a new set of harness will be furnished at the public expence, once in 6 years. The Saddles and Bridles however, will be renewed only once in 8 years, as directed for the Cavalry.

4 Saddlery lost or destroyed in action or by unavoidable accident, during the course of the public service, will be replaced as heretofore from the public stores, and country Saddlery or Harness, which in the emergencies of service may occasionally require to be issued, are not to be considered as affected by the present rules, which are only applicable to those descriptions of stores which are of English manufacture. Country Saddlery or Harness will therefore be renewed from the public stores, whenever it becomes unserviceable, which is to be ascertained by Committees of Survey, in the usual manner.

5. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to establish the following Regulations, for the supply and renewal of Buff Accoutrements, and of Pouches to the Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry on this Establishment.

1st. Complete sets of Buff Accoutrements, consisting of 1 Bayonet Belt, 1 Pouch Belt, and 1 Slung, in a set, for the European and Native Infantry, and the same for the Artillery, or 1 Sword Belt as the case may require, and 1 Pouch and Carbine Belt, in one, and 1 Sword Belt in a set for the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, will be issued to Corps from the public stores, once in ten years, and a complete set of Pouches once in five years, (the wooden and tin boxes of the old ones being returned into store) the same being immediately maintained in an efficient and serviceable state, on the Allowance drawn by Officers in Command of Troops and Companies, or the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements.

2d. Accoutrements unavoidably lost or destroyed in action, or by accidents of the public service, satisfactorily accounted for, will be replaced from the public stores, as heretofore.

3d. An allowance of one Europe Buff Hide per annum, will be made to each Troop or Company during the time the first set of Buff Accoutrement may be in wear; but on the issue of the 2d set, this allowance will cease, and the old Buff Belts and Slings, are to be retained with Corps for occasional repairs. The Buff Accoutrements now in use, are to be considered subject to the foregoing Regulations, with reference to the period, when they were issued.

6. It will be the duty of all Officers in Command of Divisions and Stations, or of Corps of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, under the Regulations now published, to ascertain by frequent and minute inspections, that the Saddlery harness equipments, and Accoutrements of their respective Corps, are maintained in a perfectly efficient and serviceable state, by the Officers drawing the allowance for that purpose, and his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council accordingly enjoins, on the part of all Commanding Officers, a particular attention to this most important duty.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 17, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion

26TH REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Ensign George Snow Blundell to be Lieutenant, vi Percival, struck off, date of rank 17th January, 1817.

Cornet Robert Lindsay Anstruther, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Captain Orrock of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders, bearing date the 23d February last, on account of his health, is extended to six months beyond the time therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCEL. CY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 17, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that the *Principal* Surgeon attached to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, shall hereafter be designated Superintending Surgeon, and that his rank and functions shall in all respects be the same as those of the other Superintending Surgeons on this Establishment.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 17, 1817.

Doubts appearing to have been entertained of the right of Corps or Detachments encamped in the vicinity of a fixed Cantonment to draw Extra Batta after the period of their arrival altho' such Corps or Detachments have not appeared in General Orders as appointed to occupy such Cantonment; and as much inconvenience, if not detriment to the public service, might ensue on occasions of emergency from any demur in the Pay Department to disburse such Extra Batta and the authorized allowances to marching Establishments of Corps placed in such situation; His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to direct, that in future, on any similar case occurring, the Pay Department shall in the first place discharge the Pay Abstracts, although containing Charges that may appear doubtful, and afterwards refer such points for decision thro' the prescribed channel.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 17, 1817

The Head Quarters of the Presidency division having been fixed in Fort William, the Regulations of the Service, contained in Minutes of Council of the 12th August, 1796, which grants superior Batta to Officers Commanding two or more Battalions or Corps, and, if such Officer be Commandant of a Battalion, which also gives the next senior Officer in that Corps, a little to superior Batta, is extended to the Cantonment at Barrackpore; and to have effect from the 11th September last.

J. YOUNG,

Offg Sec to Govt. Mil Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 21, 1817.

The circumstances which prevented the immediate reduction of the Volunteer Battalions, lately returned from Java, no longer existing; the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that the 1th, 5th, 6th and Light Infantry Volunteer Battalions shall be reduced from the 1st Proximo, up to which date all arrears of Pay and Allowances due to the Officers and Men are to be discharged. The directions given in Government General Orders of the 18th October last, respecting the European Officers rejoining their Corps by water, the gratuity of one month's Pay and full Batta to the Native Officers and Men, the selection of Corps and the leave of absence, with the grant of half Batta during the authorized period of Furlough, are to be considered as applicable to the present occasion.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such further Orders as may be necessary, to give effect to the arrangement.

J. YOUNG,

Offg Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 21, 1817

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, advertent to the frequency of Officers on leave or Furlough, taking their passage on Ships, which are not formally dispatched by an Agent on the part of Government; is pleased to direct, that the Furloughs of Officers proceeding to Europe, shall in future be considered to commence from the date on which the Pilot quits the Ship on which they may have embarked.

2. This Regulation is to be equally applicable to all Ships, whether belonging to the Honorable Company, or to Private or Foreign Traders

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 21, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain J. W. Taylor, of the 14th Native Infantry, to be Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle, in the room of Captain W. R. Gilbert, resigned.

Captain W. R. Gilbert, 15th Native Infantry, to be a Member of the Board of Superintendence for the improvement of the Breed of Cattle, in the room of Captain J. W. Taylor, appointed Secretary to that Board

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 21, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Moust, of the Corps of Engineers, who, by General Orders of the 19th November 1813, was appointed to superintend the Repairs of the Fort at Fort Marlboro' shall be relieved from the command of the Troops at that Station by the next Senior Officer on the spot; and shall be permitted to rejoin his Corps in Bengal as soon as the works on which he is immediately employed, shall have been completed.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 21, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Sawers, to be a Presidency Surgeon, from the 16th ultimo, in the room of Mr. Shoolbred, who has proceeded to Europe.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 21, 1817.

1. Brevet Col George Humbery Pine, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors, to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

2. Captain John Staples Harriott, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough on account of his private affairs.

3. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Paterson of the 4th Regiment of N. I. Cavalry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Canton, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 10th July 1815, for seven months, is altered to a Furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health, commencing from the date of the departure of the Honorable Company's Ship Castle Huntley, on which he has taken his passage from Canton.

4. Cornet Frederick Perret, of the 5d Regiment of Native Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Java, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

5. The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 17th October, 1815, to Captain Wilkinson of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, is extended to five months beyond the time therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 21, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

11TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Ensign Charles Thynne Thomas to be Lieutenant, from the 20th January 1817, vice Otte, dec.

His Lordship in Council was pleased to appoint, in the Territorial Department, on the 10th instant, Lieutenant Thomas Young of the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, to superintend the construction of a Cutchery, proposed to be erected at Degrah.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1817. 8.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 21, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. Bryant of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to be Judge Advocate General, in the room of Lieut. Colonel C. Fagan, who has obtained permission to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Captain Bryant's appointment is to have effect from the date of the final dispatch of the ship Lady Campbell, on which Lieutenant Colonel Fagan has taken his passage.

W. H. YOUNG,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that before the loading on board of any Ship or Vessel, of any of the following Goods, Merchandizes and Commodities: namely SUGAR, TOBACCO, COTTON WOOL, INDIGO, GINGER, FUSTICK, or other DYING-WOOD, RICE, MOLASSES or COPPER-ORE, of the growth, production, or manufacture of any of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, or of any of the Provinces, Districts, or Places, which have been, and are annexed and made subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or any of His Majesty's British Plantations in Asia,—security will be received from the Master of such Ship or Vessel to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, by Bond, with two Sureties, being persons of known Residence and Ability, within the Town of Calcutta,—with condition (amongst other things,) that if any of the Goods, Merchandizes, or Commodities therein enumerated and described, shall be laden in, or on board the said Ship or Vessel, the said Ship or Vessel shall carry all such of the said Goods, Merchandizes and Commodities, as shall be so laden in and on board of the same, to the Ports (if in Asia,) for which she is originally bound, or to some one of His Majesty's British Plantations in Asia, within the limits of the Trade of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, to which the same may be lawfully carried, and there unload, and put on shore the same; and if to a Port in Great Britain or Ireland, then to such Port or to some other Port in Great Britain, or Ireland, to which the same may be lawfully carried, and there unload and put on shore the same.

C. D'OYLY;

Actg. Col. G. C.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR ;

The interest naturally excited by the great navigation question now pending, a question so widely affecting the mercantile interests of this community, has led me to examine with some attention the several acts of parliament and legal decisions which have been considered to bear on it; and as it appears to me that in all which has been hitherto written and published on the subject in this country, the main points on which the decision of the question must ultimately turn, have either been overlooked or very imperfectly brought into view, I shall be pardoned, I trust, for offering such observations as have occurred to me in the course of my enquiries, though at the hazard of committing the blunders, from which no unlearned writer who ventures to engage in a technical discussion can hope to be exempt.

The provisions of the Act of the 12 Car 2 c 18 (commonly called the Navigation Act,) which substantially concern the plantation trade and the interests of the British possessions abroad, may be considered as mainly comprized in Sections 1st, 3d, 4th, 18th and 19th of that Statute.

Of these, the 1st, 18th and 19th are the only Sections, on which any question can well arise with reference to the commerce of this country. The 3d and 4th Sections indeed are properly speaking mere municipal regulations of Great Britain and her immediate dependencies. By the former, it is enacted, that no goods or the growth, production or manufacture of Africa, Asia or America or any part thereof (whether the same be a British settlement or otherwise) shall be imported into Great Britain, Ireland or Wales, the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, on any but British-built ships, owned by British subjects, and whereof the Master and three-fourths of the Mariners are also British subjects; while by the latter, the importation of goods of foreign growth or manufacture on ships so built, owned and navigated, is prohibited, except only from the place or places of their said growth or manufacture, or from those ports where the said goods only can or usually have been first shipped for transportation. By a subsequent provision of the same act, East-India commodities are specifically exempted from the full operation of the section last quoted, and are permitted to be imported from any of the usual places of lading to the southward and eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, although the same may not be the very places of their growth. But with this exception, and subject to such modifications as this part of the law may have undergone from subsequent acts of the legislature,

It has never, I believe, been doubted, but that the restrictions imposed by these two sections (the 3d and 11th) of the Navigation act, equally apply to the importation of goods the growth or manufacture of the British territories in India, as to that of any other foreign produce.

The 1st Section of the Act is differently circumstanced, the same being for the express regulation of the trade to and from His Majesty's possessions abroad. By this section it is enacted, that "no goods or commodities whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any lands, islands, plantations or territories to His Majesty belonging or in his possession, or which may hereafter belong unto or be in the possession of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in Asia, Africa or America," in any but British ships, or be navigated as above-mentioned. It is admitted on all hands, that a practical relaxation of this part of the law, in as far as it may be applicable to the trade of foreign nations with the British territories in India, has prevailed for a long series of years: so much so indeed, that until the decision of Lord Kenyon in 1798, to which the Recorder of Bombay has referred in giving judgment in the case of the *Ernaud*, it appears to have been a matter of doubt, whether the clause in question applied to the East India Trade at all. It must however be acknowledged, that the terms of the act are in this part as comprehensive as can well be imagined. And after the decision in question, and the act of the 37 Geo 3, c. 117, which was passed in consequence, expressly repealing the 12 Car. 2, c. 18, in far as regard the trade between foreign Countries and States in amity with his Majesty and the British possessions in India, and authorizing the Court of Directors to frame such regulations for the said trade as might appear to them most conducive to the interests and prosperity of the said possessions and of the British empire, it were presumptuous in me to argue, that the trade carried on in foreign ships to the British ports in India, or at least to those British ports to which the laws of England had in other respects been extended, was never a prohibited trade within the meaning of the Navigation Act.

It is not however under the 1st Section of that Act, but under the 18th and 19th Sections, that the ship *Ernaud* has been condemned. And it is by the novel and unexpected application of these two Sections to the trade carried on in British ships between port and port to the eastward of the Cape, that so much uneasiness and alarm have been justly excited for the existing commercial interests of the country at large. By the first of these clauses it is enacted, that "no Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Indigos, Ginger, Fustick or other Dyeing wood of the growth, production or manufacture of any English plantations in America, Asia or Africa, shall be shipped, carried, conveyed or transported from any of the said English plantations to any land, island, territory dominion, port or place, whal-

"never, other than to such English plantations as do belong to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, or to the Kingdom of England or Ireland, or Principality of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed." The following section provides, that for every ship trading to or from any of the said *English plantations*, bond to the above effect shall be given, and subsequent statutes have extended the prohibition to other articles of commerce besides those above enumerated, but without in any way material altering or modifying the prohibition itself, the whole of which is substantially to be found in the clause which I have just quoted.

Now, there are two remarkable particulars, in which this part of our Navigation laws is distinguished from that which has been adjudged to attend to the British possessions in the East Indies. In the 1st place; the restriction of the privilege of trade to ships British-owned and navigated by British subjects, is declared to extend to all trade to or from any *lands, islands, plantations or territories* belonging to the Crown, in Asia, Africa or America; while the prohibition relative to the exportation of the goods enumerated in Sec. 18. of the Navigation act, restraining the conveyance of such goods to any but a British port, applies exclusively to goods of the growth or manufacture of some *English plantation*, and shipped from some *English plantation*.—Secondly; the 1st Section of the Navigation act, as well as all other passages of the Navigation laws, which have been hitherto held applicable to the trade of this Country, have a prospective operation, being declared to extend, not only to all *lands, islands, plantations and territories* belonging to his Majesty at the time when such laws were passed, but to all "*which may hereafter belong unto or be in the possession of His Majesty, his heirs or successors,*" while no such prospective operation is any where given to the restriction with respect to the exportation of goods the growth or manufacture of the *English plantations*.—Nor can it with any reason be contended, that these distinctions are merely formal or accidental.—They appear to me to be quite consonant with the general spirit of our navigation laws; and I have no doubt, but that they were specifically intended and contemplated by the framers of the act of the 12 Car. 2, who may be presumed to have seen and understood, that a system of monopoly, which might be sufficiently well adapted to the peculiar situation, wants and character of the only considerable English plantations then in being, (the plantations in North America and the West Indies,) might yet be wholly inapplicable to the circumstances of a great foreign country, ancient, wealthy and civilized, should any such by conquest or otherwise come into his Majesty's possession at any future period. The same distinctions accordingly pervade all the respective subsidiary statutes, which have been made, to amend, explain or enforce these two great branches of our Navigation code.

From the above premises, I should conceive, it may pretty fairly be deduced; First, that although the British possessions in the East Indies may be "lands, islands or territories to his Majesty belonging," within the meaning generally of the Navigation act, yet if they be not also "*English plantations*," they do not come within the meaning of the 18th and 19th sections of that act; Secondly, that even admitting the said possessions to be now "*English plantations*" within the meaning generally of the Navigation act, yet they do not come within the meaning of those specific sections, unless they were *English plantations in the year 1660*, when the act of the 12 Car. 2 was passed.

On the first of these points, it would be thought, that every English territory abroad was necessarily an English "*plantation*." In the absence of any legal definition, the meaning of the term "*plantation*" must be determined, I apprehend, by the common usage of language; and, according to that usage, I need hardly say, that the word has a specific signification, limited to countries where there subsists a particular state of society. A plantation or colony is defined (and perhaps not improperly) by Littleton to be "*a place where people are sent to dwell; or a company of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for their tillage.*" An *English plantation*, according to this definition, is a place where English subjects are sent to dwell; or it may be more accurately described, as a *Country colonized and planted by English subjects*. This acceptation of the term I find pretty distinctly recognized in the preamble to that part of the act of the 13. Car. 2 c. 7 which relates to the plantation trade, and which may be considered indeed as affording a legal definition of that particular class of territories to which the name of "*plantation*" is intended to be applied by the Navigation laws. It is as follows: "*And in regard his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas are inhabited and people by his subjects of this his Kingdom of England; for the maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependence upon it, and rendering them yet more advantageous unto it in the further employment and increase of English shipping and seamen; vent of English woollen and other manufactures and commodities, rendering the navigation to and from the same more cheap, and making this Kingdom a staple, not only of the commodities of those plantations, but also of the commodities of other countries and places for the supplying of them; and it being the usage of other nations to keep their plantation trade to themselves:*"—and so forth. From the above, as well as from the nature and spirit of all the prior and subsequent enactments relative to the plantation trade, it is obvious, indeed, that the legislature had immediately in view the regulation only of the trade of the West India and North American colonies, or of other societies similarly constituted. And, in further illustra-

tion of this position, I may observe, that the Statute of the 7 and 8 Gul. 3. c. 22, which was expressly enacted for the purpose of giving further effect to the Navigation act, is limited in its most important clauses, and particularly in its provision relative to the registry of ships built in the plantations, to "His Majesty's plantations in America" only.

If there be any person disposed to contend for a larger signification to the term "Plantation," than that which I have assigned to it, I shall be glad to learn from him, to what precise extent and in what case, he considers the term to apply. If it be a general word applicable to every territory which may at any time devolve to the crown by conquest or cession, then are the islands of Malta and Heligoland English plantations; and upon the same principle, if the kingdom of France were to be conquered by the British arms and permanently annexed to the British empire, France also, I presume, would become forthwith an English plantation!

But if in any case there be a legitimate ground of distinction between "a territory belonging to His Majesty" and an "English plantation," that distinction must a fortiori be peculiarly applicable to the case of the British possessions in the East Indies, which are uniformly described as "*territories*" in all the acts of Parliament relating to the affairs of India, and to which the term "plantation" has in no instance, I believe, by those acts been applied, and which not only are *not* "inhabited and peopled by His Majesty's subjects of his kingdom of England," nor colonized or planted by such subjects, but to which English subjects are prohibited by law from resorting, except under the special licence, and during the sufferance of a chartered Company, which has been invested with certain exclusive privileges of trade, and to which the internal government of the country has been entrusted by the legislature.

Into the nature of the different tenures by which our several territorial possessions in this country have successively come under our dominion, it is not necessary to my present purpose to enquire. It is sufficient to know, that in acquiring the rights of sovereignty over them, we became masters of a great and populous country, inhabited and cultivated from time immemorial by various nations of men, attached to their own peculiar customs and laws, considerably advanced in wealth and civilization, and connected with the other neighbouring nations of Asia to the east and west by various commercial and other relations. That, immediately on the right of sovereignty accruing to us, those relations should have been *ipso facto* extinguished, and extensive Kingdoms and States, where there was not an English land-holder to be found, should have dwindled at once into an English plantation, subject to the whole system of restriction and monopoly which had been devised for that particular species of dependency, seems to be a proposition so monstrous, and so utterly at variance with the first principles of

justice and of public policy; that one is apt to wonder how it should ever have come even by implication to be entertained.

So much for the first point, on which the question relative to the applicability of the 18th and 19th Sections of the Navigation act to the trade of this country appears to me to turn.—The second I shall dismiss very shortly. I have supposed, for the sake of argument, that the British possessions in India are at this moment English plantations within the meaning generally of the Navigation act; and, even after that point shall have been granted, I still contend, that they cannot be brought within the meaning of the 18th and 19th Sections of that act, unless they were English plantations at the time when the act was passed. Now, how does the act stand, on this head? The Navigation act was passed in the year 1660; at which time, I believe I am correct in asserting, that Great Britain had no territorial possessions whatever in the East Indies. The first acquisition of the Crown in India was the settlement of Bombay, which was ceded to Charles the Second by his marriage treaty with the Infanta of Portugal on the 23d of June 1661, the year after that in which the Navigation act was passed. If the premises therefore with which I set out be correct; goods of the growth or manufacture of the British territories in India must on both grounds be without the meaning and operation of the 18th and 19th Sections of the Statute in question.

I am aware it has been said, that by a series of concurrent decisions of the Courts of Law in England since the year 1798 it has been settled, that the British possessions in India are "plantations" within the meaning of the Navigation act. But this, I believe, will be found to be a mistake. I have looked with some attention into all the cases which have been cited; and I observe that, without any exception, the decisions in question proceed on the 1st Section of the act of the 12. Car. 2. or else on the 6th Section of the 15 Car. 2.* the terms of which are equally comprehensive with those of the former. For the purpose of all these decisions it was quite sufficient, that the countries to which they applied should be "territories to his Majesty belonging." It was not necessary, either that they should have been English plantations in 1660,* or that they should be English plantations at all. That point, if I be not greatly mistaken, has not only never been decided but has never even come into question, until the late judgment in the case of the *Ernauld*, by which the 18th and 19th Sections of the Navigation act have for the first time been held applicable to the trade of India. And as the Court at Bombay on that occasion, if we may venture to rely on the published report of its proceedings, ap-

* The only one of the decisions cited, which proceeds on this act, is that of *Grey & Lloyd* in 1811, 4 Taunt. 136: and as the question in that case turned entirely on the state of the law at the Cape of Good Hope, it still remains as much as ever a point to be determined, whether the act of the 15 Car. 2. extends to the territorial possessions of Great Britain in the East Indies.

appears to have gone on the presumption that the law was already settled by the concurrent decisions of the Courts in England, without having its attention called to the particular points in which, as I have endeavoured to shew, the 18th and 19th Sections of the Navigation act stand distinguished from the other parts of our Navigation code, the same weight can hardly attach to its decision which under other circumstances would undoubtedly have belonged to so respectable an authority.

The above observation equally applies to the preambles of the East India Ships Register Act and other Statutes, which have been adduced as clarificatory on the part of the Legislature, of the applicability of the Navigation laws to the trade of this country: for all those preambles have reference exclusively to the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act, and have no reference, at all to those of the 18th or 19th Sections.

There is still, however, another point of view, in which the general question regarding the applicability of these clauses of the Navigation act to goods the produce of the British territories in India, may be considered. It is, I believe, an acknowledged principle of our law, and one of universal application, that with respect to conquered or ceded countries, that have already "laws of their own," the King may indeed change those laws: but "till he does actually change them, the ancient laws of the country remain in force, and the law of England has no authority or authority there." Now, it is certainly true, that the law of England has been extended by Charter to the three principal British factories on the continent of India, and to British subjects in all parts of the Company's dominions: and it may therefore follow, that the Navigation Act applies to the trade of those factories and subjects, in so far as its terms and provisions can be construed to affect them. But neither by royal proclamation, nor by any act of the legislature, have the laws of England generally or the Navigation Act in particular ever been extended to the territories without the limits of the three factories in question, or to the produce or Native population of these territories. Of the staples enumerated in the 18th section of the Navigation Act, which are usually exported from Bengal, no part whatever, I believe, is grown or manufactured within the bounds of the Mithila ditch: and (the article of Indigo excepted) no part is grown or manufactured by British subjects, in any part of the country. The terms of the act, however, have reference only to the *source* from which the several enumerated articles of produce are derived, and not to the *persons* (whether British subjects or otherwise) by whom these articles may have been grown or manufactured. Let me ask then, how goods of the growth and manufacture of a territory to which the Navigation Act has never been extended, of a territory which is governed to this day by the ancient laws and usages of the people by whom it is inhabited and cultivated, can, consistently with the above principle of our law, be construed to be of the

growth and manufacture of an English plantation, within the meaning and subject to the restrictions of the Navigation Act.

I should trespass a great deal too much, and I am persuaded unncecessarily, on your patience and that of your readers, were I to attempt extending this discussion to all the points arising out of the long series of statutes for the regulation of the affairs of the East India Company, which have been considered to bear on the question now at issue. But the provisions of the Act of the 54 Geo. 3. c. 31, commonly called the "Circuitous Trade Act," appear to me to be so utterly incompatible with those of 18th and 19th Sections of the Act of the 12 Car. 2. c. 18. supposing the latter to extend to India; and the nature and extent of this inconsistency appears, if I may judge from a publication in one of the newspapers of last week, to be so imperfectly understood, that I cannot resist the temptation of saying a few words on the subject. The act in question sets out with reciting the provisions of the Act of the 53 of the King 1. 5, whereby, among ~~other~~ things, it "is permitted to any of His Majesty's subjects, in common with the East India Company, to import into Great Britain or Ireland, in ships navigated according to law, any goods the produce or manufacture of any of the countries within the limits of the Company's Charter, which could or might then or at any time or times thereafter be legally imported." The act then goes on to declare, among other things that it shall be lawful to trade, in any ship or vessel navigated as aforesaid, in any voyage from any ports or places within the limits of the said Company's Charter to the United Kingdom, to and at any intermediate ports, places and countries between such limits and the said United Kingdom other than and except the colonies or plantations of His Majesty, in Asia, and at the Cape of Good Hope and island of St. Helena, in the manner as by a previous clause of the same act it had been permitted to such ships to trade at such ports and places on their outward voyage; that is, "to discharge the whole or any part of the cargo of any such ship or vessel at any such intermediate ports, places or countries as aforesaid, and in the prosecution of any such circuitous voyage, to take on board any other goods," &c. which can be legally carried from such intermediate ports, &c. to the United Kingdom. Now, it will not, I presume, be denied, that "Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indigoes, Ginger, Fustick and other dying woods," or among the articles of merchandize which may be legally imported into the United Kingdom. How then is a person proceeding with a cargo composed of such articles from Calcutta to the port of London, to avail himself of the privilege conferred by this statute, and at the same time to conform to the provisions of the 18th and 19th Sections of the Navigation Act? By the latter, we are told, he is required to give bond, that not a bale of his cargo shall be landed any where but in one of His Majesty's plantations, or in some part of England, Ireland or Wales, or at the Town of Berwick upon Tweed; while by the Cir-

Circuitous Trade Act, he is expressly permitted to unload the whole of this very cargo at any intermediate port in the course of his voyage, *except only his Majesty's plantations in America!* He may thus violate the provisions of the Circuitous Trade Act, while he is merely fulfilling the obligation expressed in his bond; and he cannot possibly take the benefit of those provisions in any one particular, without forfeiting this same bond!

In this examination, I have hitherto purposely kept out of the question, the provisions of the 6th Section of the Act of the 15. Car. 2. c. 7, which forms another distinct branch of our Navigation system. By this Statute it is enacted, that no commodity of the growth or manufacture of Europe shall be imported into any "land, island, plantation, colony, territory or place to his Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong unto or be in the possession of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in Asia, Africa or America," but what shall be shipped in England, Wales or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, in English ships, navigated according to law, "and which shall be carried directly thence to the said lands, islands, plantations, colonies, territories or places, and from no other place or places whatsoever."

The terms of the above clause, it will be observed, are as large as those which occur in the 1st Section of the Act of the 12 Car. 2. c. 18, or even if possible larger. And, absurd as the consequences would be with reference to the present circumstances of this country, it certainly did appear to me, when I first gave my attention to the statute in question, that a ship taking in Europe goods at Calcutta (for instance,) and conveying them to Bombay, might come within the danger of the penalties therein enacted:—although the Circuitous Trade Act would have protected the same vessel in performing precisely the same voyage, if she had originally loaded the goods in England, and had not landed them in Calcutta;—and although I am not aware, that any vessel belonging to a Native of this country could be made liable to forfeiture, for the conveyance of Europe goods from Chittagong (for instance) to Coinga, or from any one port to another without the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Courts.

I believe however, it is a received rule in the construction of all acts of Parliament, that "the preamble of the act is, as it were, a key to the knowledge of it, and to open the intent of the makers of the act." The preamble to the 6th Section of the Act of the 15 Car. 2, I have already given at length; and, if the terms of the law itself are to be construed by that preamble, I should certainly say, that no "lands, islands, territories or places" can be within its meaning, except such as, like his Majesty's plantations, "are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of his kingdom of England," and to whose situation the objects of policy set forth in that preamble have an apparent and natural relation.

I shall take leave of this most important subject, by merely advertiug to two other general rules, which it may not be amiss to bear in mind, in applying the Navigation laws to the class of cases under discussion.

One is; that " If an Act of Parliament is dubious, long usage " may be good to expound it by; and the meaning of things " spoken and written must be as hath been constantly received." The other is; that " If there arise out of any Act of Parlia- " ment collaterally, any absurd consequences, manifestly con- " tradictory to common reason, the Judges are in decency to " conclude that these consequences were not fore seen by the " Parliament, and the Act is, with regard to those collateral con- " sequences, void."

I am, Sir,

Yours Constant Reader,

HERMES.

The *Eugenia*, Capt. Tyrer, from Batavia the 26th of November, and *Aleppe* the 16th of December; and the *Bombay Merchant*, Capt. Rowe, from Penang; the 10th ultimo, have arrived in the river.

The weather during the last week has undergone a very sudden change in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Southerly winds have prevailed—the atmosphere has been cloudy—the temperature much warmer than heretofore—and on Saturday evening, after thunder and lightening, there was a considerable fall of rain.

On Monday last an elegant entertainment was given at Dum-Dum, by the Officers of the Artillery to a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen. We understand that several families from Calcutta were present on the occasion—and that dancing was kept up with as much spirit, as has been evinced at any of the Assemblies of the season.

Mr. HARRIS's last Subscription Ball on Wednesday last was brilliantly attended; and we understand that the management and arrangement of these entertainments, have afforded so much satisfaction, that some of the principal Ladies of the Settlement have expressed a desire to promote a Subscription, for

at their Assembly, in the nature of a "Benefit Ball." Under their patronage, we learn, that Mr. HASTIE is about to circulate a Subscription paper, which we trust, will have the effect of rewarding those exertions, which he has manifested in his useful and well conducted department.

The Chouringhee Theatre will be again opened on Thursday the 15th instant. The "Old Maid" and "Killing no Murder" are in rehearsal.

The Case of the Vessel *Dispatch*, which has been seized for having on board Sugar and other Articles the produce of Bengal, before the owner had entered into a Plantation Bond, in compliance with the 12 C. r. 2d c. 18. is likely to be argued on the Instance Side of the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next. One of our Contemporaries, following the example of a Bombay Journalist, has published several elaborate letters on this momentous question: but as the matter is likely to be discussed, and considered, in its proper place, we shall abstain from offering any observations on the subject. We are, however, glad to find, that the point, will so speedily be determined; for, if the judgement of the Supreme Court, shall be conformable with the recent decision at Bombay, it will afford an early opportunity to those who are interested in the Commercial prosperity of British India, to apply to the legislature, for an immediate repeal or modification of law, which must be productive of the most mischievous consequences to the local government as well as to individuals. In the interim, and to guard against the possibility of further seizure, the Supreme Government has issued a notification, that before the loading on board of any vessel, of any "Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Ginger, Fustick, or other Dying Wood, Rice, Molasses or Copper-Ore," of the growth, production or manufacture of any of the Provinces, Districts or Places subject to the Presidency of Bengal or any of His Majesty's British Plantations in Asia,—security must be given, in compliance with the Statutes in that behalf made and provided. A copy of this notification will be

found in the preceding pages. On this interesting and important subject, we shall only add, that a Gentleman now at this Presidency, who formerly traded to the West Indies, when about to proceed on a voyage to this Country, applied at the proper office in London, and proposed to enter into the like Bond, which he had executed on previous occasions; when, he was informed, that such a Bond was not required from Ships proceeding to the East Indies. We are aware that this fact cannot be of much importance, if such a Bond, is required by Law; but we conceive that it tends to show, that according to the understanding which obtains in London, where the operation of the Navigation Laws, has been long familiarly known, the *Plantation* regulations do not extend to British India.

After the foregoing article had gone to press, we received a letter from a Correspondent which we shall publish. As the subject of this production appears to be ably treated, we are glad to have an opportunity of laying it before our readers: especially, as it is calculated to remove the impressions which may have been made by a letter which appeared in the *Mirror* of Wednesday last.

The 2d Grenadier Battalion is about to proceed from Shahjupore to Cawnpore.

We copy the following Sporting Intelligence from the *Calcutta Gazette*.

"The next Calcutta meeting will take place on Monday the 10th proximo, and last during three days. Some good racing is expected.

"We hear that on the 3d Monday of February, another match precisely the same as that which excited so much interest at last races will be run between the English Mare Symmetry and the English Colt Blood Royal. The former is now the property of Mr. Oakely."

We are persuaded that our readers will derive as much gratification as ourselves from the perusal of the following letter addressed by Mr. Secretary THORNTON to Captain WEATHERALL.—The handsome manner in which the meritorious conduct of Captain WEATHERALL and his Officers has been distinguished and rewarded, must be particularly satisfactory to the Officers and Men of the 78th Regiment; and we are

happy to learn that they are about to proceed to England on the *Blucher*, under the command of the Gentleman to whom the following, proud testimonial is addressed.

[PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.]

To CAPTAIN WEATHRALL,

OF THE PRIVATE SHIP PRINCE BLUCHER.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, of H. M. 78th Regt., and of its enclosure from Major MacPherson, detailing the circumstances attending the loss of the Transport *Frances Charlotte* on the *Preparis*, and reporting the arrival at this Port, on the *Prince Blucher*, of a number of the Officers and Men of that Regiment, who had been wrecked on the Island. Copies of these papers and of the letter received with them from the Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I have the pleasure to forward to you, for your information.

2. The Governor General in Council has perused with the highest satisfaction, the testimony borne by Major MacPherson to your humane, animated and meritorious exertions on this occasion. The efforts made by you to save the men wrecked on the *Preparis*, must be considered no less creditable to your professional abilities and knowledge, than honorable to your feelings; and while they must afford sincere satisfaction yourself, His Lordship in Council has no doubt that they will ever be remembered by the unfortunate sufferers themselves with sentiments of the most lively gratitude.

3. In testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor General in Council of your spirited conduct, his Lordship in Council is pleased to present you with the sum of Sa. Rs. 5,000. His Excellency in Council has also directed that the undermentioned sums be granted to the Officers and Crew of the *Prince Blucher*, and to Mr. Ramsay, Chief Mate of the *Po*, as a mark of the approbation of Government, of their exertions on the occasion alluded to.

To the Chief Mate of the <i>Blucher</i> ,	Sa. Rs. 1,500
Second ditto	1,200
Third ditto,	1,000

To the other Officers and Crew of the Ship two months' Pay.

To Mr. Ramsay, Chief Mate of the *Po*, who was left by that ship at *Preparis*, and must consequently, it is understood, have experienced loss of pay, 2,000

4. You are requested to grant a certificate to the Officers and crew of the *Prince Blucher*, to enable the Marine Pay Master, by whom the sums awarded to them, will be paid, to indentify their persons.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

A. PROTTER,

Act Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, }
[The 25th Dec. 1816.]

It is stated that when the *Bombay Castle* left Canton on the 4th of December, Lord AMHERST, had not arrived at that place, and that no further accounts had been received respecting His Lordship's movements. A report has for some time prevailed, that His Lordship was likely to visit this Presidency; and it is said, that Government has adopted measures for an appropriate reception of His Lordship, in the event of his arrival. We, are, however, uninformed on this subject, and merely state the report on the authority of other Journals.

We are not aware that any further account of the Pindarees has been received at this Presidency, during the last week. The latest Bombay Journals are silent with respect to the body which committed depredations on the Mahratta Coast in that neighbourhood, and the Madras Papers to the 14th ultimo, contain no further information respecting the movements of the Marauders, who attacked Ganjam and the adjacent country. Some additional particulars of the affair between Colonel WALKER's detachment and the Pindarees near the banks of the Nerbuddah, were published in the *Huikaru* of Saturday; and it appears, that the unfortunate Lieutenant BOLTON, of the Madras establishment, whose death we announced some time ago, was killed by a single Pindaree, who had lurked for some days in the vicinity of Colonel WALKER's camp, for the purpose of avenging the death of two of his brothers, who had been killed by the detachment. It is not stated that the Pindaree was afterwards taken, nor is it mentioned, by what means the narrator of this circumstance became informed of it; and it appears extraordinary, that a single horseman could have been concealed for some days in the vicinity of the Camp after he had made a solemn vow to revenge the death of his brothers!

Since writing the foregoing, the following article, which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of Friday, has attracted our notice. We trust that the report alluded to, of a body of Pindarees

having been cut to pieces by the 6th Regiment of Madras Cavalry, may not prove to be the same affair; in which Major LUSHINGTON so gallantly commanded.

"We have just received letters from the camp of the 5th Native Cavalry at Kopal the 17th instant; which intimate that this regiment was then proceeding by forced marches to Belhary, to intercept a body of Pindarees. Accounts had that morning reached camp, of a large party of these marauders having been overtaken and cut to pieces by the 6th regiment of Madras Cavalry."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Of the ten vessels chartered to carry troops to England and St. Helena, the *Griffiths*, *Dorah*, and *Blucher*, have been taken up by Government. The *July* and *Maria*, has also been chartered.

The *Agamemnon*, had in consequence of springing a leak, been forced to put into Port Louis. The leak had not been discovered, and consequently the probable period of the vessel's detention was not ascertained.

The *Claudine*, J. Welsh, will sail for England about the middle of next month, touching at Bencoolen and Samarang.

Passengers per *Monarch*, from Batavia: Major Campbell, Captain Bains, Lieutenants Swainston, and Clark, and Mr. Woolley, Assistant Surgeon.

Per *Teignmouth*: Mr. John McKinnon.

Per *Mysore*: Captain Skitter, Country Service; Lieutenants Dairs and Exshaw, and a Detachment of 498 Men and followers of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

Per *Devaynes*: Mrs. C. L. Herbert, Mrs. Mary Penney, & Mr. James George Penney.

The following vessels from different ports of India, had safely reached England previous to the 1st of September. The *Metcalfe* and *Baring*, from Bengal; the *Garmarthen*, from Bombay; the *Cumbrian*, from Penang; the *George*, Pilot and *Admiral Gambier*, from Batavia; and the *Northumbrian*, from China. The *True Briton*, *Exmouth*, and *Portsea*, had not arrived. The *Baring* after having

taken a pilot on board, off the Isle of Wight, encountered such heavy gales as delayed her arrival for several days.

Extract from the report from the Ship Devaynes, from England the 17th August, 1816, direct.

" 1st instant, spoke the country Ship *Anne* and *Amelia*, Captain Oakes, in Lat. 16. 16. North, Long. 84 40 East, (for the Isle of France).

" 10th instant, spoke the *Laurel*, Captain Green, in Lat. 16. 31. North, Long. 90. 30. East, (for Amboyna).

" The *Bombay Castle*, we spoke the day before we got the pilot; and I suppose by this time she is at Sauger, she is from China, last from Penang the 1st January.

ARRIVALS. Jan. 29. *Devaynes*, Brooks, from London the 17th Aug — *Brig Ganges*, Stewart, from Batavia the 4th November, and Penang the 16th December.

Do. 30. *Bombay Castle*, Cleland, from China the 4th December.

Do. 31. H. C. Ship *Teignmouth*, Walker, from Batavia the 15th December. — *Mysore*, Glass, from Penang the 10th Jan.

Feb. 1. *Monarch*, Gasecoyre, from Batavia the 18th Nov. Malacca 26th December, and last from Penang the 7th January.

Do. *Eugenia*, Tyrer, from Batavia the 26th November and Aleppe the 18th December. Passengers: Captain B. W. D. Sealey, 9th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry. — *Bombay Merchant*, Rowe, from Penang the 16th January.

DEPARTURES. January 27. Arab Ship *Abassy*, Nacoda, for Muscat.

Do. 28. *Alexander*, Fenwick, for London.

MADRAS. ARRIVALS. Jan. 4. Brig *Nancy*, Captain Fruchard, from the Isle of France 20th December; Ship *Albion*, Captain J. R. Oliver, from Calcutta 26th December.

DEPARTURES. Jan. 2. H. M. Ship *Volage*, Lieutenant Warde, on a Cruise. — 5. Ship *Eliza*, Captain Cornish, for Philadelphia.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. Jan. 6. H. C. Cruiser *Psycho*, Lieutenant F. Faithfull, from a Cruise. — 7. H. C. Cruiser *Sylph*, Lieutenant W. Rose, from a Cruise; Portuguese Ship *Lord Castle*, Nacqada Ebram Dawood, from

Demaun, Ship *Ruparell*, Captain F. D. Briggs, from China.—8. H. C. Cruiser *Arist*, Lieutenant James Arthur, from Bushire.

DEPARTURES. Jan. 5. Brig *Johany*, Captain R. Ballard, to Penang.—6. Grab Ship *Shaw Allum*, Captain T. P. Wadsworth, to Tellicherry.—9. Ship *Hannah*, Captain J. L. Heathorn, to Liverpool. Passengers: a Detachment of H. M. 56th Regiment, consisting of 14 Officers, 228 Men, 12 Women and 8 Children.

ARRIVALS AT PORT LOUIS.

November 2, 1816.—Ship *Ganges*, Danby, from Batavia; Brig *Petite Fille*, Macquet, from Foulepoint; Schooner *Genoise*, Desnoues, from Haïgo Gorcia; French Brig *le Courier de l'Orient*, Ville, Marseilles.—3. American Ship *North America*, Erionis, Philadelphia.—4. do. do. *Marmion*, Stone, (returned, the pump being Choked.) Ship *Indymion*, Taylor, from Cape of Good Hope.—6. Brig *Mauritius Packet*, Cunat, from Madras.—10. Brig *Henry*, Frevot de-la-Croix, from Madagascar; Schooner *Elizabeth*, Raphael, from St. Brandon; Grab Ship *Edair*, Coutterou, from Tamatave.—12. French Ship *Helene*, Bertram, from Madagascar.—14. Schooner *Heloise*, Hedastelle, from Tamatave and Bourbon; French Brig *Revenant*, Eaj de Beaulieu, from Bourbon.—15. Lugger *Rienpaifant*, Laconfouque, do.; French Ship *L'Esperance*, Alguier, Bordeaux; Brig *Jeune Adolphe*, Meacee, Madagascar.—17. Schooner *Petite Aimee*, He Calze; do. do. *Jeune Emilie*, Eumolard, from do.—18. French Brig *Caroline*, Ledo, from Bourbon; Ship *Jessy*, Landale, from Calcutta.—19. Lugger *St. Joseph*, Planche, from Tamatave; Ship *Laura*, Eckays, from Calcutta.—20. French Schooner *Felie*, Martineau, from Bourbon; Ship *Commerce*, Dolge, from Madras and Pondichery.—22. Lugger *Chereby*, Hullard, from Three Brothers Islands.—23. Ship *Princess Charlotte*, Vaughan, from London and Cape; Brig *Phæbe*, Dixon, from Manilla.—24. Ship *Hoogly*, Flemug, Calcutta; Ship *Argo*, Humphrey, from Pulo Penang.—26. Ship *Acteon*, MacKay, from Mangalore; His Majesty's Sloop *Musquito*, Brine, from a cruise; French Ship *Rosalie*, Guerandel, from Bourdeaux.—27. Brig *Clelie*, Florij, from Sechelles; Brig *Java Packet*, Jourdanet, from Madagascar; French Ship *Bomemere*, Chabrie, from Bourdeaux.—29. Ship *Agamemnon*, Jackson, from Calcutta; Ship *Charlotte*, Chowcher, do.—29. Ship *Union*, Tweedy, do.; December 1, French Ship *July Marthe*, Bertrand, from

Nantz.—2. Brig *Dragon*, Brady, from Calcutta.—3. Schooner *Bary*, Penseaud, from Agailgo.—4. Brig *Panag*, Beaujard, Tranquebar.—5. French Bourbon Governor Schooner *Lejeu*, Viellehude, from Bouthou.—6. Brig *Lil ie*, Dérrocher, from An Gousey and Bourbon.—11. Brig *Griffin*, Ricard, Bourbon.

DEPARTURES FROM PORT LOUIS.

November 1, 1816.—American Ship *Marmion*, Stones, to Boston.—2. Brig *Jane*, Court, to Bombay.—3. Ship *Woodman*, Bear, to Calcutta.—4. Schooner *Seraphine*, Maragon, to Rodrigues; Ship *Ganges*, Danby, to London.—5. French Ship *Rose*, Goss, to Bourbon and Bourdeaux.—6. His Majesty's Sloop *Murquitta*, Brine, on a cruise; Ship *Warrior*, Beckepton, to Madagascar.—Schooner *Emma*, James, to do; French Brig *Lecourier del Orient*, Ville, to Bourbon.—7. Schooner *Magnet*, Vique, to Calcutta; Ship *Vespere*, L'Ami, to Madagascar; Ketch *Three Sisters*, Nerac, to Bourbon and Madagascar.—10. American ship *Marmion*, Stones, to Boston; French Ship *Telemaque*, Desanhillaire, to Bourbon; Schooner *Farcy*, Veneaud, to Ayallga.—12. His Majesty's Sloop *Icarus*, Devon, to Cape of Good Hope; Brig *Junon*, Nohrow, to Madagascar; Schooner *Modeste*, Boudet, to do; Schooner Brig *Carmello*, Brochon, to Diego Garcia; French Schooner *Aniaba Creole*, Juds, to Bourbon.—13. Brig *Huchesse D'Angoulême*, Pascal, to Bourdeaux; Brig *Petite Fille*, Mocquet, to Madagascar; Ship *John Bull*, Williams, to Colombe; Lugger *L'Esperance*, Lecamus, to Diego Garcia.—14. Brig *Griffin*, Ricard, to Bourbon; Brig *Hangy*, Brevet de la Croix, to Madagascar.—17. French Ship *Celestine*, Duholmard, to Bourbon and France.—18. Schooner *Genoia*, Desnoués, to Diego Garcia; French Schooner *Philomet*, Flasse, to Bourbon.—20. American Brig *Cannon*, Delang, to New York.—21. Brig *Naney*, Frashard, to Madras.—22. Brig *Jeune Adolphe*, Macquay, to Bourbon.—24. Brig *Sephyr*, Favin, to Ceylon and Bombay.—25. Schooner *Elizabeth*, Raphael, to St. Brude.—27. Schooner *Eole*, Marquay, to Madagascar.—December 1, French Schooner *Zeilo*, Marteneau, to Bourbon; Ship *Princess Charlotte*, Vaughan, to Ceylon.—4. Ship *Laura*, Denny, to Cape of Good Hope; Ship *African*, D'Auverny, to Bourbon; Brig *Dragon*, Brary, to Cape of Good Hope.—8. French Schooner *Deux Amie*, Chamings,

to Bourbon; Brig *Mauritius Packet*, Cunnah, to Coring; Schooner *Fly*, Hautmont, to Madras.—10. Schooner *Venus*, Fromentin, to Seychellès; French Bourbon Government Schooner *le Lys*, Velleneuve, to Bourbon.

MADRAS.

The following are among the Passengers proceeding from ~~Race~~ on the *Albion*.

Major General A. Taylor, George Coleman, Esq. Senior Merchant, Lieut. Col. Lewis and Family.

The Free Trader *Eliza*, touched here from Calcutta last week, and sailed again on Saturday: this Ship, we understand, proceeds to America in the first instance, and from thence to Liverpool.

His Majesty's Ship *Volage* sailed for Trincomallie on Thursday last. [Govt. Gaz. Jan. 9.

The appearance of the weather has been very threatening for the last two or three days, and the wind has at times blown pretty fresh from the Northward. On Saturday there was a considerable swell in the Roads, with a heavy surf, and about noon a large Country Sloop drove from her anchorage. From the few hands on board of her at the time, it was found impossible to set sail upon her in time to prevent her driving into the surf, and she took the ground opposite the Justice's Office, on the Beach. She was soon knocked to pieces by the violence of the surf. The Indians appear to ride easy.

The Annual Madras Sporting Meeting, commences this week. The Race Dinner takes place at the Strand on Friday next, and is expected to be unusually well attended. The first day's running will be on Wednesday the 22d inst. Some first rate Horses are in training, and it may with confidence be anticipated that superior Sport will be afforded.

On Saturday, the Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon, paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob at Chepauk Palace, which was returned by His Highness yesterday. The customary salutes were fired on both these occasions.

The homeward-bound Indiamen have at length entered the roads, and are preparing to continue their voyage with all dispatch. The *Marchiones of Ely*, Captain Kay, came in from Calcutta direct, on Wednesday afternoon, and in the course of the following night, the *Asia*, Captain Tremenhere, and the *Lord Keith*, Captain Campbell, last from the Northern Ports, anchored in the roads.

The *Batavia*, Captain Mayne, anchored in the roads on Sunday, from Calcutta the 1st instant.

PASSENGERS.

Lady Chalmers, Mrs. Courtaigne, Mrs. White, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Chalmers, Major-General Sir John Chalmers, K. C. B. Lieutenant Courtaigne, H. M. 69th Regt. of Foot, Ensign Jenkins, Engineers, F. D., Grainge, Esq.—Children: W. Chalmers, R. Osborne.

His Majesty's Ship *Bacchus*, also arrived on Sunday from Ceylon.

The Free Trader *Albion*, Captain Oliver, whose arrival we announced in our last, continued her voyage on Friday morning. She touches at Trincomalee and Colombo in order to take home about one hundred time expired Men of His Majesty's Regiment on Ceylon. The following is a correct list of her Passengers.

Major General and Mrs. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Griffiths, George Coleman and H. Bushby, Esqrs. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service,—Children: Misses Lydia Taylor, Eliza Taylor, Jane Taylor, and Ann Taylor,—Masters John Le Page, Henry Somerset Taylor, and Edward Lewis Griffiths, for England.

Major Cleaveland, of the Honorable Company's Coast Artillery, and Ensign Davies, of H. M. 19th Regt. for Trincomalee.

On General Taylor's embarkation, a Salute of 13 guns was fired.

The Indiamen are expected, if the weather continue moderate, to be ready for Sea about Sunday next. Registrars are now open at the Board of Trade Office, and Ship Letter Packets, and Packet Mails at the General Post-Office to be conveyed by the above Ships.

We have received a letter from a friend at Tellicherry, an Extract from which may be interesting to many of our readers.

Extract of a Letter from Tellicherry, dated the 28th December. 1816.

“ The Hon. Company’s Extra Ships *Alexander*, Captain Cobb, and *Ann*, Captain Masson, having completed their lading at this port, proceeded to-day on their voyage to England. [Courier, Jan. 14.

The following Extracts of Official Correspondence, relate to the movements of the body of Horse which lately entered the Northern Circars.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Commanding in the Ganjam District, dated Berhampore, December 30, 1816.

“ I received about one in the morning of the 30th, a despatch from Lieutenant Borthwick, dated Goomsoor, the 29th, in which he reports that in the morning following the defeat, the Pindarries again assembled on the Plain, where they had been surprized in great force, and obliged Lieutenant Borthwick to retire to a strong position in the neighbourhood, as well for safety, as to hide the disparity of numbers.

“ Their loss proves to have been much more extensive than at first imagined, they having burned and buried about 30 bodies, and carried off a great number of wounded. Gholam Cawder, a Chief of 1,000, was killed, and his standard taken, his Elephant also has been since secured, it having run off in the first instance to the Jungle.

“ Lieutenant Borthwick bestows great praise upon his men; the Mahattas enabled, (by the light of the surrounding Villages, set on fire for the purpose,) to discover the small body of assailants, repeatedly formed and advanced upon them and were as often attacked and forced off the Field.

“ On the march to Goomsoor two Pindarries were come up with, one of them severely wounded, they informed Lieutenant B. that the party he had surprized amounted to 1600, and were the principal body well mounted and equipped, while the rabble which accompanied them, and who are in general dispersed over the country, might amount to twice that number.

“ The Pindarries are in full retreat through Goomsoor.”

Extract of a letter from Major General Rumley, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, dated Vizagapatam, 4th January 1817.

"I have received private information of Lieutenant Borthwick's having again come up with the main body of the Pindarries on the night of the 30th. and having completely routed them."

On the 19th of December a body of Predatory Banditti, amounting to 6 or 7,000 horse, entered the district of Ganjam, and advancing rapidly on the Town of Kemmedy, set fire to it in several places, and committed great depredations there and in the surrounding country.

Extract of a Letter from Major Oliver, Commanding a Detachment of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, dated Kemmedy, 21st December, 1816.

"I have the honor to report that about 5 o'clock yesterday evening we were surprized by the Mahratta Horse entering this town,—having only Lieutenant Tulloh with me I sent him to take post at the other end of it, and from both our division parties were sent out to the different streets, to endeavour to keep them out of the Town. We had a continual skirmishing for about two hours, and some men and horses were killed in the streets.—A little after six, Lieutenant Tweedie who had retreated upon my Detachment arrived, having marched all night, and that day, having been surrounded by them from 11 o'clock the morning I found it impossible to save the Town, as they galloped through and set fire to it in several places. At 11 o'clock P. M. Lieutenant Jackson who had been stationed with his Company about 16 miles off, arrived, when considering myself strong enough to give them an alert, I left Lieutenant Tweedie with two Companies in a strong position and having procured two Peons from Mr. Spottiswoode, who promised to shew me the road of their Camp, about a mile off I put myself under their guidance, and I am happy to say we succeeded beyond my expectation we were actually in the middle of their Camp, before they discovered us, and we gave them two volleys from the Companies within 10 yards which did great execution; and it caused such confusion among them that they fled in every direction.—We traversed their Camp and kill'd (I should imagine) from twenty to thirty of them, they left the greatest part of their baggage on the ground and this morning there was about a hundred horse grazing

" those about the Town, and we have killed and taken about seventy horse.—Lieutenant Tweedie when he heard the firing detached Lieutenant Tulloh with a Company to take post on the bank of a Tank, for which they appeared to be making; this was such an unexpected manoeuvre that a party of them galloped up close to Lieutenant Tulloh without discovering him when he gave them a volley and killed some men and horses."

A Letter from Mr. Spottiswoode, the Magistrate and Collector of Gunjam, dated Kemmedy the 22d December 1816, states that thro' the zeal and activity of his Assistant, Mr. Mason, he was enabled to protect the Rajah's Family from injury, and to preserve the public records.

This Band of Marauders after being beat off from Kemmedy proceeded to the Northward and reached Ganjam on the 24th, which Town they pillaged on that day and 25th, having committed great enormities on their route.

The rapidity of their movements has in general prevented the Troops from coming up with them; Lieut. Borthwick of the 2d Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. has however been successful in the pursuit, as appears by the following Copy of a Letter from that Officer.

COPY.

TO THE ADJUTANT,

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, that after I left Berhampore I received information of 1000 Pindarree horse having been in the neighbourhood of Hautgur; I accordingly marched in that direction, and came up with them about 11 o'clock, encamped in a Plain a little to the west of Boyeranny, and succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation in completely surprizing them, they fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind 20 men, 50 horses, swords, spears, shields, and part of their heavy baggage, &c.

I have the honor, &c.

BOYERANNY,
28th Dec. 1816.
6 A. M.

(Signed) A. BORTHWICK,
Lieut. Comdg. Detachment
2d Battalion 2d Regt.

TRUE COPY.

(Signed) W. ARMSTRONG,
Lieut. and Adj't. 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
[Govt. Gaz. Jan. 13.]

The following Extracts from Official Correspondence announces the complete expulsion from the Northern Circars, of the body of Predatory horse who entered the Kimmedy district on the 19th Ultimo, which has been effected by the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant A. Borthwick of the 2d Native Regiment and the Men under his command.

Copy of Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Steel, Commanding at Berhampore.

I have great satisfaction in forwarding for the information of Major General Rumley, Copy of a Report received from Lieutenant Borthwick.

The zeal and ability displayed by that Officer is manifest, the action speaks for itself, and any comment from me is unnecessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obedient servant.

BERHAMPORE,
2d January 1817.

(Signed) T. STEELE.

Lieut. Col. Comg.

A true Copy.

C. RUMLEY, M. G.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Borthwick. Commanding Detachment of 2d Battalion 2d Regt. N. I. dated Colar, 30th Dec. 1816, 4 P. M.

I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, that yesterday morning, before I left Goangoo, I ordered a Jemidar's Party of 40 Men, with a supply of ammunition from Aska, to follow up, and to hang on the rear of the Pindarries, and in the event of my attacking them on the opposite side, to give me every assistance.

Having calculated the time the party from Aska would take in being nearly up with them, I took a circuitous route by Colar and entered their Camp about 4 this morning, situated in the open Paddy fields, near Nowsonum and about 2 coss South of this.—This surprise was equal, if not better than the first, for the Jemidar's Party arrived most opportunely, and commenced firing shortly after I had reached them, so soon as the party had joined me I fell back on Colar expecting that they would take that road about day-light: therefore at present I cannot say what loss they have met with, but from the well dis-

rected fire that was kept up whilst within range, it must be considerable. I brought off 19 Horses and might have brought off a great many more, could I have spared hands to seize them.

I have said that I retired to this place, and just when I was in the act of disposing of my little force to the best advantage, on the three roads leading into it, they forced our guard and before I could support it, about one half of them passed, and the other half I forced to retire, which they did immediately on seeing Men and 1 Horse killed on my arrival.

Had I had a sufficient force with me I am confident, that last night, it might have been disposed of in such a manner as to prevent many of them escaping; the Guard, with Ammunition from Berhampore, joined me yesterday before I left Goaugor.

Notwithstanding the great privations the Men have undergone since I left Berhampore, they behaved remarkably well this morning, obeying every order with the greatest alacrity.

Extract of a Letter dated 8th January 1817, from Major General Rumley, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

I have much pleasure in transmitting, for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's information, Copy of a Report from Lieutenant Borthwick, dated the 1st Instant, from which it appears that the Ganjam District is now completely free from Pindarries, the whole of them having retreated by very long marches towards the Boud District, in the Mahratta Territory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient servant.

WALTON, }
8th Jan., 1817, }

(Signed) C. RUMLEY,
Major General.

(A true copy.)

E. J. JOHNSON,

A. A. & M. G.'s OFFICE.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Borthwick, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, dated Colar, 1st January, 1817.

I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the Officer Commanding, that I have just received information

that the body of Pindarries whom I forced to retreat on the 20th ultimo, took the Bullapilly road (which lies a little to the West of this) at Nowgaum and joined the body that passed this place the same evening at a place called Bodinghy seven coss North of this—so it is now all over, for from what they have experienced, they know better than to allow Infantry to come up with them again.

It is supposed by the people who brought me the above information, that at the rate at which they were travelling they must by this time have crossed the Duppilly Ghaut, consequently for me to follow them up would be harassing all the men to no purpose. However I have sent in a Havildar and 12 men to hurry any stragglers who may have fallen on the rear out of the Company's Territory as fast as possible, but do not expect that they will come up with any; I received a letter last night from the Malikar of Guillary, saying that they passed that place on the 30th ultimo, with the utmost expedition, leaving behind two wounded Horses—and another letter from Belgodonta informs me, that the Peons of that place have caught in the jungle eight Pindarry Horses and that not a Pindarry was to be seen alive on the 31st ultimo, to the southward of this.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. BORTHWICK,

Comd. Det. 2d Bat. 2d Regt.

P. S.—Since the above Letter was written, the Havildar's Party mentioned in it, has returned from Boodinghy (not conceiving it necessary to go further) with information that the Pindarries after passing this, marched 16 coss without halting, burning every village in their way—The barricaded Pass at Boodinghy was little or no obstruction to them, that was soon cleared away and they proceeded by Chuckabaf and Bankoch on towards Bonda.—This information the Havildar brought to me written by the Head Man at Boodinghy, and I have every reason to believe it is correct.

Cont. Ext. Jan. 20.

BOMBAY.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

• INSTANCE SIDE.

CASE OF THE ERNAAD.

On Saturday last the 4th instant this came on upon a citation on behalf of the promovents to attend to see the decree signed. On coming before the Judge, he stated that, since stating his opinion, it had been pointed out to him by Mr. Stavelly that he had over looked one expression in the statute of 22 and 23 C. 2 the word "Lading" being there added in the clause of forfeiture, and which had not been in the statute of 12 C. 2. and he stated that this would alter the effect of his judgement by causing a condemnation of the saltpetre that the decrees were so prepared, but if the council for the impugnant (the E. I. Company) wished to be heard on the effect of the word Lading, he was ready to hear him.

Mr. Macklin for the impugnants contended that the word Lading only applied to the particular Lading which was the cause of the forfeiture. That a larger interpretation would be manifestly unjust, as it would make the innocent shipper of other cargo suffer, and that at all events it could only affect the cargo then on board. The Judge said, that the word "all" at the commencement of the claim prevented all such argument, that the previous shippers of other cargo would have a better title to complain, as they put their goods on board a ship then innocent—but that none of the shippers could be supposed to lose for they had their remedy over against the owners of the ship.

Mr. Macklin then produced the affidavit of a claimant of sugar stating his belief, that his sugar, although shipped in Bengal, was not the produce of any British plantation. Mr. Macklin insisted that he should be allowed a probatory term to prove the fact.

The Judge observed, that unless the claimants could prove all the sugar to be foreign, the proof as to one parcel would be nugatory, as any one parcel of British plantation sugar on board would condemn the whole.

Mr. Macklin stated his instructions to be, that the sugar exported from Calcutta is not produced in any of the British territories, but almost wholly in Oude, and what are called the Rajah's districts.

Mr. Stavelly pointed out the invoice of one parcel of sugar of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co. called in the in-

voice Benares sugar, and stated, that the owners had submitted to a decree by consent for condemnation of this sugar.

In the course of the discussion, it being suggested that the libel had not distinctly stated the fact of those sugars being the produce of any British plantation. Mr. Staveley insisted that, by the decisions of the high court of admiralty, it appeared that these niceties were not expected to be attended to in the courts in the plantations. He relied for this point upon the case of the *Friendship*, in Robertson's reports, he admitted that as to the claims of the shippers of cargo as they had not yet put in their defences, they must have an opportunity of trying this part, but insisted that the Company were concluded, as the fact of sugar being on board without any bond having been given, appeared in the evidence of their own officer the commander of the ship.

The Advocate General on the other side insisted that, that part was not in issue either against the Company or the other claimants, and therefore that there could be no decree against any of the parties.

The Judge thought the libel not sufficiently precise in defining the offence. He said that the only thing he could do was to allow the promoters to amend their libel, which he accordingly directed; and said that as all the defences turned upon one point, they ought all to be joined in the whole proceedings.

Mr. Staveley assented and stated, that it had only been in the hope of saving expences, that one claim alone had been at first brought forward. [*Courier*, Jan. 11.]

* It was yesterday reported, (on good authority as we apprehend) that a body of the Guicawar's troops had stumbled upon some of the Pindarces as they were attempting to get up the Ghauts, near Songhur and, killed a considerable number of them. It was indeed stated that a very successful attack had been made on them between Nawapoor and Besarbarry; so much so that 75 of their horses had been taken, laden with plunder, and ten of their men. The Guicawar's troops lost it is said 6 or 7 of their companions, and the horse of their commander Nana was killed under him.

The influx into Surat of the poor people, who inhabited the villages of the Attaveesce has been particularly great. Very many also flew for safety to the hills to the eastward, and it has been shrewdly suspected that the Pindarces

darees will knowing they should find nothing in the villages, kept purposely in an eastern direction, by which they were enabled to intercept the villagers who were thus hurrying with their valuables to the upland country.

From all which has reached us we are reluctantly compelled to dismiss from our minds the hope we had once entertained of a great part of the plunder being recovered.

The force of the Pindarees appears to have been strangely magnified, since we have strong grounds for believing they never exceeded 600 men.

The *Indiamen* sailed from the Coast on the morning of the 28th ultimo.

The news brought by the *Volage* from China is of a very unpleasant description, and we sincerely hope that the late untoward occurrence may not have originated from any intemperance on the part of our countrymen.

The Recorder's Court was occupied during Friday, Saturday and Monday last, in trying the travers of Joseph de Souza, and yesterday it was expected, (the Judge having only to sum up) that the verdict would be found, but unfortunately one of the Jury, Captain Blayd, was attacked on Monday night, after the rising of the Court with the paralytic stroke of which he has since died. The whole of the proceedings therefore must of necessity commence de novo.

Gazette, Jan. 15.

We learn that the *Cumbrian*, Captain Cooper, from Penang, arrived in England in the beginning of September; the *Auspole*, Carmarthen and David Scott, had also arrived from this port.

The *Wellington* for this port was expected to sail about the 20th of September: she was to call to Ceylon. The *Woodbridge*, Captain James Smith, was also about to sail direct for this port. The *Kowjee* Family would get away in all September, and a free trader, the *Oxford*, was expected to leave London at the same time as the *Wellington*.

The *Argo*, Capt. Lydon, sailed for this port from Liverpool on the 20th of August and she may therefore be looked for daily. When she left Liverpool, another ship, the *Marv*, was loading for Bombay, and it was expected she would sail in about six weeks after the *Argo*.

[*Courier, Jan. 11.*]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA: FEB. 10, 1817. [No. 259.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY 6, 1817.

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 21, 1817.

His Royal Highness The Prince Regent having appointed Major Generals Donkin and Sir William G. Keir, K. M. T. to the Staff of His Majesty's Forces serving in India, the services of Major General Need, who was temporarily appointed to the Staff, in General Orders of the 9th August, 1816, become no longer necessary. Major Gen. Need being about to embark for Europe, and Major General Sir W. G. Keir being at present detained at Java, on important service of a political nature, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Major General Need be considered as struck off the Staff, from the date of the dispatch of the Ship, on which he may have taken his passage.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 24, 1817.

Captain J. Gabb of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, who by General Orders of the 3d instant, obtained permission to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his private affairs, having produced a Medical Certificate, by which it appears that his state of health is such as to render it necessary that he should proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health: His Excellency The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Captain Gabb to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for the recovery of his health, instead of on account of his private affairs.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ADERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 29. 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in communication with His Excellency the Commander in Chief, under whose immediate authority the administration of Military law is conducted, performs a gratifying part of his public duty, in recording the high sense entertained by the Government, of Lieutenant Colonel C. Fagan's eminent merit, and zealous services, during the period, that he has filled the distinguished office of Judge Advocate General in Bengal; and His Lordship in Council deeply regrets, that continued ill health should have compelled the Lieutenant Colonel to return to Europe, and to relinquish the honorable employment, which he has filled with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the state.

J. YOUNG.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

There was not any arrival in the River on Saturday. The *Jessy* and *Lady Nugent* have arrived at Calcutta. The *Neurchus*, *Phoenix*, *John Shore*, *Georgiana*, *Harriet*, *Udry* and *Alice*, and the Portuguese Ship *Cidade de Demann*, all left Calcutta on Saturday.

The *Teignmouth* Cruiser has brought accounts from Batavia to the 13th of December. The transfer of the produce of the Island, had not then taken place; and other matters between the respective Public Authorities, continued to be unadjusted: it was therefore supposed that Mr. FENDALL would not return to this Presidency, before the end of the month. The only British Troops which had not quitted Java, were a small detachment of H. M.'s 78th Regiment.

The third Bachelor's Ball on Wednesday last exhibited a display of every thing that can beguile our cares or gratify our senses at this distance from the country, with which real pleasures are associated. and although we can offer no adequate description of the entertainment, without borrowing the language of our contemporaries, so well and so frequently applied; we cannot refrain from offering our tribute of

gratitude to the Gentlemen, who have so liberally contributed to promote the festivities of the season; and if it were not Treason against the Majesty of those, for whom such entertainments are chiefly designed, we could almost express a wish, that Calcutta may always boast of such public spirited *Bachelors*!

On Friday evening last, Mr. JOHN TROTTER gave an elegant entertainment to his friends, at the house of his brother in Calcutta. About ten o'clock, the rooms were filled by an assemblage of the principal families at the Presidency; and dancing commenced, and was continued with a spirit unabated by the many assemblies of the Season. The apartments were admirably arranged for the occasion; and a veranda was fitted up, so as to admit of a delightful *promenade* for those who were not engaged in the dance; and for the refreshment of such, as had threaded its mazes. Mrs. ARCHIBALD TROTTER performed the female honors of the evening, in a manner, which made the guests feel perfectly "at home;" and we shall only add, that the supper was elegant, and accorded with every other arrangement of this pleasing and hospitable entertainment.

The Asiatic Society held a meeting on Wednesday last at its house in Chowringhee, when Mr. HARRINGTON took the Chair. The Society directed its attention to an Animal sent from Sumatra by Mr. STODDONS, which resembles the *Tapir* of Buffon and is called *Tannoo* by the Natives of Sumatra. It is also a native of the Peninsula of Malacca. The animal is described to be tame and gentle, but lazy in its habits, and much disposed to sleep in the day time. At this meeting of the Society, several additions were also made to the Museum, a number of Hindoo Idols, have been presented by Government.

The case of the King against the Cutter *Dispatch*, PHILLIPS, Master, was argued and determined on Tuesday last on the Instance Side of the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Court was crowded at an early hour, by a greater concourse of people, than we ever recollect to have seen in any Court of Justice in India, on any similar occasion; and it may be asserted, that nearly every person in Calcutta, connected with its external Commerce, was present in Court; awaiting with anxiety, the decision of the important question, which had so much agitated the public mind. In addition to the principal Agents and Merchants of Calcutta,—Europeans, Natives and Arabs, who were in Court, there were hundreds of individuals, interested in the Shipping, then virtually under an embargo, waiting in crowds, at the doors of the Court-house; evincing the utmost solicitude to learn the decision of a point, which few of them understood, otherwise than by its consequences. The Judges took their seats about half past 10 o'clock, when the cause was called on; and the Pleadings having been opened by the two Junior Counsel:—Mr. EAST on the part of the Crown, contended, that the vessel was liable to condemnation,—as well on the grounds which have already been before the public, in the reports of the recent decision at Bombay, in the case of the *Ernaud*; as for other reasons, which he most forcibly and ingeniously submitted to the consideration of the Court. Mr. EAST was followed and ably supported by Mr. MACNAGHTEN: and, it may be fairly stated, that every statute, authority or argument that could apply to the case, was brought to the notice of the Court, and urged in support of the seizure. When the case of the Crown was concluded, the Advocate General, Mr. FERGUSON, addressed the Court on behalf of the Claimants; and with his usual clearness and ability, contended that the 18th and 19th Sections of the Act of the 12th Car. 2d c. 18. did not at any period, extend to the East Indies;—That from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the 9th and 10th of William and Mary, the trade to and from India was regulated by Charters, which he cited and illustrated; and which demonstrated that the trade exclusively granted, was subject to special provisions; and must have been exempted from the operation of the Navigation Laws, so far as they applied to *English Plantations*. That by the Statute last mentioned,

passed two years after the Navigation laws had been reformed and confirmed, the East India Charters were adopted and sanctioned by the legislature : and especial provisions were made for obliging all persons trading to India, to take to England without breaking bulk, the *whole* of the commodities of India ;—That afterwards by the 6th of Anne, chap. 3d, the then East India Company, and all persons who might lawfully trade to India, were required to enter into a Bond, in the penalty of 2,500*£* for every 100 ton of Shipping to be employed, conditioned *“**That* bringing to *England*, the *whole* of the East India Commodities, which might be shipped to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope : and that these enactments of the Legislature not only secured the interests of the mother Country, in respect of its revenue ; but shewed that the Plantation Bond, required by the Navigation Acts, was neither applicable to India, nor calculated to secure what the Legislature contemplated, in respect of the commerce of this Country. The Advocate General also contended that by the 3rd Geo. 3d chap. 117. Foreign Ships are permitted to trade with our East India settlements, and may now lawfully come to the British Ports of India : and that if the Plantation Bonds mentioned in the 19th Section of the Act, relied upon by the Counsel for the Crown, *must* be given by Ships who are permitted by law, to trade with our Ports ; every Foreign vessel must enter into a Bond, conditioned to land the articles enumerated, in some port of Great Britain, or in some of His Majesty's English Plantations ! Mr Keagussou then referred to the 53d Geo. 3d chap. 155 and to “ The Circuitous trade Act ;” and argued that if the British Ships now permitted to come to India under the authority of these acts, are compelled to enter into Plantation Bonds, they cannot, without a forfeiture of the bonds, carry the enumerated articles, to any places except to English Colonies and to Ports in Great Britain,—whereas ; by the Statute authorising the Circuitous trade, they are permitted to land their cargoes, including the enumerated *article*, at any intermediate Ports or places between the limits of the Company's Charter

and the United Kingdom, situate in North and South America, except His Majesty's Plantations in America. Mr. FERGUSON also observed, that vessels, bound by the restrictions of Plantation Bonds, are permitted to take their cargoes to *any other English Plantations*: but by the Circuitous Trade Act, the vessels allowed to trade with India are prohibited from taking their cargoes to any of "His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America," and that therefore the provisions of the 19th Section of the Act of 2d chap. 18th are repugnant from the enactments in the act, which regulates the circuitous trade with India. Mr. COMPTON for the Claimants followed the Advocate General: and the learned Judges, *seriatim*, immediately delivered their judgment, pronouncing for the RELEASE of the VESSEL. We would submit to our readers a more detailed account of this interesting case: but we are informed, that a CORRECT report of it, is preparing for the press, compiled from the notes of several gentlemen who attended at the trial. When this report shall be completed, we shall re-publish it for the perusal of our readers.

We have been favored with the perusal of a little tract on the subject of extending the advantages of education to the poorer classes of this Country. The policy of enlightening the native population, as an abstract proposition, has been questioned: but as the legislature by its recent enactments, has determined that the blessings of knowledge shall be diffused among our fellow subjects in India,—the only remaining consideration, is, how the end proposed shall be most speedily and effectually attained? The institution of the Hindoo College, will doubtless produce considerable advantage,—as well to those, who may profit by its instruction,—as by the example which it exhibits to the inferior classes of the Native community: but, we apprehend that the march of knowledge will be very slow, unless schools can be established in the provinces and villages. The experiments that have been made by Doctor CAREY and his worthy associates at Serampore, by introduc-

ing the system of LANCASTER and BELL, so ~~far~~ ^{far} adapted, as to suit the condition of the natives, have afforded the most satisfactory results: and we shall take an early opportunity of submitting to our readers, some interesting extracts from the little book now before us, which demonstrates the practicability of conveying *knowledge* and *moral* instruction to the Natives, without alarming their prejudices: and at a comparatively trifling expence.

The report which for some days prevailed, that a body of Pindarees, had been seen in the neighbourhood of Mirzapore; appears to have been quite unfounded.

The 1st and 2d divisions of the Field Artillery at Cawnpore were under orders to march into the Doab. His Majesty's 14th and 87th Regiments, the 10th N. I. and the Rocket Brigade, were also to quit Cawnpore. A letter which we have received from an Officer of the 14th, states, that the destination of that Regiment, was not known: but that it was believed, it was to proceed on "Secret Service."

Holkar's Ukhbars to the 31st of December state, that the Army had become so *unusually* mutinous, that the BHAREE was meditating her removal from Kunkeral.

The latest accounts from Jaypoor are dated the 9th ultimo. RAPOJEE SINDHAN after settling the tribute of PARLY at 25,000 Rupees, had marched from thence, but in what direction, is not stated. RAMNATH, a Jaypoor Sirdar, had marched from Gopaul Gurrah with two strong detachments, and encamped at Jarroonud. There, he was opposed by the army of Rajah BEHAUDER, who moved out for the purpose, from the Fortress of Canvory, with a park of Artillery. A battle ensued, which compelled the Jaypoor Chieftain to retire. MONTAUB KHAN had attacked Koshaul Gurrah: but was repulsed by the Takkor of that place. Considerable loss was the consequence, on both sides.

RUNJEET SINGH was at Lahore on the 16th of December. The Multan Ukhbars to the 31st of December, and accounts from Raolpundy to the 25th of that month, contain no intelligence worthy of notice.

We believe that no further accounts have been received at this Presidency of the affair between the 6th Regiment of Madras Cavalry and the Pindarees. but we have much pleasure in extracting from the last *Government Gazette* a circumstantial account of the chastisement inflicted on these marauders by Captain CAULFIELD, of the 5th Native Cavalry, and Major MACDOWALL, Commanding a Detachment of Infantry and the Silhadaur Horse:—

We have now the pleasure to communicate to our readers that the body of Pindarees which escaped from Ganjam about the 30th of December, was intercepted, as we anticipated, by a detachment from the force under Colonel Adams on the 24th of last month. A dispatch was received in town by express on Monday night, detailing the particulars. On the 23d in the morning Capt. Caulfield, commanding a squadron of the 5th Native Cavalry, received intelligence that the Pindarees were expected at Chandwar that evening or on the following day, and that they intended proceeding westward by the route of Chandeah Cowreeah, Kether, and Rampoor. Captain Caulfield left his position on the morning of the 24th pushed on to Chandeah Cowreeah, and arrived at that place at 11 o'clock. He was there informed that they had marched by Chandeah towards Belharree, and that their numbers amounted to about 4000. The squadron was immediately put in motion, and on reaching the village of Belhaut, information was received of the Pindarees having passed through that place only three hours before. A march of 30 miles had, already been made, and the day was far advanced,—but Captain Caulfield was determined to use every effort to overtake them, and accordingly the Cavalry set off at a long trot, which enabled them to come within sight of the enemy's camp a quarter of an hour before sun-set. Unfortunately however at the moment of charging, they discovered a deep nullah in advance, which could only be passed in single file. The delay occasioned by this untoward interruption gave the marauders time to mount and though they were pursued and attacked with

great bravery, they nevertheless continued their flight in regular columns, keeping well together, and protected in some measure by the darkness of the evening. The Cavalry followed them four miles beyond Cowdeah, when their progress was impeded by a second and more difficult nullah. The havoc made amongst the Pindarees was however considerable, 400 of them having been killed in the attack. Had the light lasted an hour longer, or had his force been greater, it is supposed that not a hundred men could have escaped. On our side one trooper and eight horses were wounded, and five horses missing. About 400 horses, large and small, belonging to the enemy, fell into the hands of the Cavalry, and plunder to the value of about 5 or 6000 rupees. Jackets of an Officer and two Subadars of the 22d Madras N I regt were among the spoils.

On the 26th Captain Caulfield received information that the 1st division of the Pindarees intended to march on that day from a place near Sohagpore, and was expected to arrive at Chandeleah by the 28th. He was determined to make every endeavour in his power to intercept them, but in consequence of the long march on the 25th, estimated at 76 miles!—and the horses having had no food but bad grass for some days, he was obliged to delay further operations till the arrival of the baggage and provisions.

Colonel Adam had directed Major Clarke to advance from Belharee to Sohagpore, with the view of intercepting the remains of the party which escaped from Captain Caulfield, and on the 27th he pushed forward five Companies of the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry by forced marches to occupy and defend Belharee in the absence of Major Clarke, and to be prepared to encounter the ~~last~~ division of the Pindarees, who might, probably, on hearing of the previous action, strike off in that direction.

In addition to this successful enterprise, we have the pleasure to record another which was executed on the night of the 14th of January, to the southward of Carmulla, by Major Macdowall, commanding a detachment of Infantry and the Silhadar horse. Having received information that a small party of Pindarees had just plundered a village near Oomung, he proceeded in that direction. The Bukshie of the Sillaar horse had picked up two wounded men on his march and sent them to the Major, to whom on being promised a reward, they pointed out the spot where a body of 1000 Pindarees was at that time halting, and that another body of about 2000 were some miles in the rear.

The detachment was immediately ordered to fall in at 9 o'clock that night, leaving an officer and 80 men in charge of the camp. The march commenced at half past 10. The force consisted of 325 firelocks and 1000 of the Silladar horse. At 3 o'clock in the morning they reached the Pindaree encampment, which was completely taken by surprise. The detachment observed such strict order and silence during the night march that it was within one yard of them before they were aware of its approach, and a fire or musquetry was instantly opened upon them. Roused from their sleep by this dreadful visitation, they sprung up and fled in the greatest precipitation, leaving all their plunder behind them. The Silladar horse pursued them to a considerable distance and cut off a great number. Twenty-six bodies were found where the surprise took place. When day broke, a strong band of them was discovered about a mile off, but they fled on the approach of the Silladar horse, which after a successful pursuit of several miles counted 125 men killed and 80 wounded, besides about 1000 horses, 800 of which have been taken and are of the best description.

These parties of Pindarees appear to have been commanded by a Chief of the name of Bukloo. After these destructive engagements they proceeded to the northward with the greatest expedition. Many are described to be wounded, without arms and clothing, and they were stopped to seize the blankets of the natives whom they chanced to pass in the fields. The villagers are said to have killed several men and horses, attacking the rear of their dismayed and flying columns. The report of the operations just detailed is dated Penseance, 10th Catur, the 16th January, and it is said that there is a small body of Pindarees to the southward of that place. The only loss on our side is stated to be two men of the Silladar horse killed and two wounded.

Having given the above particulars we shall now trace the march which the Pindarees had followed, to evade the troops which had been posted in several part of the Deccan to intercept them. The party from Ganjam had kept so far to the eastward, that they crossed the small branches on the Nerbudda between Mundlah and Sohagpore, pushing still farther northward to the latter place, to avoid the detachments of our troops known to be on the south banks of the river, and uninformed of the approach of the Nagpore Subsidiary force under Colonel Adams. Melbacee, from whence Captain Caulfield was detached to Chandeean

Cowreddah, is about forty miles to the N. N. E. of Gurrah on the Nerbudda, so that they intended to return to their native hills in a line parallel with that river and at the distance of about 40 miles to the northward. But their views have been fortunately and gallantly frustrated. The route of the body of Pindarees encountered by Major Macdowall however shews in a still greater degree their dread of meeting with any military force, and the immense sweep of country they made to keep out of danger. In both cases they were arrested and attacked, when they had nearly accomplished their purpose. From the accounts given to Major Macdowall by one of his prisoners, it appears that the party to which he belonged, was the same that passed in front of Major Fair's post on the 12th of November, and amounted when it left the Nerbudda to upwards of 2000 men. They advanced by the route of Seony and Raoteeg, leaving Nagpore on the right, and Chaudah on the left. It passed Edeltchod, Indoon, and Bedon, and penetrated to the Kistna, leaving Kilbergh on the right. Moving up the left bank of the river, it took the direction of Pundripore, which it left to the westward, passing south of Carmulla and Toolapore, to the spot on which it was so bravely attacked and routed by Major Macdowall.

The distance traversed in this circuitous route from the Nerbudda to Carmulla must be less than 600 miles, and from thence northward, much about 300 more to their homes. They will return thither with little more than a skeleton of their force, and deprived of the wealth and plunder which they had accumulated in the early part of their career. The signal chastisement which they have experienced this season will we have no doubt, partly by their resolution and damp their courage for any future extensive depredation.

—

We have letters from Port Louis to the 17th December. — They communicate the particulars of a deep and extensive scheme of forgery, successfully practised during a considerable period, on the principal English and French merchants in the colony. The principal agent in this nefarious plot was we believe named La Cofe. He put in use his diabolical art against almost every house in Port Louis, and so admirably did he counterfeit, that when the conspiracy came to be suspected, the defrauded persons were unable to distinguish his forged signatures from their own, and had no other means of proving his guilt,

than by proving that, there were in their books no entries corresponding to the notes sent in for payment. On discovery of his crimes, La Cotte endeavoured to escape into the uncultivated interior; but was luckily secured, and confined to Port Louis jail. We understand that the losses sustained by his well contrived villainy are of an enormous amount; and form a melancholy addition to the misfortunes of a meritorious class, who, of all others, suffered most heavily by the late conflagration. We observe that in consequence of the pressing representations of the Chief Judge, His Excellency Governor Barqunah had taken upon himself to extend the operation of the penal code to the slave population of the Mauritius and its dependencies; a measure which had become imperiously necessary in the dreadful evils arising out of the wilful setting on fire to buildings, and the inapplicability of the ancient penal laws, by which alone slaves used to be tried to the due punishment of such offences.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The H. C. Ship *Lady Campbell*, is expected to be dispatched in a day or two, and the *Lady Carrington*, in ten or twelve days.

The *Etta*, Cornishy touched at Madras on the 31st December, on her homeward bound voyage.

The post office packet, *Harcourt*, may be expected in the river, having left Madras roads on the 12th ultimo.

The Ship *Georgiana*, Emmot, for Madras, Cutter *Dutch*, Phillips, for Bombay, and Portuguese Ship *Cidade*, (late *Pisme*.) J. P. V. de Almeida for Lisbon.

Passengers per *Experiment*: W. G. Graham, Mr. J. Grant, T. Kerr, & J. Hodges.

Per *Lady Nugent*: Captain Vincent, and 290 Troops, 20th Regiment.

Per *Proflippa*: Colonel Shouldham, and Lieutenant Siggins, 20th Regiment: Lieut. Ledlie, European Regiment; J. Maughan, Esq.; Mr. Phillips, and 386 Troops and followers.

Per *Admiral Drury*: Mr. William Wren, Free-mariner.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe and Fort Marlboro on board the Honorable Company's Extra

Ships *Mangles*, and *Lady Campbell*, and Private Licenced Ships *Guildford*, *Dawson*, *Atlas* and *Aberdeen*.

By the *Mangles*, Captain Benjamin Bunn.

TO EUROPE.

Captain Charles Chepmell, of His Majesty's 23d Regiment of Foot: Lieutenant Skinner, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Mr. James Neale, *Children*: Masters, Colin Duncan Campbell, John Bullock Campbell, Alexander Campbell: Miss Lucy Campbell.

TO FORT MARLBRO'

Mrs. Jennings; W. R. Jennings, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment; C. Hallett, Esq. a Civil Servant on the Bencoolen Establishment: Mr. William Bietzeke, and Mr. Looney.

By the *Lady Campbell*, Capt. Thos. Marquis.

TO EUROPE.

Lieut. Col Fagan, Judge Advocate General, Mr Wilson, Superintending Surgeon, *Children*. Masters George H. Fagan, Christopher Fagan; Francis Thomas Merk Thomas Raxhum Eales; and Charles William Blunt. Misses Eliza Fagan; Harriet Fagan; Frances Fagan John Sherwood Merk; Kate Eales, Emma Eales Eliza Ann Blunt; Fanny Nicholls, and Elizabeth Plash.

TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.

Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

By the *Guildford*, Captain M. Johnson.

TO EUROPE.

Captain Gabb, of the 1st Native Regiment, Lieut. Raymond, of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry; Lieutenant Pearce, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieut. Dudgeon, of the 10th Regt. of N. I. Lieut Scott, of the Regiment of Artillery, Lieut Armstrong, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry; Lieut G. Spilliv, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieut. Broadhurst, of Artillery; Mr. Alexander Taylor, and Mr. John W. Holston, Surgeons of the Royal Navy, Mr. James Innes, and Mr. Stewart Innes.

By the *Dawson*, Captain Macdonald.

TO EUROPE.

Mr. Phillips, T. Phillips, Esq. third Member of the Medical Board, Lieut. R. Martin, 7th Regiment of N.

live Infantry. Children: Masters Philip Robert Crump, Ely Crump, Henry Clapton Barnard. Misses Mary Ann Crump; and Anna Barnard.

By the *Atlas*, Captain J. Short.

TO EUROPE

Mrs. Warren; Andrew Reid, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the *Aberdeen*, Captain J. Fenwick.

TO EUROPE

Mrs. Johnston, and Miss Napier Louisa Johnston

ARRIVALS. Feb. 3. *Experiment*. Ramsay, from Malacca 9th December and Penang the 7th January.

Do. 4. *Lady Nugent*, Robertson, from Malacca the 6th January.—*Philippa*, Nicholls, from Penang the 10th January.

Do. 6. Arab Ship *Mustapha*, Hamet, from Muscat the 15th September.

Do. 8. Buck *Animal Drug*, Boncant, from Bombay the 24th Nov. and Tellicherry the 7th December.—Portuguese Brig *Confianza*, De Barros, from Macao the 12th December.

DEPARTURES. Feb. 2. Arab Ship *Nadu Shah*, Nacoda, for Muscat.

Do. 3. *Windsor Castle*, Hornblow, for London.

Do. 4. *Nestor*, Theaker, for London.—*Atlas*, Short, for ditto.

Do. 6. French Frigate *La Liborne*, Le Comte De St. Simeon, for France.—*Sandanny*, Nacoda Syed, for Cannanore.—*Curcembue*, Richard, for Bussorah.

Do. 8. H. C. Ship *Nearchus*, Wilkinson, H. C. Yacht *Phoenix*, Jackson, and H. C. Ship *John Shore*, Campbell, all for Bencoolen and Java.—*Georgiana*, Emmott, for Madras.—*Harnett*, Roberts, to complete her cargo for the Gulph.—Brig *Udney*, Ashmore, for Padang.—Brig *Alce*, Gracia, for the Coast and Madras.—Portuguese Ship *Cidade de Demam*, De Almeida, for Lisbon.

VESSEL REMAINING AT DIAMOND HARBOUR

Cornwallis.

AT KEDGEE.

Mauritius.

AT THE NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. C. Ship *Astell*, H. C. Extra Ship *Reddy Carington*, and Ship *Devaynes*.

AT SATGAR.

H. C. Ship *Lady Campbell*.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. January 14. Ship *Sir Eran Nepean*. Captain John Boog from China; American Ship *Saco*. Nathaniel Haskell, Commander, from Boston; Brig *Countess of London*. Captain William Johnstone, from Tappanocoly.—16. H. C. Ship *Ernaud*, Commander Lieutenant D. Jones, from China. Passengers: Lieutenant McDonnell; Mrs. McDonnell. Captain Anderson; Mr. Vaupell, and Mr. Dobinson; Ship *Helen*. Captain Andrew Crawford, from China. Passengers: Mr. Purnell, Assistant Surgeon H. C. S.; Mrs. Purnell, Child and servants, H. C. Cruiser *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant B. Dommereut, from Mangalore; Ship *Shang Byramgore*. Captain George Hammett, from Manilla; Ship *Lovely Fish*, Naqudah Esmahee Ebrim, from Bengal.—17. Ship *Azu Fitter*, Captain J. A. Cowden, from Bengal.

PENANG ARRIVALS. Dec. 28. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, G. Cowe, from Calcutta, 14th Dec. Passengers: Lieut. and Mrs. Bunbury, and Family, Rev. J. R. Henderson, C. Blake, Esq.—29. Ship *Mysore*. A. Glass, from Calcutta, 14th ditto. Passengers: Colonel and Mrs. Loveday, and Family, Lieut. Burney.—30. Brig *Mahyack*. Mayhong, from Malacca, 20th ditto. Passengers: 20 Natives.

Jan. 2. Ship *Isabella*, P. C. Poster, from ditto, 24th ditto. Passenger: Capt. Pearson.—3. Ship *John Munro*, Abdulramm, from Calcutta, 15th ditto; Ship *Lipiment*; S. Ramsay, from Manilla, 9th ditto. Passenger: Captain Graham.

DEPARTURES Dec. 28. Ship *Humayoon Shah*, Wm. Richardson, for Bombay. Passengers: Captain and Mrs. Nixon, with an infant Daughter; Ship *Agatha*, M. F. da Silva, for Goa. Passenger: Colonel Froster, Major Pereira, and J. T. de Aquino.—30. Brig *Christiana*, J. Scott, for Calcutta.—31. Ship *Bombay Castle*, Wm. Cleland, for Bombay; Ship *Nassau*, Sayd Abdullah, for Jeddah; Brig *Patahsalulim*, Sayd Abdulraman, for Nagore.

Jan. 2. Ship *Po*, Wm. Knox, for Madras; Brig *Accuor*, P. Phissel, for Peru.

BOMBAY.

On Wednesday last the *Helen*, Capt. A. Crawford arrived here, from China the 3d Dec. At the time that Captain Crawford left Canton no authentic accounts had reached that city of the result of Lord Amherst's embassy; the cur-

rent report however still continued that it had failed, and that his Lordship was on his return to Canton, where he was expected to arrive early in December. The affair of the exchange of shots between the Chinese forts and the British men of war is totally unconnected with the results of the embassy. It appears that his majesty's frigate *Alerste* and sloop of war *Lyra* on their return from the Yellow sea anchored at Chuempie, and on requiring a pilot to go thro' the Bocca were told, that they should have one or a chop arriving from Canton, which was also promised to be immediately furnished: several days passed the chop being withheld, on one pretence or other. Captain Maxwell, we understand, finding that the delay was a trick, declared his intention of passing the Bocca without either chop or pilot if they were not furnished in eight and forty hours; the chop not arriving in that time, the *Alerste* and *Lyra* got under weigh, and at midnight in passing the Bocca were fired at from the fort on shore without shot, which was returned in like manner, the Chinese then recommenced firing shot, some of which striking the frigate, she gave them two or three broadsides and passed up to the second bar where she anchored. Representation was made of the affair to the Viceroy at Canton, but he disavowed having sanctioned the transaction, said it had originated in mistake and declared his intention of punishing the Chinese officers at the forts, on the 6th for their improper and unauthorised conduct on this occasion.

When the *Helen* left China the Hon. C.'s Ship *Wexford* and *Elphinstone* had not arrived. The *Milford* of this port arrived at Whampoa late in November. We are sorry to learn that the Ship *Countess* of London from Bengal for China had been totally wrecked on the coast of Palwin, the captain, officers and crew of her were on board the *Susan*. The H. C.'s Ship *Balcarras* and *Buckinghamshire* sailed to leave China on the 1st Dec. and the *Hermion* sailed for and for this port, about the 6th. The Americans appear to have carried on a very extensive trade this season in China.

The P. bridge, Captain Anderson from this port arrived at the Cape on the 25th Sept. and sailed again on the 3^d October, she was put under quarantine for one day.

The *Sadowng*, Captain Govan from this port arrived at the *Helen* on the 23^d August, after having performed a very

severe gale on the 30th July during which she was struck by lightning: the following extracts from Captain Gover's letter and his log will give our readers the best account of the situation of the ship.

St. Helena, 24th August, 1816.

SIRS,

I beg leave to inform you of our arrival here on the 23d August, my letter of the 11th July would inform you of our leaving the Mauritius on that day. On the 30th we were overtaken by a violent storm, at the conclusion of which we were struck by lightning, inclosed I send you a copy from the log book. During the gale, the ship made very good weather of it, and I have not the least apprehension that any of our cargo is damaged. From the log you will see, it was my intention to have put back to the Mauritius to repair our damages, but after rigging our jury main mast I found the ship to sail so well that I immediately determined to proceed on our voyage. After the accident we had one gale before we got round the Cape, and the wind continuing at N and N. E. prevented my getting in there. Our passage from the latitude of the Cape to St Helena was twelve days, out of which we had four days light northerly winds, we are now rigged with a new top mast for carrying ~~my~~ fore ditto for mizen with our top gallant, royal and ~~my~~ second mast above them, and I am happy to say that the ship sails remarkably well under them, rounding the Cape we have had one run of 200 miles and three days run of 300 miles. Our water is now nearly exhausted and I shall sail this afternoon, I have not been able to get any thing here, I expect to be at Liverpool by the 10th of October. The Cambrian, passed this on the 28th of June.

I remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. GOVER

Copy of the Samarang's log on the 31st July 1816.—
First part of these 24 hours, Hard gales with a heavy sea, dark clouds arising from the N. W. with severe squalls of hail and rain, attended by thunder and forked lightning. Ship lying to under the main and mizen storm stay sails. At 1 P. M. after an awful loud clap of thunder, the main-mast was struck by lightning in two separate places about 14 ft high, which cutting the iron hoops around the mast, entered the upper deck about a foot abaft

it. At the same moment a thick smoke was observed to issue from the main, after and companion hatchways and the fire having been communicated by the main-mast, which was at this time burning and shattered in such away as to render its standing utterly impossible, it was considered advisable to cut it away and accordingly it went over the side carrying with it the mizen-mast, which went by the board at the same time. Threw the gun-powder overboard and after clearing away the wreck, which was attended with much difficulty, the vessel rolling deep and shipping heavy seas, opened the gratings of the after hatchway and ascertained that the lightning had passed through the beam abaft the main-mast and setting on fire in its progress two cases of biscuits, entered a cask of water which was staved and shattered immediately under them, no other sign being here observable, it was concluded that the injury extended no further, more particularly as the smoke had by this time nearly subsided and the smell of fire became scarcely distinguishable. Being thus relieved from our greatest apprehension, proceeded to examine the state of the ship, which was happily found to have sustained little injury, the main-mast in falling having only stove the jolly boat and carried away the bulwarks on the larboard side. Threw the boat over board to clear the decks and the following articles, which had been removed to ascertain the fire's progress (viz.) 1 Box addressed William Bell, Esq - 2 bags musters of Carrangul cotton, a quantity of provisions, &c.—At this moment the hatchways being open, ship laboured violently and shipping heavy seas, a quantity of water was received between decks which it was hoped, would extinguish any sparks of fire, our search might have overlooked. At 5 P. M. mustered the ship's company, providentially all safe and unhurt, and the weather being comparatively moderate set the fore-sail, close reefed, finding it impossible to proceed at this season in our present situation, having previously consulted my officers who joined me in this opinion, wore ship and stood for the Mauritius to repair our damages. At mid-night moderate with heavy sea, out 4 and 3 reef of the foretop sail, got up a main top gallant-mast for a jury-mast and set the main-top gallant sail on it. At 8 A. M. saw a ship to the S. E. standing towards us. At 11 A. M. spoke the stranger which sent her boat on board with an offer of any assistance in her power to give, she proved to be the *Caroline*, a French ship from the Mauritius, which she left on the

FOR FEBRUARY, 1817. 1 132

30th June, bound to Nantz and commanded by Captain De Jour. At noon cloudy, sea still high and rolling heavily at times, employed opening the lower hatchways and getting up part of the cargo to ascertain if the lightning had penetrated the lower deck—found all safe.

Latitude obs. $35^{\circ} 11'$ S.

Long. per Chro. $21^{\circ} 50'$ E.

PENANG.

Colonel Loveday, Commanding the Troops serving at this Presidency, landed from the Mysore, on Sunday last, under the salute due to his rank.

On Monday the 30th ultimo, John Macalister, Esq. was sworn in a Member of Council at this Presidency, under the usual Salute from the Fort, and afterwards took his Seat as one of the Puisne Judges in the Court of Judicature.

On Thursday morning, the Court of Judicature assembled pursuant to the notice of adjournment on the 20th instant, and again adjourned to the 6th inst. month

[Gaz. Jan. 4.]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL. /

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; FEB 17. 1817. [No. 208.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 21, 1817

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. George Hunter, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, to the situation of second Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board, and first Assistant in the Department of Accounts, in the room of Capt. Jeremiah Bryant, appointed Judge Advocate General.

J. ADAMS,

Offg. Secy to Govt. and Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 21, 1817.

Resolved, That the following Paragraphs of General Letters, received from the Honorable the Council of Directors, in the Military Department, and dated the 3d, 10th and 14th July, 1816, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 2d July, 1816.

Para: 5. "We have permitted the following Officers, belonging to assigned Establishment, to return in England on the departure of the last ships of next season, viz

First Lieut. John de la Motte,

Capt. John Peter de la Motte,

— — — Henry F. de la Motte,

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Simpson Welsh."

"We have permitted Colonel Robert Lindsay Anstruther, and Lieutenant Thomas Norton, both Officers belonging to your Establishment, to return to their duty."

General Letter, dated the 10th July, 1817.

"We have permitted Mr. Charles Francis Francis, to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he do so, as an Assistant Surgeon. The rank of Mr. Francis will be settled at a future period." See p. 65

3. " Lieutenant Col. George Raban C. B. has received our permission to remain in England, till the departure of the last Ships of next season, without prejudice to his retiring from the service, should he then desire it."

4. " Captain William Collyer, belonging to your Establishment, has received our permission to remain in England, till the departure of the first Ships of next season."

5. " Lieutenant Robert Graydon of the 9th Native Infantry on your Establishment, who came to England on Furlough, died the 1st September, 1814."

General Letter, dated 17th July, 1816

2. " We have resolved to permit Brevet Col. George Humber Pine, to return with his rank to your Presidency, being satisfied that his return has been prevented by inevitable accident. Our resolution to this effect has received the approbation and concurrence of the Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, agreeably to the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty, Cap. 52 Sec. 70."

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 31, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to receive in General Orders, that the Clothing of the Army will in future be prepared and sent in troops, so as to be ready for issue on or as soon after the 1st of January of each year, as practicable, for the year preceding, commencing with the Clothing for the year 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such Subsidiary Orders for carrying effect to the above Regulation, as may appear to His Excellency necessary.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 10, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Captain Bentley of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry on the Bombay Establishment, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 31, 1817.

Some minute errors having crept into the Tables published in General Orders, under date the 3d instant, exhibiting the daily rations of Provisions, to be served out to Native Troops, while on shore, on foreign service, and the rates at which each article is to be paid for by the men, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following corrected Tables be substituted, in lieu of those above-mentioned.

No. 1.

Table of weekly Rations of Provisions, &c. authorized to be served out to European Troop, while on board of Ship, by order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, as communicated in Mr. Secretary Gardiner's letter, No. 145, dated 15th Nov. 1816.

Biscuit, 7 lbs; Rice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; Flour, 1 lb; Raisins or Suet, 4 oz; Peas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints; Sugar, 12 oz; Tea, 2 oz; Black Pepper, 1 oz; *Spirits, 2 *Drams per diem, or 24-5 pints per week; Vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; Mustard Seed, 2 oz; Beef, country, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; Pork, 2 lbs; Firewood, 28 lbs; Water 7 gallons.

25 quarts of Lime Juice, for every hundred men, for one month.

One Horn Lanthorn, and one Wax Candle, per night, for each Ship.

The proportions of Rice and Biscuit depend so much upon local considerations, and the facility, or otherwise of preparing the latter, that it is difficult to prescribe any rule for future occasions; Biscuit being however, considered as most nutritive, and being generally most acceptable, it is advisable that as large a proportion (not exceeding the quantity above-mentioned) should be given of it, as circumstances may warrant.

* 10 per Cent. below London proof.

† 40 Drams to a Gallon—Wine measure.

No. 2.

Table of Daily Rations of Provisions, &c. authorized to be served out to Native Troops, while on board of Ship, by the orders of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, as communicated in Mr. Secretary Gardiner's letter, No. 145, dated 15th November 1816.

HINDOOS WHO DO NOT COOK ON BOARD SHIP

Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Choora, 12 oz.; Gram, 10 oz.; Ghee, 2 oz.; Salt, 1 oz.; Tobacco, 2 oz.*; Beetlenuts, 2; Pannleaves, 2; Cardam, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Khut, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Sugar, 4 oz.; Tamarind $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Water, 1 gallon; Firewood, 1 lb.†; Oil per week, 8 oz.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ For Eating and $\frac{1}{2}$ for Smoking

† For the use of those Hindoos, that dress their Flour in Balls or Cakes

NATIVE CHRISTIANS, MAHOMEDANS, AND OTHER NATIVES WHO
COOK ON BOARD SHIP.

Oil per week, 8 oz ; Rice, 1½ lb ; Dholl, 1 oz. ; Gram, 2 oz. ;
Ghee, 2 oz. ; Salt, 1 oz ; Tobacco, 2 oz. ; * Chillies, 14 oz. ;
Black Pepper, ½ oz ; Garlic, ½ oz ; Onions, ½ oz ; Beet-le
nuts, 2 ; Paunleaves, 10 ; Chunam, ½ oz. ; Khut, ½ oz ; Tur-
meric, ½ oz. ; Sugar, 4 oz. ; Tamarind, 1 oz ; Firewood, 2 lbs. ;
Water, 1 gallon.

Fifty quarts of Lime Juice and 1 chest of Tea, for every 200
men, during the S. W. Monsoon, when the voyage exceeds two
months, 1 Horn Lantern, and 1 Wax Candle per night, for
each ship.

No. 3.

Table of Daily Rations of Provisions to be served out to
Native Troops, while on Shore on Foreign Service, and it be-
comes necessary to supply them from the Public Stores, together
with the rates at which each article is to be paid for by the men,
authorized by the Orders of His Excellency the Right Honorable
the Governor General in Council of the 15th November, 1816 ;
vide Mr. Secretary Gardiner's letter, No. 485, to the Secretary to
the Military Board of that date.

Daily rations for each man, of whatever rank		Rate at which to be paid for	
Ave	lbs		
Wheat- flour, or Rice	2 0 0	32 lbs for one St. Re	
Dholl.	0 4 0	10 lbs	ditto
Ghee	0 2 0	32 lbs	ditto
Tobacco	0 2 0	4 lbs	ditto
Turmeric	0 0 8	10 lbs	ditto
Salt	0 0 12	16 lbs	ditto

Wheat Flour where procurable, to be prefer-
red to Rice.

J. YOUNG,

Offg Sec to Govt. Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JANUARY 31st 1817

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is
pleased to make the following appointments, in the Ordnance
Department, to supply existing vacancies in that branch of the
service.

John Bennett, Garrison Sergeant at Agra, to be Conductor of
Ordnance, from 15th July, 1816, vice Smith deceased

John Oldknow, Sergeant of Artillery, to be Conductor of Ordnance from 9th August, 1816, vice Barham, deceased.

Johannes Beckman, Sergeant of Artillery, to be Conductor of Ordnance, from 1st November, 1816, vice Sutherland, invalided.

C. McDonald, Sergeant Major of the Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, to be Conductor of Ordnance, from the 15th November, 1816, vice Boyd, deceased.

Lieutenant Peter Jeremie, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

Captain T. J. Turner, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate, from the Isle of France, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 3d of May, 1816, to be absent from Pengl, for ten months, for the benefit of his health, is allotted to a furlough to Europe, on the same account, commencing from the 1st ultimo.

The undermentioned Officers having respectively furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed, the former to the Isle of France, and the latter to Sea, for the benefit of their health, and to be absent on that account for six months.

Lieutenant J. Watkins, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Cornet W. Mactier, of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Henry Petrie Saunders, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Isle of France the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 18th and 24th of May last to proceed thither for the benefit of his health, is extended for six months beyond the time therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

~~GENERAL ORDER~~ BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 31 1817

In order to avoid the embarrassment and trouble in the Public Offices which must arise from the adjustment of minute claims for small periods, without any commensurate benefit to the ~~service~~, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, with respect to Clothing and Claims on the Outfitting Fund or other similar questions of a general nature, the reduction of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Light Infantry Volunteer Battalions, as directed in General Orders of the 2d instant, is to be deemed as if it had taken effect from the 1st of January, 1817.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 4, 1817.

Captain G. H. Gall, commanding the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, having furnished the requisite Pay and Medical Certificates, is permitted to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, for six months.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

It is with great concern we announce the loss of the *Athion*, Captain OLIVER, on the 12th ultimo, in Trincomallie Harbour.—The particulars of this misfortune will be seen in the following Madras Gazette Extraordinary.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary,

JANUARY 29, 1817.

This morning arrived His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, Captain PURVIS, from Trincomallie, having on board, the whole of the Passengers which lately embarked on the homeward bound Ship *Athion*, Captain OLIVER, for England.

This Ship was totally lost on Sunday night the 12th Instant, in Trincomallie harbour, by striking on a rock, we are happy, however, to be enabled to add, that not a single life was lost on this melancholy occasion, the Ship did not go, we understand, to pieces for two days after she struck, which enabled the Passengers and Crew to be landed at Trincomallie, but the whole of the Cargo and Baggage are lost. The Packet, we hear, is saved.

His Excellency the Admiral after rendering every assistance in his power to the wreck, dispatched his flag Ship with the passengers to this port, where they and those who originally embarked from Bengal arrived early this morning.

Knowing the anxiety that must prevail on this occasion, we hasten to lay these particulars before the public—on which every dependance may safely be placed.

The following are the passengers that embarked from this place and are arrived on the *Magicienne*.

M. General and Mrs. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Lewis, M^{rs}. Griffiths, Geo. Coleman and H. Bushby, Esqrs. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service,—Cuth-

born: Misses Lydia Taylor, Eliza Taylor, Jane Taylor, and Ann Taylor.—Master John Le Page, Henry Somerset Taylor, and Edward Lewis Griffiths.

Captain Cleveland of the Coast Artillery, and Ensign Davies of H. M. 19th Regiment, landed shortly before the accident occurred, but lost the whole of their baggage.

The Governor General and part of his suite, returned to Calcutta on Tuesday evening last. The hunting excursion was not so successful as had been expected: but a Tyger, and several Buffaloes were killed.

Lady EAST was "at home" on Friday evening to a numerous party of her friends. Lord MORIA was present at the entertainment.

The last Ball of the Season, so far as we are in the secret, will be holden at the Assembly Rooms on Tuesday next, for the benefit of Mr. HASTILL: and we sincerely hope, that the Subscription will amply reward the person, who has so well, in his particular sphere, deserved the patronage of the public.

It is said that an attempt was recently made to set fire to the *Upton Castle*: but that the fire was immediately extinguished—An enquiry has been instituted: and some of the crew, are on their way up the river to have their conduct investigated. A particular report of the case will hereafter be published for general information: but we have been assured, that there is reason to conclude that the fire was the effect of accident.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following interesting experiments of the effect produced by Congreve Rockets

FEBRUARY 1st 1817.

On Sunday the 1st instant, a most interesting experiment with the Congreve Rockets took place on the plains of Jangmow, near Calcutta, under the management of the Commanding Officer of the Rocket Troop, Captain WAGG.

On this occasion six of the larger size were fired, viz. 32 Pounds, 3 of which were Carcase Rockets and 3 Shell Rock-

etc; the first was fired on the ground, and produced a range of little more than 1000 yards—skimming the surface in majestic style, with occasional deviation a few yards to the left; the 3d round was fired from the Bombarding Frame, with an elevation of 35 degrees; its flight was regular and very fine—it grazed at 1500 yards, made a deviation to the right from the track of about 30 yards, and pursued its course, completing a range of 2000 yards.

The 4th, a Shell Rocket, was fired along the ground—the direction was good, but at about 1200 yards, the Shell separated from the Rocket. The course of the Rocket however, was not obstructed, and it produced a range of 1500 yards.

The 6th round was a Shell Rocket fired at an elevation of 35 degrees—its course extremely regular and minutely gradual—it ranged a distance of 3000 yards, the Shell bursting in the air, added to the awful splendour of its discharge, and greatly increased the admiration of the Spectators.

The 3d and 5th rounds were experiments to ascertain the effect at less elevations—it was evident however, the Rocket does not acquire sufficient force when fired at low angles of elevation—to recover from the dip towards the horizon, they do make, soon after leaving the frame, and both the Rockets fired, at the elevation of 15 degrees fell to the ground at a short distance from the frame they were discharged from.

For this part of the experiment a frame was judiciously constructed—the original Bombarding frame not admitting of lower angles than 35 degree. The number of Spectators on this occasion was extremely numerous and thus notwithstanding, excited universal admiration and surprise.

The force about to assemble in the Doab is to consist of H. M. 8th and 24th Light Dragoons, and 14th and 87th Regiments of Foot. Two Companies of Artillery with 18 and 24 pounders and 10 and 8 inch mortars; and several battalions of Native Infantry. Major-General Marshall marched from Cawnpore on the 1st instant, with the 24th Dragoons. Among the Corps of Native Infantry likely to be employed, the following are mentioned—1st Bat. 1st Regt.; 2d Bat. 12th Regt.; 13th Regt.; 2d Bat. 19th Regt.; 1st Bat. 21st Regt.; 1st Bat. 24th, and 2d Bat. 19th.

Accounts from Agra mention that Major-General Donkers having taken the command of his division on the 26th ultimo: had proceeded from Agra to Muttra.

We have received Ukhbars from HOLKAR's Camp, near Kunkeral, to the 7th ultimo. BALARAM SEET was yet in disgrace—and to his intrigues, the increased mutiny of the army was imputed. Letters received by the Bhaee from Oujien, mentioned that AMAJEE, a Sirdar in the service of SCINDIAH, was encamped with a considerable force, within three coss of that place; and that a skirmish was immediately expected, between the army of HOLKAR and the troops under AMAJEE. The camps were within four coss of each other.

Our latest intelligence from Jaypoor is dated the 16th ultimo. AMEER KHAN had been at Jaypoor, endeavouring to extract half a lac of rupees from the Rajah of that place. Twenty thousand rupees having been obtained, the KHAN advanced near to the Jaypoor Capital. MOHTAUB KHAN was at Kunkurrah:—he had effectually plundered Kotia, and had peremptorily directed the Kaladair of Kunkurrah to repair the Fort without delay.

RUSSEER SINGH on the 23d of December was at Lahore. He had obtained from the widow of the late JODIA SINGH, a sword of the value of one lac of rupees. His army and artillery were under orders to march towards Multan. He had also sent threatening messages to the Chieftains of the Kohistan Country, requiring the immediate payment of all arrears of tribute. MAHOMED SINGH arrived at Peshawar on the 21st of December.

The apprehension entertained at Madras, of a visit from the Pindarees appears to have somewhat subsided, although the Government had thought fit to direct that Martial Law should be proclaimed in such districts the Pindarees, might enter. We trust however, that the severe chastisement inflicted on the several bodies, whose progress had been traced, will produce a salutary effect. The success of Captain CALLEBELL against a party of Pindarees, at Bulhaut has already been communicated to our readers—and we are now in possession of the Official detail of the enterprise of Major MACDOWALL, com-

manding a Detachment to the Westward of Breda in the Deckan, which has been published in the *Madras Government Gazette*, and which will be found in our subsequent pages. The *Bombay Papers*, do not convey any information respecting the Pindarrees, which had made their appearance in the Mahratta shore; but while we consider this silence to be favorable, we understand that letters from Poona complain of considerable depredations having been committed in the dominions of the Peishwah.

The *Andromeda* has brought intelligence from China to the 3d of January. We understand that Lord AMHERST had reached Canton, before her departure; but we have not been able to ascertain any particulars respecting the success or the failure of the Embassy. The commercial accounts from Canton, are not essentially different from those which have been published.

From New South Wales, we have received intelligence by the *Elizabeth* to the 2d of November. It appears that some bands of Convicts have succeeded in carrying off two vessels; and the success which has followed these attempts will, we fear, induce many others to make similar efforts to obtain their liberation. Unless means can be adopted by the Government to prevent a recurrence of these evils, it will be dangerous for Vessels to hold any intercourse with the settlement. The *Kangaroo*, one of His Majesty's Brigs, commanded by Lieutenant Jeffery, is stated to have been carried off by these desperadoes; and it is very possible, that if they are enabled to navigate this vessel, they will in her, commence a life of Piracy, which may be productive of great serious mischief. The particulars of the loss of the *Betsy* on the North Coast of New Zealand are also published in the journals before us; but we do not think the details sufficiently interesting to be republished: we are concerned, however, to state that all who were on board of this ill-fated ship have perished, except THOMAS RODGERS, THOMAS HUNTER, and four lascars, who survived the greatest hardships. It is

stated that Governor MACQUARIE has strictly enforced orders recently received from the Government in England, which prohibit the Servants of the local Government from engaging in commercial speculations. Such persons, however, as preferred the pursuits in which they were engaged, to the employment of government, were permitted to make their election. An order was promulgated declaring that any persons holding public offices after the first of January 1817, found to be concerned in mercantile transactions, would be dismissed from their situations. A new Judge Advocate had arrived from England and had commenced the duties of his Office.

We have re-published from the last *Calcutta Gazette* a detailed account of what passed at the last Bachelors' Ball: the perusal of which will we trust, prove gratifying to our readers:—

"In noticing the celebration of the last Bachelors' Ball on the 5th instant, we should have wished to express the grateful sense which we are sure all who had the lamentable, and (to borrow the style of the Morning Post) never-too-soon-to-be-got-out-of, distinction of promoting those assemblies, entertain, of the kind indulgence with which their humble efforts have been honored by the Ladies of the settlement. — We are deterred however from undertaking this task in consequence of our having had the good fortune to carry away the address of the Honorable Gentleman who presided on proposing the healths of the fair visitors.

We are sensible that in attempting to add to what that Gentleman has said, we should only degrade the form and lustre of the gem, by the clumsiness and dullness of the setting.

It was the wish of the Stewards to have given variety to this entertainment by the admission of Masks; but every one appears to have laboured under a parritch fear of being the only Mask in the room. The consequence was that only four appeared. Of these, a Spinster, dressed in the very height of the fashion, afforded great amusement by her bold attacks on the hearts of some of the most determined Bachelors of

the community. The other characters were an Orphan-woman, a fine Gentleman, and a Chinese; and from the attraction which they attracted, we have no doubt that, if the project been more generally carried into effect, it would have been completely successful. We have always indeed declared ourselves particularly partial to the species of entertainment, which, while it sets free the powers of humour and fancy from the restraint of timidity, would never, we are sure, in the society of this settlement, relax that old cord. An apprehension—we cannot but think over-credulous—on this head, deprived the concluding ball of some of its most brilliant attractions which had graced the former. Other luminaries too, had been altogether withdrawn from our sphere, and their absence appeared to have left some of the horizon dark and gloomy. Notwithstanding this subtraction of attractions however, the evening afforded generally the utmost gratification, and the consciousness, how soon the season of sociability would pass away, seemed to give a more deeply-seated, though perhaps, a less exultating feeling of pleasure to the enjoyment of the hour.

After supper the Honble Mr. Seton, who presided at the table, called upon the Gentlemen to fill a bumper, and addressed himself to the Ladies in the following terms:

“ Ladies,

In endeavouring to express to you on the part of our brother stewards and my own, so express as it ought to be expressed; as we all feel—a most grateful sense of your goodness, on marking by this numerous and brilliant assemblage your kind, your encouraging approbation of our attempt to contribute to your amusement, I must be eloquent indeed, could I do justice to the undertaking. Disparaging, however, of that, I shall content myself with insuring you that your goodness has not been forgotten away,—that it has been received and valued as it ought to be,—that we feel it according to our bond.”

“ It was intended, in order to give variety to the entertainment of this evening, that it should differ, in some respects, from those that went before it, and that, in direct but harmless opposition to the good old saying, which denounces the approach of ‘an old friend with a new face,’ you should have been greeted by some of your admirers in faces not their own. Such was our plan, and such our wish. The result, you Ladies, has

witnessed. It may truly be said, that result has been *singular*: since, for a long time, our plan was only rescued from complete failure, by the appearance of a single, solitary frusterer.—But though we have been thus foiled in an attempt which has exhibited a fresh proof of the ‘Vanity of human wishes,’—we are persuaded, our fair friends will kindly take the will for the deed,—and that they will rest assured that whatever change may take place in our *faces*, our *hearts*, capable of change, must still remain the same—still devoted to *them*.

And with the meeting of this evening the *present* campaign, in the pursuit of hearts, will close. But, when its *effects* will close, we know not. *They* yet remain to be seen. May they be fortunate! May the transient gallantry of the evening lay the foundation of some of those permanent arrangements of domestic felicity, to which, some—or *both*,—one of us, *too* late!—we all look forward.

“*Gentlemen,—The Ladies who grace the present entertainment with their company.*”

Surely we need not say that the toast was pledged with enthusiasm.

The President then rose and said,

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

“I rise to propose the health of the noble and eminent personage who is at the head of our society, whose presence, as we well recollect, diffused additional pleasure and animation over our late meetings and whose absence we have now lament.”

“On those occasions I found myself embarrassed and, as it were, tongue-tied, in given out the toast which has now been announced. True merit is ever dishes, I and disgusted at hearing its own praise. The effect, therefore, of His Lordship’s presence, was, to check the expression of the sensations which it excited and to condemn to me silence, in so far as attempt at panegyric was concerned.

“On the present occasion that difficulty does not indeed exist. But in a consciousness of my own inadequacy to do justice to the theme, another difficulty, no less great, is found. The merits of the Earl of Moira, far exceed the most animated panegyric that my feeble voice can pronounce. Still, however, a short outline, in allusion to what might be said on a subject so interesting, may not perhaps be deemed an unseasonable introduction to His Lordship’s health, when given in his absence.

“It is well known, that from his very earliest years, the life of the Earl of Moira, has been a public life. Either in the cabinet or in the field, it has been devoted,—zealously and successfully devoted,—to the service of his country. But of His Lordship’s public merits, I mean not now to speak. The mention of them will be found in the public annals of the day. Neither do I now allude to him as Governor General. Such to be understood to mention him as a friend,—as a friend of us all,—as a

friend to man;—for such in truth he is, in the noblest and most powerful sense of the term. Generous, charitable, munificent,—his benevolence—his more than benevolence, his relieving *beneficence* is almost co-extensive with the existence of misery. It reaches the unfortunate of all nations, in all countries. From the exiled monarch in distress, to the insolvent debtor, sorrowing in prison, his bounty has been shared by all ranks and conditions of men.

“Of him, how truly may it be said, that he h.

—“A tear for pity, and a hand,
“Open as day, for melting charity.”

“The Earl of Moira has exhibited a striking and a pleasing proof, that the virtue of a foreign individual may soften, though they may not subdue the asperity of national racour. At a moment when the frenzied spite of the public mind, the name of Briton was almost universally detested in France, *his* name was never mentioned in that country, but with a feeling of respect and veneration. A gratitude for the relief administered by him to the French in England, the French in France had forgot that he was a Briton. In Lord Moira, we find all those generous sympathies and noble feelings which animate and adorn the Irish character, happily combined with the steady, firm, vigorous energy, which marks the Englishman, and gives him a proud pre-eminence among the nations of Europe.

“Of the gentler, milder virtues, which belong to the domestic character of Lord Moira, I say nothing, because I need say nothing. The frequent intercourse which those to whom I am now addressing myself have had with this Lordship will enable them, in that respect, to judge for themselves.

“I cannot conclude without adding an expression of regret, that this feeble attempt to sketch an outline of the character of the personage whose health I am about to propose, did not devolve upon able hands.

“THE EARL OF MOIRA.”

This toast was drank, with even louder expression of applause than usually accompany it.

After a short interval, the President again called upon the Company to fill an overflowing bumper, and preface the toast which he had to give out, with the following most appropriate speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

“I have to propose the health of an amiable and illustrious Lady, now absent, but who, not long since, was at the head of the Female Society of British India. In announcing this health, so very interesting to us all, it has on former occasions, been usual to introduce it with an endeavour to give an outline of the amiable and attractive qualities, which constitute the superior excellence of the Countess of Londonderry and Moira. I candidly confess, however, that, on those occasions, I have ever been so dis-

satisfied with my manner of discharging that duty, at once pleasing and arduous, that I am now discouraged from venturing on a repetition of the attempt. Even with those who have the happiness to be gifted with command of speech, the feeling inspired by the contemplation of excellence, far exceeds the power of expressing that feeling. What, then, and how great must be my inadequacy! In lamenting his inadequacy, I have sometimes been half inclined to murmur at the structure of the human frame,—and partly to ascribe to that, as a defect, the difficulty of which I now complain. If the *heart*, the seat of feeling, were endued with the means of expressing that feeling,—or if the *lips* which express possessed the power of *feeling* also,—then would the animation of expression rise to the glow of feeling—then would feeling and expression be one! But, as it is, how vast, how chilling, the distance from *this*, [pointing to his heart] to *these*! [pointing to his lips] 'Would it were otherwise' Could this fanciful idea but be realized, then indeed might the sketch above alluded to be attempted with some prospect of success. Then might we picture this amiable and highly accomplished Lady, combining grace, dignity, and usefulness to every situation,—from the drawing room, where she tempered the becoming dignity of high rank, with that gentle, attractive affability, which constitutes the charm of social life,—to the Charity School, where she personally attended to the morals, instruction, and comfort of the children. Hence, we might follow her Ladyship to the poor, who inhabit the cottages in the vicinity of Barrack-poor, and there find her surrounded by the objects of her bounty. The active benevolent, the relieving interference of Lady Loudoun on those occasions, has been witnessed by him who has now the honor to address you. What he says, is, therefore, not an attempt to paint *fancied* or *ideal* excellence. It is the simple description of the real merits of one, who at the present moment, is probably in the midst of the poor cottagers in the neighbourhood of Loudon Castle relieving their wants at this severe season of the year, and rendering herself a blessing to all around her. Such, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the noble Lady whose health I now have the honor to propose.

"THE COUNTESS OF LOUDON AND MORAY"

When the cheering, which followed this toast, had subsided, Capt. Vaughan, Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General, rose, and thus addressed the President:

"As much as I have the honor to be to His Lordship's personal studies, I feel that I should be guilty of great inattention, were I not to offer my thanks for the very kind manner in which the two last toasts have been received.

"From the warmth with which His Lordship so lately expressed his sentiments of regard towards the Society at Calcutta, he most assuredly will feel regret at being absent on the present occasion, but this regret will, I imagine, be lessened, should he find that his advice and recommendation to my Father Bache-

lors has been attended to, by receiving on his return to the Presidency, applications from many of them, for permission to change that situation, which his Lordship was pleased to call so solitary and lamentable, for that which no doubt is a much happier one.

Again, Sir, permit me to offer you my thanks for the very kind expression with which you prefaced the two last toasts, and the Company, for the manner in which they were received."

We cannot better conclude than by aiding with our feeble voice the wish expressed in the preceding speech—that the distinguished person alluded to, may, now he has returned, have manifold proofs that his most seasonable advice was not thrown away, upon an unheeding or intractable multitude."

—

On Thursday last, the release of the *Despatch* cutter, from the custody of the Admiralty Court, was celebrated with every demonstration of joy.

This event took place about one in the afternoon, and was announced by the salute of 19 guns, from the little vessel on the rehoisting of her flag—which was returned by a continued feu de joie for nearly 20 minutes from the shipping; some vessels were gaily decked out with colours—others displayed flags bearing appropriate labels—such as '*Indian Trade rescued—British Laws vindicated—No Bondage—Free trade and Seamen's rights.*'

These celebrations afloat seemed to revive on shore the sensations which the relief afforded by the decision of the Supreme Court, had the day before diffused all over this great City of Merchants,—Hindoos, Moosulmans, Armenians, Jews, Christians and Parsees, appeared congratulating each other anew on the deliverance of their trade.

In short, from the deep interest universally excited by this important question when under discussion, and the joy that pervaded the whole Community on the decision being announced, we may judge of the vast dismay and extensive injury that would have been experienced, had the grounds alledged for the seizure of the *Despatch* been declared to be legal.

We understand that on Friday, at a general meeting of the Merchants of Calcutta, it was unanimously voted, that as a memorial of their important services, golden vases bearing appropriate inscriptions, should be presented and the Advocate General and Mr. Compton, the learned to

able Counsel who so successfully defended the rights of the Indian Merchants,—and that a splendid entertainment should also be given to these gentlemen, at the Town Hall, which is fixed for Saturday the 22d instant. All the principal individuals in the settlement will be present on this occasion.—(Cal. Gaz.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The H. C.'s Ship *Lady Campbell*, sailed out on the 11th instant, and the *Nile Shah*, on the 12th.

The Cutter *Dispatch*, Phillips, went down on Wednesday, in prosecution of her voyage to Bombay.

The Ship *Richard*, Captain J. McClure, for England, and the Brig *Minerva*, Captain J. Russell, for Penang and Malacca, will sail in a day or two.

ARRIVALS. February 12. American Ship *George*, West, from Hamburg the 20th September.

Do. 14. Portuguese Ship *Sao Miguel*, Lopez, from China the 24th November, and Penang the 24th January.

DEPARTURES, Feb. 10. Brig *Hon'ble Lutchmee*, Nicod, for Bombay. —Arab Ship *Rohomany*, Mulla Saulla, for Muscat. —Ditto *Fattal Meerem*, Mohammed Hassan, for ditto. —Ship *Lady Maria*, Barclay, for Madras and England.

Do. 11. Schooner *Marmet*, Vine, for the Isle of France. —Ship *Comandant*, Robison, for Ceylon.

Do. 12. Arab Ship *Fattal Meer*, Nicod, for Muscat.

Do. 13. Telugu Brig *Saiva*, Srirang Chundur, for Ceylon and Madras. —Ship *Fohe*, Baiden, for Ceylon.

VESSELS REMAINING AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Comandant.

AT KIDDERTY.

Cidade de Deoan—*Quader Bur*—*Lord*, *Fohe*—*Hon'ble Lutchmee*, and the H. C. Ship *Phoenix*.

AT THE NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. C. Ship *Astell*, Ditto Extra Ship *Lady Canning*, and Private Ship *Devaynes*.

AT SAGOR.

Windsor Castle—*Upton Castle* and *Harriet*.

BOMBAY. ARRIVAL. Jan. 18. H. M. Ship *Looney*, William Hill, Esq. Capt. from Trincomallee.

DEPARTURES. Jan. 19. *Anna Catharine*, Mr. P. Barbé, Commander, to Columbo—20. Brig *Ariel*, Mr. J. C. Butta, Commander, to ditto.—21. Brig *St. Barbara*, Mr. C. V. Blankingberg, Commander, to ditto.—22. Honorable Company's Cruiser *Psyche*, Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, to Persian Gulph.

PENANG. ARRIVALS. Jan. 3. Ship *Monarch*, William Gascoyne, from Batavia, 17th November and Br. Co. Passengers: Major Campbell, and Troops—4. Brig *Coda Bae*, Coqo Lobb, from Acheen 5th December. Passengers: 30 Natives.—6. Brig *Confiance*, L. J. Barros, from Macao 12th ditto. Passengers: 33 Chinese—7. Brig *Mesahel*, Sayd Matara, from Fellosamoy 20th November.—10. Brig *Hydrex*, Shauk Abdullah, from Malacca 25th December. Passengers: 10 Natives—13. H. M. Ship *Cerberus*, J. Reynolds, Esq. from Trincomallee. Passengers: Lieutenant Purvis; Ship *Manland*, W. Knolly, from Ceylutta 28th December. Passengers: Mrs. Widd, two Mrs. Stuarts and T. Hutton, Esq.—14. Brig *Hero*, John Monteiro, from Malacca 2d January. Passengers: 9 Natives; Ship *Belizero*, F. J. Mareal, from ditto ditto. Passengers: 135 Chinese, and 6 Portuguese—16. Brig *Harrier*, John Kidd, from Calcutta 31st December—21. Brig *Loon*, A. P. Winderhold, from Malacca 10th Jan. Passengers: 4 Natives; Ship *Mansoon*, J. King and, from ditto 11th ditto. Passengers: 4 Natives—22. Ship *Adelphi*, A. V. Cortella, from Macao and Malacca 13th ditto. Passengers: 90 Chinese, and 2 Portuguese; Ship *Sa. Miguel*, C. J. Lopes, from ditto and ditto 26th ditto.

DEPARTURES. Jan. 5. Ship *Manila*, De Vries, for Madras. Passengers: Mr. Harris, Mr. Harley, Mr. Justiniano, and Master George Woodford—7. Ship *Experiment*, S. Boussey, for Calcutta; Ship *Monarch*, William Gascoyne, for ditto. Passengers: Major Campbell, and Troops—8. Ship *Fattyhamen*, J. B. Gabriel, for Rangoon; Ship *Adelphi*, William Scott, for Java.—9. Ship *Kobla*, P. G. Foster, for Calcutta. Passengers: W. Anderson, Esq.—10. Ship *Mysore*, A. Glass, for ditto. Passengers: Lieutenant Davies, Lieutenant Exshaw, and Detachment of 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; Ship *Bombay Merchant*, G. Rowe, for ditto; Passengers: Lieutenant Crooke, and Detachment of 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and C. Blake, Esq.—12. Brig

Conjunça, J. J. Barros, for Calcutta.—14. Brig *Fatula-carim*, J. Racon, for Soosoo.—15. Ship *Helen*, H. Humphreys, for Rangoon. 16. Ship *Maitland*, W. Kinsey, for China. Passenger: Mr. Watts; Brig *Carreman*, Bappo Malim, for Pontonovo.—18. H. M. Ship *Conway*, J. Reynolds, Esq. Captain, for Malacca; Brig *Haldane*, John Kidd, for ditto.—19. Brig *Saleem*, Sayd Mahomed, for ditto.—20.—Ship *Fatah ship*, S. S. Hassim, for Padang; Brig *Hydross*, Ahmad, for Malacca.—21. Ship *Belizario*, E. J. Murea, for Calcutta.—23. Brig *Tydebane*, Hussin, for Padang; Brig *Saffna Tulah*, Ahmad, for ditto.

MADRAS.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Benjamin Droz, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Ferdinand De Mierre, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. Nathaniel W. Kinderley, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combarote.

The weather lately, has been boisterous for the season; and the swell in the Roads and the Surf also unusually high; a small Country Vessel parted from her anchors on Saturday and drifted into the Surf, where she grounded and soon went to pieces—we are happy to learn no lives were lost by this unfortunate accident.

His Majesty's 80th Regiment of foot, about to embark for Europe, arrived at the mouth on Wednesday last, where, they at present remain encamped—Most of the Privates of this Corps have volunteered into other Regiments in India.

On Saturday last, being the anniversary of the Birth of Her Majesty the Queen, Royal Salutes were fired at Noon from the Fort Saluting Battery, and from Chepauk Palace; and at one o'clock the same ceremony was observed by His Majesty's Ship *Bacchus*.

On Wednesday last, the Right Honorable the Governor gave a large dinner Party at the Banqueting Rooms of the Government Gardens. Nearly a hundred Gentlemen sat down to Dinner in this elegant apartment.

His Majesty's Ship *Bacchus*, Captain Parker, will sail again to-morrow to join the Admiral.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Asia*, Capⁿ J. A. Men- here, is nearly ready for sea. She is expected to con- tinue her voyage on Thursday next. The *Lord Keith* and *Batavia*, will follow her on or about Sunday, but the *Marchioness of Ely*, we believe, will be detained until the 2d proximo. No notice has yet been given of the closing of any of the Packets but we believe those for the *Asia* will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m. to-morrow.

The *George*, homeward-bound Free Trader, has not yet arrived, but she may be expected before the end of the month.

We have received letters from Trincomalee of the 2d instant, which inform us of the following arrangements of the Squadron, since the breaking up of the Court-Martial which have been sitting at the Port for some time. His Majesty's Sloop *Comegay* sailed for Penang on the 22d ultimo, to look after the *Volage*, about which Vessel some apprehensions had been felt. They will ere this have been relieved by her arrival.

The *Favourite* sailed for England on the 28th ultimo. Commissioner Johnstone, has proceeded home in her on account of ill health which will not allow him to remain at Trincomalee. Captain Stewart, late of the *Toxey* who was dismissed his Ship by sentence of Court-Martial, also proceeded home in her.

Captain Hill, has been posted into the *Toxey*, in Cap- tain Stewart's vacancy. The *Toxey* sailed on the 31st ultimo, for the Persian Gulph. The Flag Lieutenant, — Parker, Esq. was made Commander in the *Bacchus* Sloop, vice Captain Hill. The *Marguerite*, *Orlando*, and *Iphigenia* Frigates are to remain at Trincomalee for some time.

The Port has been extremely gay during the time the various Ships of the Squadron were there. Balls and Din- ners succeeded each other in great rapidity.

The different works necessary to render the Port com- plete are proceeding with extraordinary dispatch, and will in a short time render it a most delightful depot. — Nearly two thousand men are employed on the works.

The Monsoon has been unusually severe this year on the Eastern coast of Ceylon. Some heavy gales accom- panied by tremendous rain had been experienced during the months of November and December. *Courier, Jan 21.*

On the day the several Prisoners convicted at the Session of Over-Terminer and General Goal Delivery, were brought up for the purpose of receiving judgement.

The first prisoners placed in the dock were Venkataram and Chelumbiran found Guilty of the wilful murder of Ahmed Pilly of Royapooram—on whom his Lordship the Chief Justice, in most feeling language, passed Sentence of Death in the usual awful words.

Peruvengadom was next placed at the Bar, he having been convicted with feloniously and ungloriously breaking and entering the dwelling house, of the late Venkataki the Moodelly, and stealing thereout sundry gold and silver Jewels. In this man's case it appeared on the trial, that several acts of violence, had been committed—to whom his Lordship alluded in the course of passing sentence, which was that of Death.

Coona Peallyttan, Chinatomby, Noorapen, Nellaum, Pema, Reddrappen, Nellaum, Pannal & Lathoomanon, seven of them convicted of burglary, received sentence of death, but his Lordship humbly, during passing sentence, intimated that after the example the Court had been obliged to make of the convict before-mentioned, and their crimes not being attended with any acts of personal violence, it was the attention of the Court to extend to them the benefit of the Act, which allows a transmutation of punishment, and decreed that a long imprisonment from this Court would give them an opportunity of amending their lives.

Mahar Chetty, Appasawmycherry, V. Rasany and Syed Mahomed, receivers of stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen, were sentenced to transportation for 14 years to Prince of Wales Island.

Sunk Muddum, Caropen, Chetty and Veerisawmy to be transported for 7 years to the same place.

Siddoway was sentenced to three months imprisonment to the gaol.

Robert Clarke was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months and once in the pillory during his confinement.

Ooseh Bo'Sop for an assault on a Native was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to stand once in the pillory.

Francis Caban for forging the name of Mr. Villa was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

Our Post Office Native Writers,

Spoor, Vay Chetty, Radu Lyah, Gooroo Moorthy, Venkataram Pillai, Narayana Saamy, Canaya Pillay, Divol Khar, Ayya Chinnappa, Narsayeyah and Ram-saamy were placed at the Bar.

The Honorable the Chief Justice in his address to the Prisoners mentioned that, although they had only been tried for a conspiracy to defraud and that evidence had only been given of one fraud on the Vellore Post, yet he had been informed that the loss in the Post Office department amounted to upwards of two lacs of Pagodas to their employers—that no return from Calcutta, Bombay or Ceylon had been received—that the prisoners had been for years engaged in these infamous transactions (we believe it was proved on the trial to have been traced as far back as 1810) and that, had they been indicted in England, they must have paid the forfeit of their lives for these transactions—the Court, under every consideration, of the case, had determined on passing on them the severest sentence the Law would allow—the sentence of the Court therefore was—That they be confined for the space of three years, and that they be placed in and upon the Pillory for the space of one hour at two several times during their imprisonment—and that at the expiration thereof they do each enter into a Bond for their good behaviour, themselves in two hundred and fifty Pagodas and two sureties in one hundred and twenty-five Pagodas each—and that they be further imprisoned until such security be given.

[Gazette, Jan. 25.]

The following Extract of a Letter from Major Maedowall, Commanding a Detachment to the Westward of Beeder in the Deckhan, announce the success of an attack made by that Officer on a body of Predatory Horse, in the vicinity of Moorullee, on the morning of the 15th Instant

Extract of a Letter from Major R. Maedowall, of the 24th Regiment N. I. Commanding a Detachment, dated Pent Sango, 15th January 1817.

“On the 14th I apprized you of my intention to move in the direction of Alloor that afternoon, when I accordingly did, and reached Oomoorg, a distance of ten miles about sun-set; on the march I received information that a small body of Pindarries had plundered a Village within a short distance of Oomoorg which convinced me of their entire ignorance of our approach, and on my army at the ground, expecting to obtain further intelligence of them, I ordered the Detachment to be prepared to march within two hours; and within an hour after, the Backshee of the Silladar Horse sent me two Villagers, with one wounded man whom the flankers had picked upon the march, in-

forming me at the same time that they could give me intelligence of a body of Pindarries. On being questioned, they said that about 1,000 had taken up their ground, at the village of Moorullee, about eight miles distant that afternoon, and that a body of 2,000 were some miles in their rear. They said, on being promised a reward, that they would conduct the Detachment to the place, and it was therefore ordered to fall in at nine o'clock that night, leaving an Officer and about 80 men behind in charge of the Camp, I moved at half past 10 with 325 Firelocks and 1000 of the Silladar Horse and reached the Pindarrie encampment about 3 o'clock next morning, they were taken so completely by surprise, that we were within one yard of them before they discovered us, and our fire was instantly given, on which they immediately fled, leaving every thing in our hands. It is impossible to ascertain their loss, twenty-six bodies were counted dead on the ground, and we have got five prisoners, three of them wounded, but a great number of wounded got away and many were killed by the Silladar Horse, whom I ordered to disperse in search of them as soon as the firing ceased.

At day-break I discovered a considerable body of them at the village, about half a mile off, and immediately ordered the Silladar Horse to attack them, but they did not await the attack and were pursued several miles, losing by the report of the Buckshee 125 men killed and 60 wounded.

It is now ascertained that the whole Body under the command of Bucksop was collected on the spot and amounted to between two and three thousand men.—Nearly 1000 horses of all descriptions may be the least computed loss; fifteen were left dead and the number of wounded must be great, besides those taken are calculated at eight hundred, one half of which are of the better kind.

The principal Body, which when collected may have been one thousand, with Bucksop, and at first took a North East direction, afterwards turned round and passed this place yesterday about three o'clock in the greatest haste, going directly North and enquiring for the Gunga; many are described to be wounded and without arms or clothing, and only stopt to seize the Cumlies of the Natives whom they chanced to pass in the fields. And I am informed that the villagers have killed and taken both men and horses as they fled, as described, in the greatest consternation.

I have great pleasure in reporting that I was much satisfied with the order and silence observed by the Officers and men of the Detachment during the night march, to which must be in a great measure ascribed the success in so completely surprizing the Enemy; and I beg leave to mention that I am greatly indebted to Captain Williams of the 15th N. I. and Lieutenant Haultain of the 24th N. I. who have been acting Staff to me since leaving Hyderabad, for their great exertions." [Govt. Gaz. Ext. Jan. 28.

The *Mary Ann*, Captain Arbuthnot, is the only Shipping arrived of the week. She sailed from Calcutta on the 8th instant.

The Packets for the Honorable Company's Ship *Asia*, Captain Tremenhare, and *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain Kay, were not closed until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. These together with the dispatches were sent on board last night; the Passengers were all on board, and the Ships are expected to get under weigh at day light this morning. The following are lists of their Passengers from this Port, in addition to those which arrived from Calcutta, and which appeared in a former Paper.

ASIA.—Mrs. Garrow, with an infant Child, Miss Coleman, Miss Eliza Thompson, Henry Gahagan, Esq. J. S. Savory, Esq. S. M. Brevet Major Andrews, Lieut. D. H. MacKenzie, Artillery, and Capt. Dale, H. M. 84th Regt.

MARCHIONESS OF ELY.—Lieut. Col. Syme, H. M. 69th Regt. Mrs. Syme, Miss Hope, Mrs. Knowles, Master W. Knowles, Capt. C. Randall, H. M. 22d Dragoons, Miss L. Lichigary, Mr. J. Beaumont, Mrs. Beaumont, Master W. Garrand, Miss Emily Garrand, Mr. C. Pernon, Lieut. G. Sharp, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. Mr. J. Aitkin, Assistant Surgeon, 2d Bat. 9th Regt. Lieut. F. Parmeter, 1st Bat. 12th Regt. and Capt. Blundell, H. M. 22d. F. D.

The *Lord Keith* and *Batavia*, we understand, will not sail before Sunday next.

PASSENGERS:

BATAVIA.—Lieut. J. Newall, 20th N. I. and Master Blair.

LORD KEITH.—Mrs. C. Munns, Miss E. Goldie, Lieut. E. P. Samuel, 2d R. C. Lieut. E. Cadagan, 2d R. N. I. Lt. H. Strong, 16th R. N. I. Mr Surgeon Paterson, H. M. 25th L. D. Lieut. W. Kelso, 13th R. N. I. Lieut. Fire-

worker J. Lowe, 1st B. Artillery, Captain Lane H. M.
84th Rt.—Masters R. Johnson, and Geo. Thomas Johnson.
[*Calcutta Journal*, Jan. 28.]

His Majestys's Ship *Mugicienne*, Captain Purvis, arrived in the Roads yesterday from Trincomalie, whence she sailed the 20th instant. His Excellency the Admiral remained at Trincomalie, and was expected shortly to proceed to Bombay.

We hear nothing of the *Minden* after the attack of Algiers: it is probably however, she will be obliged to proceed to England to refit. From letters received in Calcutta, it appears, that the Honorable John E. Elliot and Family embarked on the *Minden* for this Country, towards the end of July; but the Ship having been ordered to proceed on the expedition to Algiers, her passengers and Stores for India, were landed at Gibraltar.

On Tuesday, the Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon, left the Presidency for Colombo, under a Salute of 17 Guns from the Fort Battery.

[*Govt. Gazette*, Jan. 30.]

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

8TH JANUARY, 1817.

Mr. John Andrew Dunlop, to be Collector at Kaira

Mr. Vicessimus Hale, to be Resident at Malwan.

Another alarming fire, broke out on the morning of Saturday the 18th instant within a few yards of the spot where the one which we noticed in our last had raged. It began directly opposite the Musjid Bunder between twelve and one o'clock in the morning and lasted till near sunrise. The great activity of the fire engine department, with detachments of the Artillery and Marine Battalion under Lieutenants Black and Miller, aided by the Police Magistrates, however, checked the progress of the flames before two o'clock. This fire has been more destructive in its effects than the last, having burnt down nine or ten

houses and destroyed a considerable quantity of coir, oil, dammer and copra in godowns and in the back parts of the houses. We are sorry to state that there are grounds for supposing that these calamities have been the effect of deliberate villainy, for on Thursday morning last a strong smell of burning was observed to proceed from a warehouse nearly opposite to the Musjid Bunder. The door was instantly burst open by the police and a lighted oiled rope with a parcel of old cloth containing copal was discovered. In a few minutes the fire must have been communicated to a large warehouse, of mats and other combustible matter. The proprietor, who had locked the door on leaving the warehouse, was taken into custody, the suspicion being the stronger against him from the circumstance that the first fire at Musjid Bunder had broken out in his shop. On a very careful investigation, it has however appeared satisfactorily that the fire must have been introduced long after the owner left his warehouse, and a loosened board has been discovered in an adjoining staircase, under which the combustibles were undoubtedly introduced. Investigations are still going forward and it is sincerely to be hoped that the incendiaries will be dragged to light.

[*Courier*, Jan. 25.

We are desirous of correcting a mistake we hastily made in our last paper, when we stated, that the *Tay*, Captain Roberts had arrived *in England* from South America. Instead of *in England*, we ought to have written *at Jamaica*; Gazettes from which Island, extending down to the 14th of July, had been received in London

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA ; FEB. 24, 1817. [No. 268.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FEBRUARY 20, 1817.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM ; FEBRUARY 7, 1817.

Ensign Dakin of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's service at his own request, from the date of departure of the Licensed Ship Windsor Castle.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM ; FEBRUARY 7, 1817.

Compensation in lieu of Clothing for the year 1815-16 having been already issued to the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, in consequence, to rescind the General Order of 12th July last, authorizing Captain Ganning to furnish that Corps with Clothing for that year, according to the former system.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM ; JANUARY 31, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Statement of the Proportion of Off-reckonings of the year 1816, payable in advance on the

1st January 1817, to Colonels of Regiments and other Officers in India, whose accounts are to be adjusted with the General Fund, be published in General Orders.

STATEMENT of the Proportion of Off-reckonings, payable in advance, on account of the year 1816, to Colonels of Regiments, &c. &c.

Rank.	Names & Periods for which due.	Sa.	Rs.
Lieut. Gen.	George Russell (removed to the Senior List) to the 3d of March 1816, on Furlough,	0	0
	Sir Ewen Baillic, on Furlough,	0	0
	Sir John Macdonald, for the full year,	6000	0
	Wm. Palmer, from the 1st January to the 20th May 1816,	2211	0
	James Dunn, on Furlough,	0	0
	James Dickson, ditto,	0	0
	George Hardyman, do	0	0
	Hugh Stafford, for the full year,	6000	0
	James Morris, ditto do.	6000	0
	Peregrine Powell, on Furlough,	0	0
	Robert Phillips, ditto,	0	0
Major Gen.	Sir Robert Blair, for the full year,	6000	0
	John McIntyre, on Furlough,	0	0
	Henry Decastro, ditto,	0	0
	Bennet Marley, for the full year,	6000	0
	Thos. Hawkshaw, on Furlough,	0	0
	Dyson Marshall, for the full year,	6000	0
	Daniel Coningham, on Furlough,	0	0
	Samuel Bradshaw, ditto,	0	0
	Sir George Wood, for the full year,	6000	0
	John Haynes, on Furlough,	0	0
	Nicholas Carnegie, do	0	0
	Sir John Horsford, for the full year,	6000	0
	John Gordon, ditto,	6000	0
	Thomas S. Bateman, on Furlough,	0	0
	Sir Henry White, on Furlough,	0	0
	Sir Gabriel Martindell, full year,	6000	0
	Sir G. S. Browne, on Furlough,	0	0
	W. D. Fawcett, ditto,	0	0
	George Prole, ditto,	0	0
	Archibald Fergusson, ditto,	0	0
	Charles Stuart, for the full year,	6000	0
	Wm. McCulloch, on Furlough,	0	0
	St. George Ashe, for the full year,	6000	0
	Sir David Ochterlony, for the full year,	6000	0
	M. F. Calcraft, on Furlough,	0	0
	E. S. Broughton, ditto,	0	0
	John Eales, ditto,	0	0

Colonel	* Robert Haldane, from the 4th of to the 31st December 1816, vice Russell, to the Senior List. on Fur- lough,	0 0 0
	* Thomas Hawkins from the 21st of May to the 31st December 1816, vice Palmer, deceased, Furlough,	0 0 0

* *Note*—Colonels Haldane and Hawkins receive their Off-
reckonings at the reduced rate (£ 543 15 per annum)—the
former from the 4th to the 20th May, from which period to the
termination of the year upon the higher rate, the latter from
the 20th of May to the termination of the year upon the reduced
rate, vice Nicol and Palmer, deceased

*Commanding Officers of Independent Corps, as authorized in
General Orders by the Governor General in Council, 1st March,
1816.* *St. Rs*

Calcutta Na- tive Militia	{ Captain Gilbert (the General Or- ders of the 1st March last not to have effect till 1st January 1817. Captain S S Hay, from 1st Janu- ary 1816, to the 14th March, St Rs. 402 Captain Fright, from the 15th March to 31st Dec 1816. 1581	1983 0
Golsundauze Corps.		
Bamghur Battalion, Major Roughsedge, for the whole year,	1916 0 0	
Mirzapore ditto, Major Rose, from 1st January to 30th April, 1816,	634 0 0	
Rungpoie ditto, Captain B. R. Latter, for the whole year,	1916 0 0	
Champarun Light Infantry, Captain Hay, ditto,	1916 0 0	
Patna Provincial Battalion, Captain Charles Peach, ditto,	1718 0 0	
Burdwan Provincial ditto, Lieut W C Webber, ditto,	1700 0 0	
Dacca ditto, Lieutenant Colonel Burton (not to have operation till 1st January, 1818,)	0 0 0	
Chittagong ditto, Capt. J. George, for the whole year,	1518 0 0	
Moorshedabad Ditto, Captain J Canning, ditto,	1518 0 0	
Purnea ditto, Captain J. L. Gale, ditto,	1440 0 0	
Cawnpore ditto, Lieutenant Colonel Morell, ditto,	1254 0 0	
Beharunpore ditto,	{ Captain Bishop to the 31st May 1816, St Rs. 552 Maj. Playdel from 1st June to 31st Dec. 1816, 732	1254 0 0
Furruckabad ditto, Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, for the whole year	1254 0	

Benares ditto, Lieutenant Colonel E. Voyle, from 1st April to 31st December 1816.	944	0	0
Bareilly ditto, Lieutenant Colonel B. Stewart, for the whole year,	1254	0	0
Goruckpore ditto, Capt. A. Stone-ham, for ditto,	874	0	0
1st Battalion of Native Invalids, Lieutenant Colonel Featherstone, ditto,	1595	0	0
2d Battalion of Native Invalids, Lieutenant Colonel J. Williams, to 31st July, 1816, Sonat Rupees	931		
Ditto ditto, Lieutenant Colonel L. Grant, from ditto to the 31st December, 1816, 665 —	1596	0	0
1st Nusseree Battalion, Lieutenant R. Ross, for the whole year,	1554	0	0
2d ditto ditto, Lieut. J. McHarg, ditto,	1554	0	0
Sirmoor ditto, Lieut. F. Young, ditto,	1554	0	0
Kemaon ditto, Lieut. Sir R. Colquhoun, ditto,	1554	0	0
Pioneer Corps, Captain Swinton, ditto,	1333	0	0
3d Volunteer Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel James Dewar, to 31st of March, 1816,	323	0	0
4th ditto, { Capt. Colt, to the 1st Feb 1816, St Rs.	108		
{ Capt Jas Clarke, from ditto to 31st Dec 1816,	1186		
—	1294	0	0
5th ditto, Major Griffiths, for the whole year,	1294	0	0
6th ditto, Capt Poole, for the whole year,	1294	0	0
7th ditto of Light Infantry ditto, Major Dalton, ditto ditto,	791	0	0
1st Grenadier Battalion, Major Agnew, to the 31st March, 1816,	259	0	0
2d ditto ditto, Major Lamb, for the whole year, ...	1036	0	0
3d ditto ditto, Capt. H. Bowen, to the 30th Ap- ril, 1816,	345	0	0
4th ditto ditto, Major D. McPherson, to the 29th Dec. 1816,	979	0	0
5th ditto (6 Comps.) ditto, Major H. Monley, to the 30th April, 1816, ...	345	0	0
6th Grenadier Battalion (6 Comps.) ditto, Capt W P. Price, to the 31st May, 1816,	431	0	0
7th ditto ditto, Major A. Richards, to the 31st Oc- tober, ditto,	862	0	0
8th ditto ditto, Major J. B. Sealey, to the 30th April, 1816,	345	0	0
Lieut. Col. Littlejohn, to the 12th July, 1816, St. Rs.	255		
Hill Rangers, { Major W. Mathews, from ditto, to 31st Dec 1816,	231		
—	186	0	0

Commanding Officer of the Escort, at the Court of Scindiah, the whole year,	785	0	0
Commanding Officer of the Escort at the Court of Nagpore, the whole year,	785	0	0
Ditto of ditto at Hyderabad, not to have effect till 1st January, 1818,	0	0	0
Ditto of ditto at Poonah, do. ditto,	0	0	0
Gorruckpore Hill Battalion, Major Comyn, from the 1st Jan. to the 10th May, 1818, ..	525	0	0
Total, Sonat Papees	45056	0	0
or Sicca Rupees	43142	10	3
Add amount due to the Colonels	80311	0	0

Total amount due in advance, Sa. Rs. 123453 10 3

Resolved, that an order on the General Treasury, for Sicca Rupees 123453 10 3, be issued in favor of the Pay Master at the Presidency, to enable him to discharge the shares abovementioned.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 7, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council was pleased, in the Territorial Department, under date the 31st ultimo, to appoint Lieutenant Joseph Taylor of the Corps of Engineers, to superintend the alteration in the Buzzool building at Agra, denominated Nobaruck Munzil, to be converted to the use of the Collector of Government Customs at that Station.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 7, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Adjustment of Rank.

9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Brough Malthy to rank from the 1st of September, 1814, vice Graydon, deceased

Lieutenant John Hall to rank from the 21st September, 1814 vice Ward, promoted.

Lieutenant Neil Campbell to rank from the 1st October, 1814, vice Maling, promoted.

Major William Croxton of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Medical Department, and an engagement from his Age 18, Messrs. Palmer and Co. to be answerable for any demands that may be brought against him by Government, in lieu of the usual Pay certificate, is permitted to return to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

The following Officer having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Pay Department, are permitted to return to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Captain S. E. Richards of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry

Mr. Surgeon H. Mocrop of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant McDonnell of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical certificate from New South Wales, the extension to his leave of absence, on account of his health, which was granted to him by General Orders of the 5th of July last, is further prolonged for six months beyond the time therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 7, 1817.

The 1st Paragraph of the 9th Article of the Appendix to the Medical Regulations, being found to be in some respect inconvenient in its operation, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind that Paragraph, and to direct that the following may be substituted in its room.

“ The Hospital Registers are to be prepared according to the Form, 2, annexed to the Appendix, and copies of them are to be transmitted in the first week of each month for the month preceding, by the Medical Staff in charge of sick to Superintending Surgeons of Divisions. The Medical Diaries or Journals are to be prepared, according to the Form, 3, which is likewise annexed to the Appendix, and the several cases as they may terminate, are to be carefully arranged, and preserved, by Medical Staff respectively, according to the directions laid down on this subject. Superintending Surgeons of Divisions will point out such particular or important cases of Disease, as they think it expedient to have transcribed and transmitted to them monthly; and copies of such cases will be prepared and furnished accordingly, by the Medical Staff in charge of Hospitals. The Original

"Diaries or Journals in their complete state are always to be preserved in readiness, and to be transmitted to Superintending Surgeons, whenever they may be called for, or required by those Officers."

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 17, 1817.

The Transport ship *Bluché*: having been reported to be in readiness to receive His Majesty's 78th Regiment on board, on Wednesday morning the 19th instant, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for their embarkation accordingly.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 11, 1817.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, advertent to the frequent instances which occur, of damage and loss in fleets of Store Boats proceeding to the subordinate Magazines from the Arsenal, under charge of Natives, has deemed it expedient to establish a new Class of Ordnance Warrant Officers, under the title of Sub-Conductors of Ordnance Stores, the number of whom is for the present fixed at twelve.

2. By the institution of this class of Ordnance Officers, His Excellency in Council does not merely contemplate extension of a seasonable relief to the insufficient number of Conductors as at present established; His Lordship has in view the application of an adequate remedy to a defect in the present system of providing Conductors of Ordnance, under which these important situations, of trust, requiring considerable skill and experience in the details of Magazine duty, and the management of Ordnance Stores, are committed to Non-commissioned Officers, of every Arm, without reference to previous qualification for the duties to be performed.

3. As it would be highly undesirable to exclude from rewards, which ought to be open to all who serve the Honorable Company zealously, any individual merely on account of his not having had experience in the particular duty, the Governor General in Council endeavours to reconcile the Public interest and the just claims of the deserving Soldier, by this Institution; His Excellency in Council accordingly intimates, that while deserving Soldiers of every branch shall be eligible to

the situation of Sub-Conductors, no person shall hereafter be appointed a Conductor, who shall not have previously served in the subordinate Class now established.

4. Promotion to the superior Class, as a general rule, will take place according to seniority, where claims are in other respects equal, but His Excellency distinctly notifies the intention of Government to reward particular merits and services by promotion out of the strict line of seniority, nor will any Sub-Conductors obtain advancement for the future, if his pretensions be not supported by the favorable recommendation of the Ordnance Officer on Officers under whom he may have served.

5. The Governor General in Council fixes the allowance of Sub-Conductors according to the following scale, relatively to the situations at which they may be serving.

At the Presidency.

Pay	St. Rs.	25	0	0
Full Batta		30	0	0
Half Tent Allowance		8	12	0
House rent.		15	0	0

Total Sonit Rupees 78 12 0

At and below Allahabad, finding their own Quarters.

Pay	Sonit Rupees	25	0	0
Full Batta		30	0	0
Half Tent Allowance		8	12	0

Total Sonit Rupees 63 12 0

At one Allahabad

Pay		25	0	0
Full Batta		30	0	0
Full Tentage		17	8	0

Total, Sonit Rupees 72 8 0

6. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from this date.

To be Sub-Conductors of Ordnance.

Sergeant William Chapman, of Artillery.

Gun Corporal William Hooper, 1st Regiment Native Cavalry.

Sergeant Madole, Horse Artillery

Private Richard Hannah, Artillery

Sergeant William Hunt,

Sergeant John Barclay,

{ Recently transferred to the
Honorab^{le} Company's Service
from His Majesty's, 78th
Foot

Private George Ortan, Artillery.

Sergeant Foster, recently transferred from His Majesty's 17th Foot

Sergeant William Mackenzie,
Sergeant John Logan,

} Recently transferred to the Honorable Company's Service from His Majesty's 78th Foot.

Sergeant Conrad Beck, Artillery

Sergeant Humphrys, from the Commissariat.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Secy to Govt. Mil. Dept

FROM THE GOVT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
FEBRUARY 17, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: FEBRUARY 17, 1817.

The Governor General in Council having received from the Resident at Nagpore, the melancholy intelligence of the demise, on the 1st instant, of His Highness Mahadajah PERSOON BHOOSLAH, Rajah of Nagpore, His Lordship in Council directs, that Minute Guns, to the number of Thirty-nine, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, as a mark of respect for the memory of his late Highness.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

J ADAM,

Actg. Chief Secy to Govt.

The Extra Report from the Bankshall yesterday announced the arrival of the Ship *Sir James Henry Craig*, Captain B. Browne, from England 10th October, and from St. Jago 14th November. Her Packets were landed yesterday morning, and the letters delivered.

Passengers per *Sir J. H. Craig*: Mrs. Col. Shoul-dam and Daughter.

The *Waterloo*, Captain Moore, from England 18th September also arrived.

The *Lady Elliott*, Capt. S. ABBOTT, from New South Wales 12th Sept. and Java 27th Dec. and the *Pembroke*, Capt. B. ROGERS, from Bombay 17th Dec. and Allepée 8th Jan. have also arrived in the river.

Passenger per *Lady Elliott*: Lieut. Lester, N. I.

The *Lady Elliott* spoke the *Eliza*, from London, for Bengal. Lat. 9 N. Lon. 90 E.

The *Success*, P. PATRICK, from Bombay the 25th Dec. and from Vizagapatam the 18th Feb. has also arrived in the river.

Passengers per *Success*: Mrs. Mary Ann Hungerford; Miss Ellen H. Hungerford; Miss Mary Ann Hungerford; Master Townsend Hungerford; and Lieutenant J. D. Fearon, H. M. Sub Light Dragoon.

We are concerned to state that the rumours alluded to in our last, of two ships having been lost on the coast of Ceylon, have been partly confirmed. Accounts have been received of the total loss of the Brig *Henry*, Captain COCHRAN, on the 23d ultimo, off Ceylon; but we are happy to add, that the crew were enabled to swim on shore, and were saved.

By the *Merchmaness of Hestley*, we learn that the *Larkins* from Madras had reached the Cape of Good Hope before the 10th of December. We have not learnt any particulars of her voyage, but a letter has been received from Sir THOMAS STRANGE, the Chief Justice of Madras, who is a passenger on the *Larkins*.

Minute guns to the number of forty-nine, corresponding with the years of His Highness Maharajah PERSOON BHOOSLA, late Rajah of Nagpore, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

On Ash-Wednesday Divine Service was performed at St. John's Cathedral and prayers will be read every Wednesday and Friday during Lent.

Mr. HASTIE's benefit Ball on Tuesday last was numerously attended; and afforded general satisfaction.

The gay and fashionable world of Calcutta, will be gratified this Evening, by the enjoyment of an amusement, which is usually denied to us at this Season of the year; but for which, the present weather seems to be particularly propitious. Mr. WILLIAM HALL has invited a large party of his friends to a Ball and Supper; where, we are persuaded, every thing will be found that can conduce to the comfort and happiness of his guests.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

On Thursday last, the 20th instant, between the hours of 4 and 5 in the afternoon, a most dreadful shock of thunder was experienced at Serampore, and the lightning struck at the premises of Mr. SHERIN—unfortunately the family were at dinner, when a poor woman, an ayah, who was at the time attending the Governor, Mr. KRUEGER's Child, on going above stairs, was killed. The rapidity and violence with which the electric fluid passed, were such, as to cause the greatest concussion imaginable, and whilst the Ladies were removed to an inner apartment, in a state of stupor, the attention of the Gentlemen who were present, was of course devoted to them, and nobody discovered the unfortunate accident, till six or eight minutes it had taken place. Medical assistance was immediately called for, but it was too late. Indeed the goodness of the Almighty was such, that the little boy, who was never a moment without his ayah, was at that time in the arms of Mrs. SHERIN, and the distance from the dinner table towards this fatal spot, was not more than three yards.—After the strictest examination, we have not yet been able to find exactly from what direction the lightning came, but it has left sufficient traces to warn us of the frailty of human nature!

The field preparations which we formerly announced, are said to be intended for the reduction of Hattrass, a fortress about 18 miles from Coel, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch, and defended by an excellent glacis. Hattrass is stated to be a fortress of no great strength : and as likely to fall from the effect of bombardment. It is said, that notwithstanding the immense warlike preparation for the reduction of this fortress, DYANAM, the possessor of it, has determined on its defence ; and that he had sent off all the women from the town and fortress of Hattrass, and filled up all the wells within three miles of the place. The following particulars respecting the troops about to be employed in this service, we have taken from the *Murkaru* of Saturday last :

“ Our troops and warlike stores will soon be in sight of Hattrass—General Marshall with the 24th Dragoons and 4 Battalions with their 6 pounders, and Captain Roberts' Corps of irregular Horse. Also the Meerut troops consisting of 2 troops of Horse Artillery, commanded by Major Brook and Captain Boken, under Major Pennington, H. M. 8th L. D. from Muttra Majors General Donkin and Brown, with the 3d and 7th Regiments N. C. and 15 Companies N. L. 500 of Captain Cunningham's irregular Horse - will arrive and take ground before the town and fort of Hattrass on the morning of the 12th inst. The Meerut Troops march on the morning of the 16th. Mr. J. Shakespeare, superintendent of police, accompanies General Marshall's division from Mynpoore, and will it is supposed officiate as the agent of Government. Captain H. C. Smyth and Lieutenant Taylor of Engineers, proceed from Agra to Muttra to accompany that division. General Donkin and Suite were at Agra on the 7th inst. It was intended the Troops should remain there. The train from Cawnpore did not march till the 5th, and would not reach Hattrass for some days after the other troops. The Agra train consisting of 6 24 and 6 18-pounders, and 29 mortars of various calibres escorted by 5 companies of the 17th will march on the 12th or 13th. Sir J. Horsford is said to be so unwell that his accompanying the train from Cawnpore is doubted. It is said Dyannam has made some Shrapells which answer well.

“ We are informed that on the application of the Rajah of Buttoore 25 armed men with 100 unarmed had been allowed to pass through the Agra district, for the purpose of bringing away from Hattrass 25 covered hacknies.”

The *Murkaru* of Saturday last, notices the indisposition of Major Gen. Sir J. Horsford being so severe, as likely to prevent his proceeding with the Field Army from Cawnpore : we can, however,

and do with pleasure remove that apprehension, and assure our readers, that Sir JOHN not only marched with the Army, but was at Goorsah-Gunge on the 11th;—and had found benefit from the exercise of travelling and change of air; and we trust that the service on the present important occasion, will not lose the abilities and energies of this able Officer.

The Ukhbars to the 15th January from Multan, mention that a peace has been concluded between HAFIZ AHMED KHAWAN and ABDUL SAMUD KHAWAN, the conditions of which, are, that KHAWAN Behadur, the brother of the latter, is to join the former with two hundred horsemen. In the event of the approach of RUSJEEF SINGH, it has been resolved, that the families of HAFIZ AHMED and of ABDUL SAMUD shall be sent to Moharek Gurmah. If the King or his Viceroy shall arrive before RUSJEEF SINGH, ABDUL SAMUD is pledged not to meet either of them, without the consent of HAFIZ AHMED; and the friends or the enemies of the one are to be deemed the friends or the enemies of the other!

RUSJEEF SINGH was on the 30th of December at Lahore, dispatching his army and artillery towards Konstan.

The Ukhbars from HOLKAR's Camp are dated the 14th ultimo. A letter had been received by the BHAREE from Ambajee complaining that a detachment of HOLKAR's army had plundered the countries subject to SCINDIAH; and adding, that because this detachment had been *checked* for its misconduct, further hostility was threatened.—The letter assured the BHAREE, that the interests of HOLKAR and of SCINDIAH were identified, and that the latter entertained no hostile intention. About the same time, a letter had been received at Kunkeral from AMLER KHAWAN, assuring the BHAREE, that with her permission, he would shortly settle the differences with SCINDIAH. It is not stated, whether or not the offer of the KHAWAN has been accepted.

While AMLER KHAWAN was offering his services to the BHAREE, he was not however neglecting his interests at Jaypoor—Accounts from that capital,

dated the 23d ultimo, mention, that another threatening letter had been received by MANGEL DOSS from the KHAWV, directing the promised tribute to be immediately sent, otherwise he the KHAWV would proceed forthwith to the capital.

Letters received at HOLKAR's Camp from Poonah, are full of complaints of the depredations committed by the Pindarees in the Peishwa's territories.

It is with unfeigned concern we mention the total destruction of the *Upton Castle* by fire. Our readers may remember, that there was some reason to suspect, that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to set fire to this ship a few days ago: and we mentioned in our last, that the matter was likely to undergo investigation. Before, however, the orders could reach the Ship for sending up the necessary parties, who were to be examined, the Vessel was totally consumed. The whole of the Crew, are we understand detained, for the purpose of being examined, as to the cause of the fire, before the Judge and Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs: and as many of them are Bombay Lascars, who are not likely to have conspired with the Lascars of this Port, for a purpose so diabolical:—and as means have been adopted to separate the respective gangs from each other, there is great reason to hope, that if the *Upton Castle*, has been *awfully* destroyed, the perpetrators of the atrocious act will be discovered. The details of this misfortune, have been published at some length in the *Calcutta Gazette*, from which we have taken the following article:—

“ On Monday, an express reached Town, conveying the distressing information of the total destruction by fire of the *Upton Castle*, whilst lying in Saugor roads, preparatory to sailing for Bombay. The following are the only particulars of this melancholy event which have yet come to light. About a quarter past eight o'clock of the evening of the 16th smoke was observed to issue from the forehold. Upon examination, fire was discovered considerably forward from the hatchway. Numerous attempts were in vain made to extinguish it by water and other means. The fire gained ground, and soon burst into a flame, involved the whole of the vessel in one blaze. The conflagration was general before nine o'clock, and ere morning she had

burned to the water's edge. The officers, pilot, and crew took refuge on board the *Sea Horse* schooner. The latter are now on their way up, and will probably reach town to-day. Three of their number have been put in irons on suspicion of having voluntarily set fire to the vessel. There is every reason to suspect, that the fire did not take place accidentally. Every precaution against fire had been taken in consequence of a suspected attempt to destroy her whilst off town. There had been no light in the forehold for several days.

"The second officer, the last person who was down below on the day of the accident, states positively that there was then no light in the forehold. How then could the fire, without design, break forth forward, at a considerable distance from the hatchway, the only opening through which lighted combustibles could possibly fall by accident? On the other hand, several circumstances make it inconceivable how the crew should have imagined or executed the nefarious design. For, the greater part of them were in arrears. Many were Bombay lascars working their way homewards from China. Again, after the discovery of the fire, no backwardness was displayed when they were called on to get it under. All appeared anxious to save the vessel, and careless of their individual property. Not a man secured his clothes or chest. This is very unlike what occurred on recent occasions of a similar nature. When the *Hernington*, *Wellington* and *Peru* were burnt, no sooner had the alarm been given, than the seacunes, and lascars skulked from their duty, and thought of nothing but escaping with their bundles; which had been in many instances previously got ready for the occasion.—The *Upton Castle* was a very beautiful ship. Her block and Cargo were insured at Bombay. Luckily the most valuable part of the latter had not reached Sangoor when she was consumed."



The fortunate holder of the fiftieth drawn Ticket in the last Calcutta Lottery, entitled to the prize of a Lac of Rupees, is, we understand; Lieutenant RICHARD BURNEY, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry. No. 2804, a prize of 20,000, is said to be the property of H. MASLYK, Esq. of Jungypore.

A great number of WATERLOO MEDALS have been recently received at the Commander in Chief's office from England, for the Officers and men of the 3d Battalion of the 14th Regiment, who were present at, and survived the battle of Waterloo. The 3d Battalion having been reduced on the restoration of Peace, many of the Officers and men were sent out to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment now in the Upper Provinces, and to whom the medals in ques-

tion are to be distributed. They were forwarded to Cawnpore on Saturday last. They are made of silver, and exceedingly well executed. On one side is a head of the Prince surrounded by the words **GEORGE P. REGENT**. On the other side a winged figure is represented sitting, with branches of olive and laurel in her hands. Above is written "**V. I. LINGRON**" and beneath "**WATERLOO 18th of June 1815.**" On the outer edge of the medal, which is very thick, the name of the Officer or Private, to whom it is awarded, is deeply cut. The Medal is about the size of a half-crown piece, and is to be suspended from a red ribbon fastened on the left breast.—(*Gov. Gazette.*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. February 18. Ship *Nantune*, Sheepely, from Buenos Ayres the 19th October.

Do. 20. Ship *Aurora*, Sartorius, from Chittagong the 11th February.—Brig *Vestal*, Oton, from ditto the 10th ditto.

Do. 22. Ship *Lady Elliott*, Abbott, from New South Wales 12th September, and Java the 27th December.

Passenger: Lieut. Lester, N. I.—*Pembroke*, Rogers, from Bombay the 19th Dec. and Aleppee the 8th January.

DEPARTURE. Feb. 22. Ship *Lord Cathcart*, Talbert, for London.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Honorable Company's Ship *Astell*, and Extra Ship *Lady Carrington*.

By the *Lady Carrington*, Capt. D. McDougall.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Colonel Muller; Mrs. Featherstone; Dr. Featherstone; Captain Tritton, H. M. 24th Regiment R. D.; William Stewart, Esq. and Captain William Dunlop, Country Service. *Children*: Misses Mary Featherstone, Janet Featherstone, Ann Stewart, Elizabeth Young, Mary Mitchell, Ellen Maxwell, Mary Ann Maxwell, Frances Maxwell, Eliza Carige, and Mary Dick, Masters W. L. M. Toone, Edward Muller, J. H. Young, Charles

Recher, George Nugent, Edmund Nugent, Henry Nugent, Charles Nugent, Charles Leslie, William Perkins, J. C. Smith, A. J. Smith, C R. Smith, and William Alexander McArthur.

By the *Astell*, Captain Cresswell.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Fombelle; Mrs. Bayley; Mrs. Shakespear; Mrs. Templeton; John Fombelle, Esq. Henry Stone, Esq. George Mouckton, Esq. and Robert Parry Nesbit, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment: Mr. Alexander Russell, Esq., Superintending Surgeon: Mr. Pollock, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 53d Regiment of Foot: Captain Clark, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant F. J. Baydham, of H. M. 67th Regt. of Foot. *Children*: Masters Charles Welland Edmonstone, W. Bayley, and Murison Blake; Misses Harriet Shakespear, H. Templeton, C. Templeton, M. S. Wood, and Ann Blake.

TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.

Captain Hiatt, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. Jan. 25. Ship *Commodore Hayes*, Captain A. Pelly, from Calcutta.—26. Ship *Sophia*, Captain W. L. Jenkins, from Bushire.—29. Ship *Hamon Shaw*, Captain William Richardson, from China.—31. Ship *Argo*, Captain Samuel C. Lyon, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES. Jan. 22. H. C. Cruiser *Psyche*, Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, to the Persian Gulph; Grab Ship *Futtee Daxood*, Captain William Richardson, for Mangalore and the Persian Gulph.—28. Grab Ship *Futtay Alvadood*, Nacquadah Abdula, to Mangalore; Grab Ship *Sallany Savy*, Nacquadah Cheraiz Wally, to the Mauritius.—29. H. M. Ship *Toway*, William Hill, Esq. Captain, to the Persian Gulph; H. C. Ship *Perce of Wales*, Lieutenant B. Dominicette, to the Gulph of Cutch; Brig *Sylph*, Lieutenant W. Guy, to ditte ditte.

The *Eliza*, Captain Surac, from London the 29th August, and Cape of Good Hope the 30th November, is arrived in the river.

PASSENGERS per *Eliza*:—Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Cowan; Miss Shutter; Captain Kemm, 25th Regt. N. I.; Mrs.

Culloden; Mr. Culloden, Mr. Delcambre, Merchants; and four Masters Finch—*From the Cape* : Major Gordon, Adjutant General.

The *Actæon*, Mackay, from the Isle of France the 25th of December, is also arrived.

MADRAS GAZETTE, —FEB. 10, 1817.

Yesterday morning arrived the *General Graham*, Capt. Weatherhead, and *Marquis of Wellington*, Captain Nichols, from England—the former left the 30th of August, and the latter on the 16th of September,

PASSINGERS.

Marquis of Wellington : Mr. P. Sentleger.

General Graham : Mr. W. R. Selby, Mr. H. T. Owen, Mr. D. C. Calhounson, Mr. T. D. Pearson, Mr. W. H. Medhuist.

The *Lord Castlereagh*, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Captain Craig; His Majesty's Ships *Hecate* and *Acorn*, had arrived in England.

In addition to the Packets of Europe letters received on Saturday last from Bengal by the Ship *George*, a Packet has been received by the *General Graham*. The *Marquis of Wellington* has no letters for Madras.

BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The following statement will shew the extent to which the export trade from Bombay is liable to be affected by the operation of those provisions, of the navigation laws, which have lately been adjudged to extend to India.

It appears from official documents, that the total value of all kinds of merchandize, (except treasure and horses), exported from the port of Bombay during three years, ending the 30th April, 1815, was Rupees 45,235,443.

The exportation of European Articles to other British settlements in India during the same period was rupees 5,469,152½—and the exportation of the enumerated articles, the production, growth and manufacture of the British settlements in India, to ports and places belonging to foreign, native, and European powers within the limits of

the Company's trade, was rupees 11,477,960; making a total of European and Colonial articles exported as above to the amount of rupees 16,947,112.

From this statement it should seem that by the operation of these laws the export trade of Bombay, would be diminished upwards of one third.

I am Sir,

Your's Obedient,
MERCATOR METUENS

OLD WOMAN'S ISLAND, }

Jan. 30, 1817. }

On Monday last in the Recorder's Court, Mr. Morley was heard, at a very considerable length, in support of a demurrer to the indictment against Joseph De Souza, for receiving money under false pretences from the Duffdars of the Poonah subsidiary force. The Honorable the Recorder, after hearing Mr. Woodhouse in answer, allowed the demurrer. Joseph De Souza was however bound over to appear at the next session to any other indictment which might be found against him.

The Commodore Hayes, we understand, will sail from this port direct for Calcutta, about the 15th instant.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the long expected ship *Argo*, Capt: J. C. Lyon, from Liverpool; which port she left on the 1st September. She has touched no where, and brings, we understand, no intelligence of importance. A large parcel of letters have been landed from her and are now distributing from the post-office. There are no passengers by her. We have not yet received our regular files of news-papers; when we do, should they contain any interesting matter, we shall lose no time in communicating it to our readers.

POSTSCRIPT.

Our private letters mention that the contest for Wotton Bassett, was the severest ever known there; the poll lasted three days, at the close of which, it stood for

W. T. Money, Esq..... 118

Horace Twiss, Esq..... 113

Majority for Mr. Money.... —5

[Cour. Feb. 1.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY.

2. At Masulipatam, Lieutenant H. Smith, Fort Adjutant, to Miss Frances Watson.

4. At Quilon, by the Rev. Doctor Hutchinson, Lieut. Henry R. King, 2d Battalion Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Anne King.

11. At Madras, George Stratton, Esq. to Miss Anne Lewis.

15. Mr. J. S. Nyss, to Miss Lydia Smith Johnson. Mr. Noah Chick, to Miss Caroline Pereira.

19. At the Black Town Chapel, James Manning, 2d Battalion Artillery, to Hon. Miss Mary D. Rocquelfort, only surviving Daughter of L. C. A. Count De Rocquelfort.

21. At Bombay, by the Rev N Wade, James Dennis De Vitre, Esq of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Dorothea Moore.

21. At Allighur, the Reverend Mr. Evans, George Bayley, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 29th N. I. to Miss McLeod.

25. Mr. John Mills, to Miss Catherine Stampter.

W. Mr. George Rowland, to Miss Caroline Collings.

At Madras, by the Revd. E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, Captain John Mayne, of the Honorable Company's

Ship *Ratavia*, to Mrs White Widow of the late Captain John White of the Honorable Company's Service.

28. t Mutra, by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Lieutenant R. W. Wilson, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Gibson.

29. Gabriel Vignon, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

FEBRUARY.

3. At Shakhjepanpore, by the Revd. Mr. Evans, Lieutenant Charles Rogers, of the Ramgur Battalion, to Miss Charlotte Wright, only Daughter of Alexander Wright, Esq. of the Civil Service.

4. At Dhooly, Tirhoot, by the Revd. Mr. Vincent, John Morrison, Esq. Surgeon, Moozuffipore, to Miss Ann Sloane.

7. Mr. Joseph D'Mello, to Miss Elizabeth Froyer.

15. Mr. John Greenway, to Miss S. Ditt.

18. At Secanpore, at the house of C. Sherrin, Esq. B. F. M. Selmonhae, of Chandernagore, to Miss Cecilia Olivia Bie, daughter of the late Col. Bie, Governor of Sorampore.

Lately at Quilon, by the Revd. Doctor Hutchinson, Capt. Hargrave, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. to Miss Nixon, Daughter of Major Nixon, of Artillery.

BIRTHS.

DECEMBER 1816.

9. At Delhi, Mrs. Mary Overage, of a Son.

20. At Bombay, the Lady of Mr. John Hall, of a Son.

23. At the Residency, Poona, the Lady of Captain Woodhouse, of the 7th Madras Native Cavalry, of a Son.

27. At Vellore, the Lady of Captain C. A. Walker, of the 8th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Colombo, the Lady of Lieut. Connell, of H. M. 73^d Regiment of a Son.

JANUARY 1817.

1. At Seroor, the Lady of L. Wallace, Esq. Medical Store-keeper, of a Son.

2. In Camp, near Elichpoor, the Right Honorable Lady Annabella Macleod, of a Daughter.

5. At Prince of Wales's Island, the Lady of Brigade Major H. L. Gilbert Cooper, of a Daughter.

6. At Cannanore, the Lady of James Wyse, Esq. of a Daughter.

8. At Nellore, the Lady of Major George Keates, of a Son.

At Seringapatam, the Lady of Major L. P. Stevenson, of the 25th N. I. of a Daughter.

9. At Bombay, the Lady of Captain Carter, of a Son.

14. At Madras, the Lady of Capt. Rundall, Deputy Military Auditor General, of a Son.

13. At Nellore, Mrs. Lord, of a Daughter.

16. At Kilpauk, the Lady of Capt. Oimsby, of a Daughter.

17. At Sylhet, Mrs. J. Stark of a Son.

18. Mrs. J. McArthur, of a Son.

19. At the Mount, the Lady of William Scott, of a Daughter.

24. Mrs. Sheriff, of a Daughter.

25. At Juanpore, the Lady of Robert Davies, Esq. of a Son.

Mrs. M. D'Rozario, Senior, of a Daughter.

28. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. D. Thomas, of the 7th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

29. Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a Daughter.

FEBRUARY.

3. At Dinapore, Mrs. J. Barrow, of a Daughter.

The Lady of H. Tyler, Esq. of a Daughter.

5. Mrs. R. E. Jones, of a Son.

At Gazeepore, Mrs. Meyrac, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

At Mozufferpore, the Lady of Philip York Lindsay, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Pertaubghur, the Lady of Major J. R. Lumley, of a Daughter.

6. The Lady of Capt. B. Latters, commanding at Talya, of a Son.

7. At Benares, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas, Interpreter and Quarter Master 2d Battalion 9th Regiment of a Son.

9. The Lady of Nathaniel Wallich, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

11. At Chunar, the Lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. Surgeon, of a Son.

13. At Tannah, the Lady of Capt. Stokoe, of a Son.

22. The Lady of R. H. Tulloh, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

DECEMBER, 1816.

18. At Barswarrah, near Condapilly, Major C. Saltwell, lately commanding at that Station,—aged 35 years.

25. At Kurnaul, Cornet H. S. White, of the 2d Native Cavalry.

26. At Bangalore, Lieutenant Colonel Robins, commanding His Majesty's 69th Regiment.

At Delhi, Mrs. Mary Ovinger, the wife of Conductor Ovinger; and recently on the river two of his children Jeremy and Sarah Ovinger.

29. At Tangalle, Captain Roberts, of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regt. Commandant of Hambantotte; whose loss will be generally lamented by the public and deeply felt by his numerous family.

JANUARY, 1817.

5. At Madras, Mrs. Paulina Charlotte Nixon, Lady of Major Nixon, of Artillery.

8. At Pondicherry, Charles Faure, Esq. in the 59th year of his age.

9. At Madras, Mrs. Theodora Virginia De Urilla, Wife of John De Urilla, Esq.—aged 17 years and 25 days.

14. At Madras, Mrs. Justin Quickly, the eldest Daughter of the late Doctor Nicoles Cavau.

16. 'A Lord Clive's Canal, (Madras,) Nicholas Adam, —aged 55 years.

18. At Futtighur, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. E. Percival.

At Cannanore, the Infant Daughter of James Wyse, Esq.

23. At the same place, Mrs. Martha Porter, widow of the late James. Fean Porter, formerly Clerk of St. Mary's Church—aged 65 years.

At Chinsurah, the Reverend Fré Manoel do Rozario, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

25. At Meerut, the Lady of Major N. Brutton, of his Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons.

28. At Bombay, Mr. Samuel Rans, Printer.

29. Miss Jane Muffin, aged 10 years.

31. At Kytah, in Bundelcund, cut off in the prime of life by a malignant fever, Alexander Tod, Captain in the 26th Regiment Bengal

Native Infantry; sincerely and deeply lamented by his numerous friends.

R. D. Cabell, Esq, Assistant in the Mint, aged 20 years.

Master Vincent Gonsalves, aged 9 years.

FEBRUARY.

5. At Penang. Mr. Joseph Edill. Chief Officer of the Brig Christiana.

7. Miss Maria Reid, aged 21 years.

8. Mr. Francisco Rebello, senior,—aged 80 years and 11 days.

13 At Serampore, Lieut. H. F. Macfarlane, 2d Bato-

talion, 3d Regt. N. I., of the Pension Establishment.

15. Mrs. Nancy Kennedy, aged 17 years, sincerely regretted by her affectionate Husband and Relations.

Lately at Madras, Deputy Commissary Barlow, of the Rocket Brigade.

Lately on board the *Prince of Orange*, on his passage to England, Mr. Philip Hunt, late of Calcutta.

Lately at the Upper Provinces. Lieut Wm. Otto, of the 1st Batt. 11th Regt. of Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Saturday, February 1, 1817.	SELL.
0 1	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	0 1
	Saturday, February 8, 1817.	
0 2	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	0 1
	Saturday, February 22, 1817.	
0 1	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	0 3

THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
FOR
MARCH, 1817.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA: MARCH 3, 1817 [No. 269.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
FEBRUARY 27, 1817.
MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM: FEBRUARY 21, 1817

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Assistant Surgeon W Watson, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Beerbhoom, in the room of Mr Assistant Surgeon Lancaster, removed to Fort Marlbro'

J YOUNG,
Offg Sec to Govt. Mil Dept

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: FEBRUARY, 14 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council considering it expedient that the Dromedary Corps should be rendered efficient in every respect, is pleased, with a view to secure Medical aid to that Corps, to appoint Mr J Reneck to act as an Assistant Surgeon, with local and temporary Rank, and to perform the Medical duties of the Dromedary Corps

Mr. Reneck's appointment to have effect from the 1st instant

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following allowances to be drawn by the Officers and Staff appointment to do duty with the Dromedary Corps, which are to be considered as consolidated allowances, and to be in lieu of claims whatsoever, viz.

To a Lieut.	Sonat Rupees 200
Additional to the Adjutant.	50
To a Cornet.	150
To the Assistant Surgeon as Lieut.	200

J YOUNG,
Offg Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

184

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 14, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that the Rules by which the supply of Clothing, or grant of compensation in lieu of Clothing, from the Off-reckoning Fund to Recruits entertained to fill up vacancies are regulated, are to be considered equally in force with respect to new levies receiving Bounty Clothing, at the expence of Government, and are to be considered applicable to all outstanding accounts or unadjusted claims against the Off-reckoning Fund.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 14, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council adverting to the duties that will necessarily devolve on the Commanding Officers and Staff of the Volunteer Battalions lately reduced at Barrackpore, in adjusting the accounts and preparing the very numerous Papers required consequent to the reduction of these Corps, is pleased to permit the Commanding Officers, the Adjutants, the Quarter Masters, with the European Non-Commissioned Officers, and Pay Havildars of Companies, to draw the allowances of their respective situations up to the end of the current month.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 14, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

26th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant William Dunlop
to be Captain of a Company.

Lieut. George Hawes to be Capt.
Lieutenant.

Ensign Philemon Davenport Pownell
to be Lieutenant.

Cornet Thoraton of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, having furnished a Pay Certificate and the security of Messrs. Palmer

From the
1st February
1817, in pursuance
of a resolution
of the Council
of the
Government.

FOR MARCH, 1817. 185

and Co. stated by the Pay Master at the Presidency at the foot of it, is permitted to return to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant M. C. Paul of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, for six months.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Compton of the Pension Establishment, having furnished the prescribed Pay Certificate, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for 8 months, on account of his health.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 19, 1817.

Lieutenant J. Hamilton of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for 10 months from the 18th instant.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

The embarkation of the 78th Regiment for Europe calls upon the Governor General in Council to bear testimony to the conduct of that distinguished Corps during its service in every part of India. It is most gratifying to this Government to pay to the Regiment a tribute of unqualified applause; the zeal and gallantry so conspicuously manifested by the Corps at Assaye, and so uniformly maintained throughout all its subsequent exertions in the Field, not having been more exemplary than its admirable regularity and discipline on every other occasion. Such behaviour, while it must be reflected upon by themselves with conscious pride, cannot fail to procure for the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 78th Regiment, the high reward of their Sovereigns approbation.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
[THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.]

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

Captain W. C. Faithful of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, also the security of Messrs. Palmer and Co. as stated by the Paymaster at the Presidency, to be answerable for any demands against that Officer, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales on account of his health, and to be absent on that account for 10 months from the date of the dispatch of the ship *Mary*.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

COURT MARTIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Calcutta; February, 1817.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort St. George, on the 13th day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, Lieutenant JOHN WINROW, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charge, viz.

For shameful and unofficerlike conduct in appearing on the
" General Parade of the 1st Battalion of His Majesty's 30th
" Regiment, in a state of intoxication, on the evening of the
" 30th December, 1816."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

" The Court finds the Prisoner, Lieutenant Winrow, Guilty
" of irregular and improper conduct in appearing on the
" General Parade of the Battalion the evening of the 30th of
" December last, when not perfectly free from the effects of
" liquor, but acquit him of shameful conduct in appearing there
" in a state of intoxication as set forth in the Charge."

" The Court having found Lieutenant Winrow Guilty, as
" above stated, do, by virtue of the Articles of War, esta-
" blished for the better Government of all His Majesty's Forces,
" adjudge and sentence him to lose two steps, by being placed
" immediately below the two Lieutenants, who at present stand
" next to him in the list of Officers of the 30th Regiment."

Which Sentence was approved and confirmed by His Ex-
cellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Com-
mander in Chief at Madras; and is to have effect from the 25th
ultimo.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India directs, that the foregoing Charge, exhibited against Lieutenant John Winrow, of His Majesty's 30th Foot, together with the Sentence of the Court, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

T. M'MAHON.

Col Adj. Gen.

The conduct of the crew of the *Upton Castle* has undergone several investigations during the last week; but although much has transpired to strengthen the suspicion previously entertained, that the ship was wilfully destroyed, the examination has not yet terminated. Falsehood and prevarication have been abundantly exhibited by the suspected persons, but we understand that the Magistrates have not been satisfied of the *positive* guilt of any individual.

On Saturday last the Second Term and Session of Oyer and Terminer of the present year commenced,—The Judges took their Seats at the usual hour, and after the ordinary proclamations, the Grand Jury were sworn and received their charge from the Honorable Sir, FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN. His Lordship observed that notwithstanding the Calendar did not exhibit many offences, he had reason to think that the commission of robbery was never so frequent, and the insecurity of property never so great in Calcutta, as at the present period. That his Lordship had conversed with the Magistrates on the subject, who had admitted the evils alluded to; but that the activity of these Gentlemen, who were confined to the performance of their functions at the Police Office, he that activity ever so great—or so commendable, was not sufficient to controul the thievish part of the Inhabitancy. That the system which prevailed, was bad, and admitted to be so; and that regulations of a different nature from any hitherto framed, were required. That differences of opinion might exist, respecting the regulations that should be adopted, but that all agreed in

thinking that some regulations, more efficient than those which now exist, are indispensably necessary. His Lordship observed that in noticing this subject, he meant to intimate that the present system of plunder was known to the Justices; and that they had expressed themselves well disposed to remedy the evil.

The Calendar, Sir FRANCIS added, might under some circumstances be considered as a matter of congratulation, because it contained few offences. That this state of the Calendar, however, might either be imputed to the real diminution of offences,—or to the fact, that offenders had not been brought to Justice. The latter, His Lordship said, appeared to have been the case.

Sir FRANCIS next observed, that he had heard that some offences of a worse nature than any which appeared in the Calendar, were to be brought before the Grand Jury: but that having this from rumour only, and not knowing any of the facts, it would, of course, be improper to say any thing relating to them. That all the cases which appeared in the Calendar, were of ordinary occurrence; and none of them required any particular notice. That, however, it might be proper to mention *one*, from its being the slightest in the list. One of two persons had been apprehended under circumstances which led to a suspicion that they *meditated* a Robbery. His Lordship said, he did not see from the Depositions, how this could be made out a crime at law; but, that if it could, he was of opinion that it would have been much better to have left it unprosecuted. If it proved to be a crime in law, the sentence would be only a short imprisonment, which would be but little punishment to the party committed. It would have been better to have proceeded in such a case more summarily—or if a summary proceeding could not have been had, it would have been better, not to have proceeded at all.

His Lordship then recommended the Grand Jury to commence the investigation of such cases as might be laid before them; intimating, that if they felt any difficulties in matter of law, the Court would be ready to render them assistance.

We omitted to notice in ~~our~~ former publication that JAMES WEIR HOGG, Esq. Barrister at law, had been appointed one of the Magistrates of Calcutta, and took the usual oaths of Office, on the last day of the Sittings after the last Term.

We are happy in contributing to the publicity of a most princely and munificent act of humanity, performed by His Highness AMRUT RAO, whose liberality has released *all* the prisoners who were confined for debt at Benares.—The particulars of this truly noble proceeding, will be read in the following documents, published by the directions of the Supreme Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in the Judicial Department, under date the 21st February, 1817.

Extract of a letter from the Judge of the City of Benares, dated the 31st January 1817.

Par. 1. I have sincere pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, an act of munificent benevolence on the part of his Highness Amrut Rao, that reflects great credit upon his own character, and will be highly satisfactory to Government.

2. A few days ago His Highness sent to me to say, that he wished, before he took his final departure from the City of Benares, to procure the release of every person confined at this station, for debt, and that he was disposed to come forward with the amount required, for this purpose, provided it should not exceed the sum of 18,000 Rupees. I of course lost no time in promoting, to the utmost of my power, so desirable an object, the sum for which the whole of the debtors, 68 in number, were confined, amounted to Rs 26,500. I assembled their creditors, and after looking into each respective case, succeeded in effecting an arrangement to the satisfaction of both parties, by which the amount required, for the purpose in question was reduced to Rupees 17,910. This being done, the Prisoners were, at His Highness's request, conducted to him, escorted by a Guard of Sepoys; the Guard returned with the Money, and His Highness had the gratification of seeing the Prisoners set at liberty, at his own door.

3. At the moment in which I write, there is not an individual in the Jail, under my charge, confined for debt.

To W. W. BIRD, Esq.

Judge of the City of Benares.

Str,
Judl. } I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor
Dept. } General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your

Letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting that His Highness Amrut Rao, previously to his departure from the City of Benares, had at his own expense, liberated 68 Individuals, being the whole of the Debtors confined in the Civil Jail of the City of Benares, and that His Highness had disbursed for that purpose, the considerable sum of 17,910 Rupees.

2. The Governor General in Council will have great satisfaction in immediately communicating to Amrut Rao, the sense which he entertains of this act of munificent benevolence, on the part of His Highness; and with the view of making the circumstance as public as possible. His Lordship proposes on the occasion of the next Public Durbar, to invest the Vakeel of Amrut Rao, with an honorary dress, and to direct the publication in the Government and Calcutta Gazettes, of an Extract from your Letter, together with a copy of this reply.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

W. B. BAYLEY,

Secy. to Government.

(A TRUE EXTRACT.)

W. B. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER : }
The 21st Feb. 1817. }

A report was prevalent in Calcutta on Thursday that DYARAM had agreed to surrender the fortress of Hatrass to the powerful Army by which it has been invested: but subsequent rumours assert, that either this report was unfounded, or that the Chieftain had departed from his agreement. Whenever the receipt of authentic information shall enable us to relieve the anxiety of our readers on this subject, we shall endeavor to do so. The only letters that we have received from the neighbourhood of Allyghur state an expectation, that DYARAM would not submit without resistance: and that he had so completely earthed his partisans, that they had little to apprehend from Bombardment—One of our correspondents also mentions that “Eta and Moorsawn are also to be attacked.”

The letters brought by the *Emma* from China, afford but little information respecting the Embassy of Lord AMHERST. His Lordship had not arrived at Canton when this vessel was dispatched; but was

you are now commencing, demands from me expressions of gratitude, which I really want language to convey. Important as the cause undoubtedly was to the mercantile interests of this country, and difficult as the task most certainly proved to be for me, to my reasonable compass, the law and the forum which applied to this subject, that task was performed with comparatively ease, by the master's hand of my loved friend Mr. C. C. T. whose able address to the court, and of the bar we are present.

[illegible]

the high tension that it has induced, and the able manner in which the subject has been treated, in its proper place, it is not for me to make any observations of praise or blame on you, or of the education, which you receive at the college. But whatever degree of ability may exist in your superior, on this important point, I think you may be justified in thinking that the authorities are fully able to conduct the business not likely to be improved in England. I sincerely hope that it will not turn against me my country India.

— It just occurred to me, to tell you, that we go out together completely distinct, that we have no implied love, *when I feel* is the proper way to say this. You have all heard Mr. Ferguson this evening, and have *all* a desire to follow him, but find that I cannot even so easily quote him, *express* my feeling without oversteering him, which he has and his own. I shall therefore content myself with my own, and a grateful sense of your goodness, with an assurance, that I

shall reflect with satisfaction on the honour this night shewn to me, as long as memory shall hold her seat."

This address excited a vivid expression of approbation.

The President now successively proposed, and the company drank with enthusiasm, the subjoined public toasts :

TOAST 3. King,—TUNES—' *God save the King* ' ' *Soldier's Joy* .'

TOAST 4. Queen and Royal Family,—TUNES—' *Indian Queen* .'
' *Woo'd and Married and a* .'

TOAST 5. Prince Regent,—TUNES—' *Prince Regent's March* .'
' *Live'd in Castle* .'

TOAST 6. Duke of Clarence and the Navy,—TUNES—' *Rule Britannia* .'
' *Hearts of Oak* .'

TOAST 7. Duke of York and the Army,—TUNES—' *Duke of York's March* .'
' *Neil Gow's Wife* .'

TOAST 8. Governor General,—TUNES—' *Lord Moira's Welcome to India* .'
' *Lady Loudon's Reel* .'

When the cheering which accompanied the preceding toast, subsided, Col. Doyle stood up and spoke nearly thus :

" I rise to return thanks on the part of my Lord Moira for the honor which you have done him by drinking his health. We have often met in this Hall to celebrate the triumphs of our Armies, and the triumphs of our Navies. We are on this evening assembled to celebrate the triumphs of our Laws, defended by able Advocates, and expounded by Common Sense. I shall conclude by giving you a toast, because I am convinced that my Lord Moira, were he present, would give it, and I propose the health of—

' *Mr. Colvin, & the Commercial body of Calcutta* .'

Which being acknowledged by the Chairman, was succeeded by

TOAST 9. Sir H. East and the Bench,—TUNES—' *The tight little Island* .'
' *Erin go Bragh* .'

TOAST 10. Prosperity to the Trade of India,—TUNES—' *Merry may we a' be* .'
' *Money in both Pockets* .'

TOAST 11. The Civil and Military establishments of the East India Company at the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island,—TUNES—' *The Battle of Assaye* .'
' *Grand Bugle March* .'

It was long before the applause which marked this very comprehensive toast, allowed Mr. Seton to

acknowledge in words, of which the following are nearly the substance, the honor which had been done, more particularly to that branch of the service, to which he belonged.

"I have waited thus long, Sir, in the hope, that some one of my honorable friends now present, some gentleman better qualified than myself, would rise to acknowledge the compliment which you have been pleased to pay to the Civil and Military establishments of India, and it is only from the disappointment of that hope, that I venture to undertake the duty; thinking it better, that it should be imperfectly executed, than it should be left entirely unattempted.

"In praise of the gallant Officers who belong to the Military establishments of the Indian Presidencies, what, Sir, might not be said! So comprehensive and so interesting is the theme, that I sink under the contemplation of its magnitude, and must refrain from attempting either an outline of the achievement of the Indian armies, or a description of the meritorious exertions of our brave countrymen, in the arduous course of accomplishing those achievements. This, however, I the less regret, because I confidently hope, that the duty will be undertaken by a highly valued Military friend now in my eye, who is a credit to the honorable profession to which he belongs.—and who, on a late occasion, still fresh in our recollection, acknowledged, in a strain of powerful eloquence, the well earned tribute of praise paid to the gallant army, of which he is a part. Leaving, therefore, that part of the duty in the hands of that honorable gentleman, I shall content myself with expressing my admiration of the patience, fortitude, and assiduity with which (in addition to the usual hardships of war) difficulties and privations of a new, and, to common minds, of an appalling nature, have been bravely encountered, and nobly surmounted, by the armies of the East India Company;—and though, in later times, it has indeed been in glorious co-operation with their heroic fellow-subjects and brothers in arms, who belong to an army, not, strictly speaking an 'Indian establishment,'—that conquests have been achieved, which have given to the British Empire in Asia an extent that will be the wonder (perhaps the disbelief) of after-ages;—yet, let it never be forgotten, that the foundation of that mighty empire was, in a great measure, laid by the exertion of the Indian armies properly so called—that is, the Military Establishments of the East India Company. While treating this part of the subject, let me be allowed to indulge in the proud gratification of remarking that, among the tried Officers of those Military establishments, and among those with whom it is my good fortune and my boast to be connected by the ties of friendship, we possess, in Sir David Ochterlony, a gallant veteran—who would be an honor to any

Captain Bryant.

country—whom, on a former occasion of a public nature, my honorable and learned friend on my left hand† happily and emphatically denominated the WELLINGTON OF THE EAST.

“ With respect to the branch of Indian service, to which I have the honor and the good fortune to be attached, it might not perhaps be becoming in me to say much. I trust, however, I may be permitted to declare, that such is my conviction of the virtues, the talents, and the high sense of principle and honor to be found amongst the Civil Servants of the East India Company, that I feel a sentiment of just and allowable pride in reflecting, that I belong to that respectable body; and that I am proud thus publicly to acknowledge that sentiment. More, I cannot say;—and less, I will not.

“ With regard to the occasion of the present meeting, I shall only say, on the part of my honorable friends and myself, that, pending the discussion of the momentous question which, for some time past, has been the subject of the reflection of every thinking member of the community, we all shared the anxiety which then agitated the public mind,—and that we now cordially participate in the feeling of general joy, produced by the happy result.”

Captain Bryant in like manner energetically returned thanks on behalf of the Army; but we regret that our great distance from that Gentleman prevented us from carrying away the substance of his speech.

The Reverend Dr. Bryce next rose, and after apologising for the presumption which he felt, might be attached to any avowal of his sentiments on a subject of this nature, as far as we could collect, observed, that the opinions which he had entertained, forced upon him the sentiment which it was now his wish to offer to the company. He confessed that until he heard the eloquent and convincing pleadings of the learned Gentleman, he had entertained doubts. These doubts were indeed then entirely removed. But if the legislature of England had paid a due attention to the concerns of this country, no such doubts could possibly have existed, and above all, no such decision as that from the effects of which we have

† Mr. Feigunson, the Advocate General. The occasion alluded to was, we believe, the entertainment given on St. Andrew's day, at which that gentleman presided.

- hourly expected. The rumours of the day at Canton, asserted; that all the presents offered, had been refused; and that the Ambassador had not succeeded in gaining any of the objects of his mission: but it is stated, that no letter had been received from Lord AMHERST, or from any member of the mission. These rumours therefore, although probable, may prove to be unfounded.

Ever since the Town Hall was built, this settlement, whether it be a British Plantation or not, has abundantly shewn its true British origin, by zealously observing the laudable old English practice, of making every public concern the occasion of a dinner. We are well pleased with this custom both in our professional and our private character, and are always glad of the opportunities which it affords us of combining our gratification with the discharge of our duty. On some occasions however, we hope to have credit for a more serious and a higher feeling. The entertainment given on Saturday last by the Mercantile body of Calcutta to the Advocate General and Mr. Compton, as an acknowledgement of their services in conducting the great commercial cause lately decided in the Supreme Court, was eminently one of these. The anxiety and alarm occasioned by the doubt, which had been thrown over the question at issue in that cause were quite unparalleled: and it was natural and becoming, that the commercial community should take every possible means of testifying their sense of the talents and zeal, which had been exerted to rescue their vital interests from imminent ruin. Independently also of the propriety of this demonstration of public gratitude for individual services, it was judicious, we think, to give every possible publicity to the general feeling on this question, as a means of rousing the attention of those in Europe, by whom it may yet have to be considered, to the magnitude of the interests which it involves. We need hardly say, that the entertainment was in a style of magnificence suitable to the spirit which has always characterized the merchants of Calcutta: and we observed with pleasure, as an evidence of the

cordial sentiments which unite all classes of the community, that the numerous guests who had no direct interest in the triumph which they were invited to celebrate, fully participated in the exultation and enthusiasm of the hosts. It was amongst the happy circumstances of the meeting that the Chairs were filled by two such men as Mr. COLVIN and Mr. PALMER, of whom it would be idle in us to speak in the language of panegyric.

After dinner, the Chairmain rose and introduced the health of the Advocate General in nearly the following terms :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ It is scarcely possible to suppose an object of greater magnitude or importance than the cause of the present meeting, whether considered politically or commercially. To the clear and comprehensive view of the subject, the able and impressive manner in which it was brought before the Court, are we chiefly indebted for the very satisfactory, unanimous, decree, passed by the learned Judges of the Supreme Court, releasing the Dispatch, detained and libelled for adjudication for trading contrary to Law.

“ The sensation of joy which was caused by this decision amongst all classes of the mercantile population of this city, is the best proof of the consequences that were to be apprehended from a contrary issue; which would have involved in ruin thousands of industrious men; of all ranks and persuasions, engaged in the wide extended trade of India, and broken the chain of connexion betwixt the different nations engaged in it.

“ These disastrous consequences have been happily averted; confidence and security restored by the energy and zeal of the Gentleman whose health I now beg to propose—

“ R. C. FERGUSSON.”

When the enthusiastic cheering, which followed this toast, had ceased, Mr. Fergusson rose and returned thanks to the meeting in an address to nearly the following effect :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I feel most sensibly the honor which your worthy President and you have just done me, in drinking my health; and I should be devoid of all feeling, if I did not entertain a deep sense of the flattering and distinguished manner in which the Commercial body of this city have been pleased to notice, what they term my exertions on a late occasion.—It was indeed an occasion of the last importance to the Commerce of India; but neither I nor my learned friend, whose valuable assistance I had in the case lately

decided, can boast of any merit in the bare fulfilment of a professional duty; a duty too, however anxious from the great interests which were involved in the question at issue, not of difficult discharge on the side on which it fell to our lot to argue it. For myself, I never entertained a doubt of the merits of that question; but respect was due to the decision of a Judge, who had condemned also without doubt, and without hesitation, in a case exactly circumstanced as the case of the Dispatch. The question has now been fully canvassed before the three Judges of the Vice-Admiralty Court of this, the Chief Presidency of India. It was most ably argued on behalf of the Promovent, and I will say, that that side of the question has not hitherto to my knowledge had the advantage of the same talent or the same industry shewn in its support as was shewn upon that occasion. The arguments were most ably put, and no aid which learning or ingenuity could furnish were wanting; but the three Judges of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Bengal upon the fullest discussion and consideration of the subject in all its bearings, unanimously decided, that the 14th and 19th sections of the Navigation Act had no application to this country. They decided that Plantation Bonds were not required in the Trade of India, or in other words, that the Trade of India *was not at an end*. I will venture to predict, Gentlemen, that that judgment will never be impugned. It is a sound judgment, if ever there was one. It is founded in Reason and in Law; nor did the Judges disdain to call to their aid upon the occasion, that excellent Trounder of all Law—*Common Sense*—Common Sense it has always appeared to me was sufficient in itself to decide the question. Common Sense must have told you all, Gentlemen, that those Plantation Bonds, never could have had reference to the trade of this country. The condition of them is perfect nonsense as applied to it. At the time of the enactment too which required them, there was no subject matter in this country, on which that enactment could operate. Parliament has, therefore never legislated on the point for this country, and to have decided that these Bonds were necessary would have been to *legislate for* the Parliament, not to *judge* under its enactments.—But there is an end I trust and believe of the question. The Plantation Bonds are *dead and buried*, and will probably never be heard of more. That a great calamity has been averted from this country, is beyond all doubt. Had it been suffered to fall upon you, it would have been the more severely felt and the less patiently endured, that inferior only to the calamities of pestilence and famine, it would not have been like those the visitation of God but of Man. I do not exaggerate, at least to my own mind, when I say, that if that had been law, which has been said to be law elsewhere, the total ruin and subversion of the commerce of India must inevitably have followed, and must have drawn along with it the ruin of the fortunes and hopes of perhaps of the most of those who now hear me. Let us be thankful that the evil has been averted, and let us hope, that it is so for ever.

“I have already detained you, Gentlemen, perhaps too long, but I hope I may still be indulged in a few words, although in

what I am to add, I must say something of myself, not unbecomingly however I hope, since it is to speak of the obligation I am under to many who have thus honored me. I have now lived long among you, Gentlemen, nearly ten years. I have found here, and in no small degree from the partiality and favor of the mercantile community of this city, that independence which I quitted my native country to seek in this distant land—I have acquired it, I hope, without reproach.—I have acquired it by a persevering exercise of the laborious duties of an honorable profession.—If I have sought with anxiety independence in *fortune*, it is that I may not become, or have the temptation to become, dependent in *spirit* in my later years.—If I shall ever part with the independence of mind, which has never yet, in any fortune, forsaken me, I shall be without excuse: but if I know myself at all, Gentlemen, I think I may safely pledge to you my word, that if circumstances should ever lead me, or if I should ever consider myself equal to take a part in public life, I shall not forget the obligation I am under to the commercial body of this city. In me they will find a zealous if not a powerful advocate, in every case in which their interests may be involved. The interests of the merchants of India, and the interests of those, whom I feel proud and honored in serving, do not, when well understood, differ from each other—they are, as I view them, one and the same, and both are essentially and vitally connected with the interests, prosperity, and glory of the British Empire.

“Gentlemen, I will trespass upon your indulgence no longer, than again to thank you with the warmest feelings of my heart, and to drink to the health and welfare of you all.”

When the applause which followed this eloquent and manly appeal had subsided, the Chairman again rose, and thus prefaced the health of Mr. Fergusson's able colleague in this important cause:

“GENTLEMEN,

“I have already mentioned the very great importance of the question before the Court, the immediate cause of this meeting, and I have endeavoured to show the feeling of obligation we entertain of the Advocate General's exertions.

“It is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge no less obligation to the very able manner in which he was followed and supported, and to the zeal and intelligence displayed in the elucidation of the important question before the Court, by Mr. Compton, whose health I propose.”

This toast too having been received with distinguished marks of approbation, Mr. Compton expressed his sense of the compliment, in nearly the following terms:

“GENTLEMEN,

“The flattering manner in which you have been pleased to notice my humble exertions in the cause, the success of which

now, he trusted, because years would have been passed. It would conclude with "good-bye" at a toast, —

...that these men have been...of Indian Com-
...of that command.
...in or out of..."

This toast was received in a manner which shewed that the company fully participated in the sentiments which it conveyed.

Mr. Fergusson now rose to propose a toast, which, he said, he was sure would be greeted with the same acclamations as those which had so naturally and so justly followed the giving of the health of their worthy President, whose long life of benevolence and virtue passed among them, had endeared him to all present. The commercial body of Calcutta might be justly proud of two such men, as those who presided at that meeting. Mr. Fergusson said he was sure he spoke the sense of every individual of that meeting and of the community at large, when he said, that the integrity, high honor, spirit and generosity of the British merchant, were never more perfectly characterized, than in the person of him whose health he was about to propose—

"JOHN PALMER."

This toast being hailed with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, Mr. Palmer rose and said, that wholly unable as he felt himself to express his gratitude on occasion of an honor, for which he was quite unprepared, he could only wish to all present every earthly good, and conclude with drinking their healths.

The regular series of toasts being concluded thus :

TOAST 12. Sir Richard King and the Navy in India, —TUNE—
 'Brads' Stride Home.' 'The Arethusa.'

TOAST 13. Duke of Wellington, — *True — Conquering Hero.*
British Grenadiers.

TOAST Ld. Marquis Wellesley,—*'Sprig of Shillelagh.'* *'St Patrick's Day in the Morning.'*

The President again stood up and called the attention of the Company to the meritorious conduct of a gallant Naval Officer.

"GENTLEMEN.

"A circumstance has just come to my knowledge, which particularly calls for the attention of this meeting. Considerable

apprehensions were entertained respecting the Commodore's Flagon, which sailed from home a few days since, loaded with sugar, and indigo, in consequence of the orders decreed against the *Brandy*. One of the Commodore's Flagon was at the time of her arrival, and with a cargo of indigo, which Flagon is not singular, though extremely valuable to him; Captain Hill declined to seize the ship, alleging that he considered it his duty to protect and not to molest the British, for under the process the health of Captain Hill of the *Towey*.

(*Applaud.*)

Next came—

The Memory of Lord Cornwallis.

Mr. Fergusson then rose and said he had permission from the Chair to give one toast more. They had drunk with enthusiasm the health of the President and Vice President of the meeting. They well deserved the applause which had been given to them; and were worthy of the eminence which they had attained in the mercantile community of this city. That body itself would not, he ventured to say, suffer in the comparison with any body of British merchants in any city in the world. Mr. Fergusson said that during a professional life of nearly ten years he had had better opportunities than most persons of judging of the character of that body, and he would say, that he believed the good faith, integrity, and honor of the British Merchant, are no where more universally displayed than in the conduct and dealings of the mercantile community of this city. They eminently upheld the high name which the British Merchant had attained in every quarter of the Globe. It was with a feeling of peculiar satisfaction that he proposed to them to drink—

"The British Merchants of Calcutta."

Every guest present, in the warmest manner, testified his concurrence in the justice of the foregoing encomiums.

The President now proposed—

"The Honorable Mr. Jagan, and the other Members of the Supreme Council," which gave occasion to the following animated and appropriate acknowledgments:

"SIR,

"After the brilliant effusions of animated eloquence with which we have been delighted during the course of this memor-

known to all, and whose ~~own~~ ^{own} had in the present case done more than could be accomplished by the tongue of others.

MR. FULLARTON.

(*Loud Applause.*)

In reply to which, Mr. Fullarton declared, that in rising to return his acknowledgements for the honor which had just been done him, he trusted it was unnecessary for him to assure the President and Gentlemen present, that he felt as he ought, the distinction of being in any way, however undeservedly, associated with the occasion of the present meeting. He concluded by begging permission to avail himself of the opportunity given to him to propose a toast, in which he should probably only anticipate the Chair, and in which he was persuaded all who heard him would cordially concur. They had already borne testimony to the value of those services which had they were that night met to celebrate, by un-^{der}linking the healths of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Compton. He would now beg to propose a toast to the health and prosperity of the professional duty to which their respective guests belonged; to

"THE BAR OF CALCUTTA."

Need we say that this toast was favorably received; or that it was appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Ferguson, who during the absence of his younger brethren, passed an elegant eulogium on their independence, learning, and eloquence!

All the toasts immediately connected with the objects of the meeting being now disposed of, the Company gave way to the sweets of friendly intercourse; and with the aid of excellent wines of every description, and of some admirable singing, prolonged their sitting to a very late hour.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the *Wellington*, Captain Anstice, will not be able to drop down before Tuesday. The following is a list of the passengers.

Mrs. General Need; Mrs. Col. Robertson, wife of Colonel Robertson; ~~Highness~~; General S. Need; Captain J. S. Harriott, 2d Native Infantry; Captain W. B. D. Sealey, Bombay Establishment; Captain Scipio Edward Richards, 11th Native Infantry; Captain Rand, Madras Establishment; Cornet Thornbush, 1st Regiment Cavalry; and Doctor Cornwall, Bombay Marine Establishment. Children: Miss Caroline Anna Need, — Watson, and Ellen Sealey; Matilda Need, Pennington Grant Need, Johnson Need, Irwin Melling, — Watson, William Hole Nicholletts, and Gilbert Alfred Nicholletts. — To the *Cape of Good Hope*: B. Chase, Esq. Civil Service.

The Ship *Mandarine*, Captain J. T. Rickards, arrived at Penang, on the 4th February, having on board the Honorable the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island and Family, from Bengal.

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Penang, dated the 3d instant, per *Emma*, that serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the *Barossa* and *Susan*.

The *Emma*, arrived at Penang on the 30th January, from China, — the *Hyder Ally*, from Bengal on the 27th, and the *Fattalmabrack*, on the 1st instant.

The Honorable Company's Ships *Atell* and *Lady Carrington*, left their pilots on the 22d instant.

The following Ships will sail for their different destinations shortly.

Bengal,....., R. J. Fayer, for England.
Ceres,....., C. Goldsbury, Mauritius.
Commerce,....., W. Dolge, Madras.

Passengers per *Marchioness of Wellesley*, from London: Mr. James Beane, and Mr. J. Lloyd. From the Cape: Charles Smyth, Esq. Civil Service.

Passengers per *Emma*, from Penang: Mr. Cracroft, Civil Service; Mr. Cyder, and Mr. Carapiet, Armenians.

Passengers per *Eliza*, from Europe: Mrs. Dwyer; Mrs. Cowen; Miss Shutter; Captain Kimm, 25th Regiment N. I.; Mrs. Calloden; Mr. Culloden and Mr. Delcambre, Merchants, and four Masters Finch. From the Cape: Major Gordon, Adjutant Gen.

ARRIVALS. February 14. Ship *Durable*, Guthrie, from Bombay 5th December, and Point de Galle the 1st January.

- Do. 26. *Eliza*, Sprat, from London, via Aden, and Cape of Good Hope, to Calcutta, 11th Decem-
ber. Do. 27. Brig *Hesperia*, Adams, from Bombay 16th
and Cochin the 29th Decem-
ber. Do. 28. *Weymouth*, Stephenson, for
London. Arab Ship *Alam*, Shik, Hussan, for
Pegu. Do. 29. *Jadet*, Curia, Nicoda, for Madras.
Do. 30. Arab Ship *Solomon Shah*, Nicoda, for the
Isle of France.
Do. 31. Prince *Blancher*, Weatherill, for England.—
Racehorse, Howard, for Poona.—Brig *Minerva*, Ru-
sell, for Poona and Malacca.
Do. 27. *Isabella*, Seavell, for the Cape.—Brig *Christina*,
Lear, for Batavia.—*Lion*, Camerun, for Madras.
Do. 28. *Bengal*, Fayier, for Liverpool.—*Gares*, Gold-
smy, for the Isle of France and Cape.

BOMBAY Arrivals February 4. Ship *Bannerman*,
Commander George Ross, from Surat.—6. Cutter *Gur-
trutta*, Mr. B. Passy, Commander, from Colombo; Brig
Zephyr, Commander Robert B. Pavin, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES. Feb. 2 Turkish Ship of War *Serakhter*,
Captain Hamud to Surat and Suif; Polacca of War
Abreu, Captain Mahomed, to ditto; Ship *Atie Oate Rahi-
man*, (formerly the *Vary*.) Captain Husson, to ditto.—4
Ship *Jilet*, Syrang Husson, to Bhownagar.—5 American
Ship *Malabar*, Commander Joseph Orne, to Boston.

MADRAS.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Asia*, Captain Tremen-
here, and *Marchioness of Ely*, Capt. Brook Kay, left the
Roads on Tuesday last, for Columbo, for the purpose of
taking on board spice at that Island, for England.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS.—Per *Asia*: Mrs. Garrow
with an infant Child, Miss Coleman, Miss Eliza Thompson,
Henry Gahagan, Esq. J. S. Savory, Esq. S. M. Brewer Ma-
jor Andrews, Lieutenant D. H. Mackenzie, Artillery, Cap-
tain Dale, H. M. 84th Regiment.

Marchioness of Ely.—Mrs. Syms, Mrs. K. Howles, Mrs.
Behnment, Miss Hope, Miss L. Lichigary, Lieutenant
C. L. Syms, H. M. 6th Regiment, Capt. C. Randall, H. M.
22d Dragoons, Capt. Blundell, H. M. 23d Light Dragoons.
Lieut. G. Sharp, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, Lieut. I'

Parsons, 1st Battalion 15th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Alexander Bligh, 2d Battalion 15th Regt. N. I. Miss Emily Garrard, Mr. W. K. Garrard, Master of the Parnon.

The Extra Ships *Lord Keith*, Capt. Campbell, and *Batavia*, Capt. Mayne, are expected to leave this Port in the course of the ensuing week for England direct.

Per *Lord Keith*: Mrs. Alexander and Children, Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Richardson, F. Richardson, Esq. of the Civil Service, and Family, Lord Molesworth, Mrs. C. Mauns, Miss E. Goldie, Lieut. E. P. Samuel, 2d Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. E. Gifford, 2d Regiment N. I. Lieut. H. Strong, 16th Regiment N. I. Mr. Surgeon Paterson, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, Lieut. W. Kelso, 13th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Fireworker J. Lower, 1st Battalion Artillery, Capt. Lane, H. M. 8th Regiment, — Masters R. Johnson, and G. Rogers Johnson.

Per *Batavia*. — Mrs. Gurnell, Miss Selina Flower, Lieut. J. Newall, 20th N. I. and Mr. Blair.

Mrs. Purvis, Lady of Capt. Purvis of the Royal Navy, arrived on the *Magicienne*, on Wednesday last from Trincomallie.

His Majesty's Ship *Iphigonia*, had left Trincomallie, prior to the sailing of the *Magicienne*, for Bombay — Lieutenant Bell proceeded on this Ship in order to join the Artillery of His Highness the Nizam.

His Majesty's Ship *Tyne*, Captain Curran, appears to have been particularly fortunate, in seizing Vessels engaged in the Slave trade — no less than three are advertised in one Mauritius Gazette for Sale, under condemnation by the Vice Admiralty Court at that Island. [*Gazette*, Feb. 1.

Yesterday at noon the Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, met in the Chambers of the Honorable the Chief Justice, and paid their respects to their Lordships the Judges, according to custom on the first day of Term. Shortly after the Judges proceeded in their Robe to the Court, and the first Law Term for the year 1817, was commenced with due form. The number of practising Barristers in this Court will shortly receive an addition of two. Mr. Staveland, who has been practising at Bombay, may be expected before the end of Term. He arrived at

Mangalore on the 23d ult. and was to proceed thence overland. We observe also by the English Papers, that a Mr. Henry Bryne had been permitted by the Court of Directors to join the Profession at Madras.

This morning the awful Sentence of the Law will be carried into effect, against *Vencataram* and *Chedumbarum*, the two unfortunate malefactors who were convicted of murder at the last Sessions.

An American Ship came to anchor in the Roads from the Northward, just as our Paper was going to the Press. She is the *Star*, Captain R. Cooke, from Calcutta.

Our letters from Bombay, mention that the Pirates have again become formidable in the Red Sea, and one account from Bussorah states, that four Vessels had been cut off by them, and that great outrages had been committed by their Ships—Cargoes of the value of eighteen lacs of Rupees are said to have been captured by them. A Company's Cruizer has been dispatched by the Bombay Government, to put a stop to the depredations of the Pirates, and we understand His Excellency the Admiral intends shortly to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to destroy the haunts and lurking holes of these depredators upon Commerce. The *Iphigenia* sailed for Bombay on the 16th ultimo. The *Towsey* Sloop had arrived at that Port on the 20th ultimo.

[*Courier*, Feb. 4.]

The Packets by the Monorable C.'s Ship *Lord Keith*, and *Batavia* were closed on Tuesday afternoon; and the Ships got under weigh the next morning.

The Ship *Prince of Orange*, Capt. Silk, arrived at Galle on the 13th ult. from Calcutta, on the way to England; having touched there it is understood, for the purpose of landing a Lady Passenger, whose Husband (Mr. Hunt,) had died a few days after the Ship left Bengal.

Some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Ceylon Government Brig *Kandyen*, with General Jackson and Family on board, proceeding from Galle to Trincomalie. It appears, that after having been out twenty days, attempting to reach the latter place, blowing a

gale of wind the whole time, unable to take an observation for 12 days out of the twenty, the provisions nearly expended and the crew exhausted by fatigue, it was deemed advisable to bear up and return to Galle, which they fortunately reached on the 16th ultimo. *Govt. Gaz. Feb. 6.*

BOMBAY.

The *Argo*, arrived on Friday evening last, having left Liverpool on the 1st of September, but as our *Francfort Journals*, received by the *Ariel*, extended down to the 21st of that month, she of course has only brought us stale intelligence.

The Lowjee Family and Woodbridge may be expected to arrive in the course of the present month; the former ship had been dispatched from the river on the 10 the Sept. the latter ship was to sail with her; no accounts have however been received here of their having finally left England for this port.

We observe in the *Times* of the 19th August an address from W. T. Money, Esq. to the proprietors of the East India Stock; offering himself for the direction.

[*Courier*, Feb 8.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA; MARCH 10, 1817. [No. 261

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
MARCH 6, 1817.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TELEGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

Mr C. PHILLIPS, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 22, 1817.

Mr. JOHN MONCKTON, Agent of the Governor General at Mourshedabad.

Mr. GEORGE SWINTON, Persian Secretary to the Government.

Mr. CHARLES ARTHUR, MOLONY, Deputy Secretary, in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department.

Mr. HENRY CHASTENAY, Deputy Persian Secretary to the Government.

Mr. GEORGE E. V. LAW, first Assistant in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 14, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Gilman, Senior Superintending Surgeon, to be 3d Member of the Medical Board, from the 30th ultimo, in the room of Mr. Surgeon Phillips, who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

The Governor General in Council was pleased, in the Judicial Department, under date the 14th instant, to appoint Lieutenant James Manson of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to superintend the erection of the house authorized by Government for the Judges of Circuit at Mirzapoor and of other public works at that station, in the room of Lieutenant Jerome, who has relinquished the charge of those works on account of indisposition.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Nicoll, attached to the Civil Station of Zillah Bundelcund, is transferred at his own request from the Civil to the Military branch of the Medical Service.

Captain H. E. Page of the Invalid Establishment, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for ten Months from the date of the dispatch of the Vessel in which he may sail.

Lieutenant S. Watson of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George on account of his private affairs, and to be absent for that purpose for six months from the date of sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Purvis of the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, in General Orders bearing date the 30th of August last, to proceed to Ceylon on account of his private affairs, is extended to one month beyond the time therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for the general information of the Army, the following Provisions of Statutes 1 and 2 of Chapter 3 of the College of Fort William, enacted by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the 16th of November 1815, and ordered to be in force from that date.

1. "Such part of Statute XXIII, of the fourth Chapter, enacted on the 3d June 1814, as directs that a prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees be awarded at the Public Examinations, to every Student, who may appear to have made such high proficiency in any of the languages taught in the College as shall entitle him to a degree of honor, is hereby rescinded."

2. "The Council of the College shall in future award, at the Public Examinations, to every Student, Civil or Military, who may have attended the lectures of any of the Professors or Assistant Professors in the College; and may appear from the Report of the Examiners to have attained such high proficiency in any of the Oriental language taught in the College, as shall entitle him to a Degree of honor in such language, or languages; a Degree of honor, and a Gold Medal, for each language, with a Prize of Oriental Books, equal in value to the Medal, or Medals, adjudged for high proficiency, to be selected, as far as practicable, from the Books in the College Library."

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

Resolved, that the following Paragraph of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 12th of June 1816, be published in General Orders.

Para. 1. The following Military Officers belonging to your Establishment, have received our permission to retire from the Service, from the undermentioned dates; viz.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of retirement.</i>
Captain Chas. M. Roberts, Cavalry,	15th September, 1815.
Lieutenant Colonel George Constable, Artillery,	17th January, 1816.
Captain Norman Shairp,	22d May, 1816.
Brevet Major Wm Richards, Artillery,	29th December, 1815.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

Resolved, that the following Extracts from General Letters addressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, under dates the

10th June and 3d November 1815, and 15th March 1816, which are equally applicable to the Presidency of Fort William, be published in General Orders.

Extract Military Letter to Fort St. George, dated 16th June, 1815.

Letter from, dated 17th Oct. 1815.
140 and 141. Regulating Court to determine, whether the amount of subsistence and passage money to Mr Cadet Command of the Royal Establishment, who proceeded to Europe on sick Certificate, is to become chargeable to the Company, or that Gentleman; also, that a Regulation be adopted for the issue of Pay and allowances to Officers and Cadets, who may unavoidably be detained by indisposition at another port, previously to their arrival at the Presidency to which they belong.

Para. 54. "Having taken the suggestion contained in the Paragraphs into our consideration, we have resolved that when Cadets on their passage from England shall be detained by extreme sickness at an Indian Port, or shall be compelled by sickness to return to England, previously to their arrival at the particular Presidency to which they belong, they shall be entitled to the same advantages of rank, standing pay, allowances, and passage money as their actual arrival at their own Establishment would have entitled them to; to be reckoned from the time at which they would under other circumstances have probably reached the place of their destination.

55. A similar indulgence may also be extended under similar circumstances to Officers returning from Furlough, and to Officers of His Majesty's service proceeding to join their Corps in India

Extract Military Letter to Fort St. George, dated 3d November, 1815.

Letter from, dated 5th March, 1815.
138. Question regarding the allowances mutually payable by the Governments of Fort St. George and Ceylon, to Officers of His Majesty's Service, transferred from one Establishment to another, submitted to Council consideration.

95. From the documents referred to in this Paragraph, it appears that when an Officer belonging to one of His Majesty's Ceylon Regiments has been transferred to one of His Majesty's Regiments serving on the Coast, his allowances of every description have been charged retrospectively to the account of your Presidency, from the date of the order for his transfer, although for the period intervening between its date, and its publication in India, such Officer was serving in Ceylon," but that when an Officer

belonging to one of His Majesty's Regiments, serving under your Presidency, has been transferred to a Regiment at Ceylon,

such Officer has been permitted to draw his allowances from you, up to the date of his actually going to Ceylon.

96. "The injustice of the principle here established is obvious, and we have no hesitation in saying, that no allowances whatever ought to be paid to any Officer transferred from one of His Majesty's Regiment at Ceylon, to one of His Majesty's Regiments serving on the Continent of India, until the arrival of such Officer at some place, subject to your authority; and we desire that all future cases of this nature may be regulated by this decision."

Extract Military Letter to Bombay, dated 15th March, 1816.

Para. 102. "With a view to establish a more rigid check on the issue of Wine, Beer, Fresh Provisions, or other extra articles for the use of the Sick or the Troops, who may be in future embarked on our Ships for India; we have directed that the Surgeons do invariably enter on their journals the cases of the Sick, who may require Wine or other extra Comforts, together with the quantities consumed by each person daily, specifying the prevailing Maladies and their mode of treatment, that on the arrival of the Ships at any of our Presidencies at which the Troops may be landed, these journals be produced, for the examination of the Medical Board, and that no charge on account of the issue of Wine or other articles for the use of the Sick Recruits be admitted, until that Board shall have certified their opinion of the propriety of the issue of the articles, for which such claims may be made."

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOR-

ABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 21, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Lieutenant F. G. C. Weston, Adjutant of the Rungpore Local Battalion, to survey the Districts ceded by the Nepalese to the eastward of the Mierchie, on the usual allowances authorized for a land Surveyor.

Lieutenant Weston's appointment to have effect from the 24th December last.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 22, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Superintending Surgeon John Hamilton to be Superintending Surgeon, from the 30th January 1817, vice Gillman, appointed a Member of the Medical Board.

Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, Superintending Surgeon at the Moluccas, to be Superintending Surgeon on the Regular Establishment, vice Wilson, who has obtained leave to proceed to Europe on furlough, from the date of dispatch of the Ship Lady Campbell, on which the latter Officer proceeds on furlough to Europe.

Mr. Roger Keys, Superintending Surgeon at Java, to be Superintending Surgeon on the Regular Establishment, vice Russell, from the date of dispatch of the Honorable Company's Ship Atoll, on which the latter Officer proceeds on furlough to Europe.

Mr. John Dyer, Garrison Surgeon at Agra, is appointed Superintending Surgeon, during the absence of Mr. Alexander Ogilvie on duty at the Moluccas from Bengal.

Assistant Surgeon George Gunning Campbell, to be Surgeon from the 30th of January 1817, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Ludlow to be Surgeon, vice Ogilvie, promoted; date of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Assistant Surgeon John Bunce to be Surgeon, vice Keys, promoted; date of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

No trial of sufficient importance, to deserve a particular report, has occurred during the last week of the Sessions: In consequence of the absence or non-arrival of witnesses, necessary in certain cases,—the Grand Jury adjourned their proceedings until this day, when it is expected that some Bills, containing offences of a very serious nature, will be laid before them. The Court on Friday was engaged the whole day in trying a Conspiracy, in which as many of the Defendants as were taken, were convicted. On Saturday the trial of other Conspirators commenced before the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, but the case of the prosecution was not finished.

We have been obligingly favored with the following observations on the experiment recently made with a TELEGRAPH, constructed by Mr. ROYCE, and to which some of our Contemporaries have already alluded. We congratulate the public on this successful attempt to introduce into this country, the benefit of a science, which has been productive of infinite convenience to Europe: and which may hereafter afford facilities of communication throughout British India, the advantages of which, to use the language of our Correspondent, may be incalculable:—

"On Her Majesty's Birth-day an experiment of Mr. ROYCE's telegraph took place between Calcutta, Dacca, and Bencoolen, before the Right Honorable the Governor General and suite, when His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with its general principles, and more especially with its very great simplicity. Report speaks very highly of Mr. ROYCE's telegraph and of the Telegraphic Dictionary which he has composed, and it is confidently said, that for expedition, simplicity, cheapness, and comprehensiveness, and all the other characteristics of excellence which have been so long looked for and desired in this interesting science, Mr. ROYCE's telegraph has no rival. If this be the case, as has been asserted by those who understand the principles of Mr. ROYCE's discovery, the Indian Public may be congratulated upon the prospect of the introduction of a system which has been so long and so much wanted in this Country; and from the establishment of which the advantage to the affairs of Government and the Mercantile interest of the country must be incalculable. It is matter of surprise that the introduction of such an establishment into India has not taken place before, as it should seem that its encouragement and support would have been productive of great benefit to the Country. It is said that the expense of establishment and maintaining it upon even a wide scale is but small, compared with its great importance and probable advantage. And that the experiment which has taken place, has proved beyond the possibility of doubt two positions, which appear to have been generally doubted, namely, that the present telegraph can be worked by natives of the lowest description, just as well as by Europeans, and that it can be established in any country, however flat or jungle, without any extraordinary exertion, or the number of stations."

It is reported that the *Elisa* and the *Daman* have been cut off by Pirates, in the Persian Gulf; but as no official accounts have been received of their capture, it is hoped, that the report may prove to be

Extract of a letter, dated Cawnpore; 26th February, 1817 :—

“ We have had an immense quantity of rain this month, but which does not appear to have injured the Barley and Wheat Crops, but would rather tend to fill the ears of the grain, if the fair weather should now, as seems to be the case, set in. We have also been troubled with Calcutta foggy mornings, an unusual appearance at this time, in these provinces.

“ We have accounts from the army to the 21st instant, which say that siege is laid to the Pettah of the Fort of Hatras, and that the Rajah Dyaram is resolved to die in his Fort. Three strong Batteries have been erected—one 6 18-pounders, one 4 24-pounder, and one 15½-inch Howitz.”

It is reported that accounts have reached Calcutta, mentioning, that our besieging force at Hatras obtained possession of the Kuttera, the enemy having retired from it, during the night of the 23d ultimo. The Batteries opened on this portion of the fortifications on the morning of the 24d.—and a considerable impression was made on the West and North West angles of the work during the day. The Kuttera, it seems, was not defended by cannon,—all the guns having been previously withdrawn to strengthen the principal fortification; and the fire kept up by DYARAM's men, from small arms, had not done any mischief to the besieging force. It is possible, that the success which has put us in possession of this important out-post, without any loss, may induce DYARAM to surrender; but all accounts concur in stating, that his resistance is more the effect of the conduct of others, than of any determination of his own. It is said, that his Son, a spirited young man, at the head of a considerable body of the besieged:—and encouraged by the Thakooranné, has opposed the resolutions of DYARAM to surrender. The force before Hatras has been formed into divisions and brigades as follows :—

The Artillery, Horse and Foot, under the general command of Major General Sir J. Morsford. The Horse Artillery to which

all the gallopers are attached to be commanded by Major Pennington.

The Foot Artillery by Major Mason.

The Cavalry to be commanded by Major General Brown, and to be formed into two divisions, viz. 1st division, Colonel Newbury to command—to be formed of H. M.'s 8th Dragoons, 3d Native Cavalry, 1st Rohillah Horse. 2d division, Lieut. Colonel Philpot to command—to be formed of H. M.'s 24th Dragoons, 7th Native Cavalry, 2d Rohillah Horse.

Major Gen. Donkin to command the Infantry.

1st Division Colonel Watson, H. M.'s 14th Foot, to command—to be formed of H. M.'s 14th Foot, 2d Grenadier Battalion and 2d Battalion 11th Regt. Native Infantry.

2d Division Lieut. Colonel Vanrenon, to command—to be formed of H. M.'s 87th Foot, 2d Battalions of the 12th and 15th N. I.

3d Division Lieut. Colonel Cooper to command—to be formed of the 2d Battalion 1st, and 1st Battalions of the 25th and 29th Regiments N. I.

The Miners and Pioneers under the direction of Major Aubury, Chief Engineer.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph we have been favored with the following account of the effect produced by the Congreve Rockets at the siege of Hattrass. It is dated the 22d February:—

“ We are glad to announce that the first assay made with the Congreve Rockets by a British force in this country, has been attended with very complete success.

“ A favorable position having been taken before this fortress for the construction of a Rocket battery, within 300 yards of the Pettah and 1,500 yards on the same line from the Fort. A battery was completed in about two hours, without the least molestation from the enemy; and on the 22d, soon after midday, a discharge of Carcass Rockets commenced; the effect of the first two rounds was very successful, and in less than an hour the conflagration was extensively spread over the whole Pettah.

“ The number of Rockets fired was about eighty, all Carcass,—nearly one half lodged in the Pettah; one third in the Fort, and about one sixth passed over all.

“ Both men and Officers of this newly formed Corps were in the highest spirits, at the evident

success of their first operations; but all lamenting that the limited scale on which this new ammunition has been sent out from Europe, does not allow them, as recommended by Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE, to fire *thousands*, where they can only be allowed to fire *hundreds*.

"The enemy fired incessantly during the night of the 20th, some of their guns of large calibre 6 and 7 inches,—they remained silent the next night, and during the 22d not a shot fired from the Fort."

Moltan. Ukhbars to the 25th of January state, that the Nabob SUFFERAZ KHAWN was at Moltan. A Vakeel from RUNJEET SING had arrived at Bhergur, and demanded from HAFIZ AHMED KHAWN 5 guns, 4 horses, and 50,000 rupees. NOOR MAHOMED KHAWN had returned from Ahmed Shahee, at Derah Gauzee Khawn, and had brought with him 700 horseman.

Peshour Ukhbars to the 25th of January mention, that FUTTEH KHAWN was at Peshour. The time of the King was chiefly occupied in hunting and similar sports. A letter had been received from Prince HADJEE FEEROZULDEEN, dated at Herant, saying, that he had previously informed the King of the victory of Prince KASUM over the army of CACHAR; and that since that event CACHAR HODJEE TELAE, with 15,000 horse and a train of artillery, had arrived at Aruz Mukudush;—and that Prince MAHOMED ALLY with another division, had proceeded towards Khorasun. FEEROZULDEEN represented, that it was therefore necessary that His Majesty should forthwith proceed to AHMED SHAHEE. The King had accordingly given orders for the necessary preparations to proceed thither; but the Vizier had objected to the measure.

The Ukhbars from Jaypoor from the 26th January to the 2d February, contain no intelligence of importance.

The Amretsir Ukhbars from the 7th to the 13th January state, that RUNJEET SINGH was at Lahore. A letter had been received from Attock, stating that

the Vizier **FUTTEH KHAWN** was assembling an army. **Rajah BHAG SINGH** had arrived at Lahore, **RUNJEET** received him with great respect. The artillery of **KOAR KHURG SINGH** had been dispatched towards Multan.

HOLKAR's Court on the 21st January was in the Fort of Kunkeral. **BALARAM SEIT** was in great disgrace, being suspected of encouraging the discontents of the army. He had effected his escape from the Camp.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Hope*, Elliott, left the Cape for Bengal on the 20th December; and on the 22d of that month, the *Java*, from this port, reached the Cape.

The *Harriet*, for the Persian Gulf, and the *Lucy Muir*, for England, put to sea on the 27th ultimo, and the *Prince Blucher*, also for England, on the following day.

On Monday last, the Ship *Actæon*, Captain Mackie, from the Isle of France on her way to town, was run aground in Garden Reach, where she lay for some hours in a very dangerous situation, but by assistance from the Master Attendant's department, she was got off without much injury.

Letters from St. Helena intimate the arrival at that place of the Honorable Company's Ship *Surrey*, Captain Bradle, on the 19th October, after a pleasant run of 48 days from Batavia. She was to sail again in prosecution of her voyage to England, in company with the *Thomas Grenville* and the *Union*.

On Monday last, a Ship of 210 tons, was launched from the yard of Mr. Montgomery, at Howrah. She was named the *Edward Strettell*.—On the following day, Mr. Mathew Smith, launched a Ship of 550 tons burthen, from his yard, at Howrah, and was named the *Boyne*.—And on Thursday last, at 5 P. M. another launch took place at the yard of Messrs. John Breen and Co. in Clive Street. This Ship was named by Mr. William Patrick, of the firm of Messrs. James Scott and Co. the *Heroine*, and is of the burthen of 560 tons.

Passengers per *Phœnix*: Mr. Alexander Thompson, Assistant Surgeon, and Lady; and Mr. Henry Whittle, Free-mariner.

Passengers per *Robarts*: Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Arrow, Miss Wilson, Lieutenant Arrow, J. Fraser, Esq. Civil Servant, H. S. Oldfield, Esq. ditto, Mr. J. Bush, Merchant, and A. Bramend. Free-mariner. From the Cape: Mrs. Russell and Son, and Claud Russell, Esq.

Passengers per *General Graham*, from England: Mr. H. S. Owen, Writer, and Mr. T. D. Pearson, ditto. From Madras: Captain Oliver, late of the *Albion*, Lieutenant McPherson, H. M. 53d Regiment, Lieutenant G. Budgeon, R. N. and Mr. Sheppard.

Passenger per *Admiral Moore*: Mrs. Shultz.

ARRIVALS. March 3. *Phœnix*, Thompson, from London the 20th October.

Do. 4. *General Graham*, Weatherhead, from London the 30th August, Madeira 1st October, and Madras the 20th Sept.

Do. 5. Bark *Admiral Moore*, Bresley, from Rangoon the 15th February.

Do. *Governor Petric*, Peters, from Penang the 14th December.

DEPARTURES. March 4. *Lord Wellington*, Anstice, for Cape and England.—*Commerce*, Dolge, for Madras.

Do. 6. French Ship *La Felicie*, Baudin, for St. Malo.—*Harriett*, Bean, Ceylon.

VESSELS REMAINING AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Sir J. H. Craig, and *Robarts*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Devaynes, and *Don Jose Premeiro*.

MADRAS. The Ship *Sir Stephen Lushington*, Captain Chivers, was expected to sail for this place, from England the beginning of October.

The American Ship *Star*, Capt. R. Cooke, sailed for Baltimore on the 9th inst.

Additional Passengers by H. C.'s Ships *Lord Keith*, and *Batavia*.

Per *Lord Keith*: Mrs. Campbell; Capt. Smith; H. M. 22d L. D. Lieut. T. T. Paske, Artillery; Mr. Charles Reed; and Mr. William May.

From *Batavia*; Mrs. Woodcock; Mrs. Mayne; Mrs. Munt; Mrs. Ternan; Mrs. Leslie; George Coleman, Esq. Senior Merchant; James Gilmour, Esq. Supg. Surgeon; Capt. Stuart, H. M. 53d Regt.; H. Kyd, H. M. E. R.; Lieut. R. E. Fernan; Lieut. R. Waters, 1st Bat. 8th Regiment; Lieutenant S. Hughes, 2d Bat. 20th Regiment N. I.; Asst. Surgeon R. Wilson, 3d N. V. B.; and Mr. J. M. Blair; — Children: Miss Woodcock; Miss C. Munt; Miss J. Munt; Masters Woodcock; John W. Chalmers; Alex. Read Ternan; Richard R. Ternan; and five children of Mr. Gilmour.

ARRIVALS. Feb. 5. Ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. J. R. Arbuthnot, from Pondicherry 4th Feb.—7. Ship *George*, Captain R. M. Arle, from Calcutta 19th January.—8. Brig *Futaisalam*, Nacoda Shaik Abdull Rahiman, from Penang 31st December and Cochin 22d January.—do. Schooner *Floresan* (F.), Captain J. Winter, from Coringa 27th. and Masulapatam 29th January.—9. Ship *Marquis Wellington*, Captain J. Nichol, from London 16th Sept.—do. Ship *General Graham*, Capt. Weatherhead, from London 30th August and Madeira 1st October.—10. Cutter *Howrah* Capt. V. Cornel, from Calcutta 8th, and Masulapatam 26th January.—13. Ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. J. T. Anderson, from Manila 11th and Malacca 27th January: Passengers: Mr. J. S. Fairley, Mr. Dance, Mr. Herbot, Mr. Zacharia, Mr. Sam, Jun. Mr. Simon Mackertoom, Mr. Mackertich Satoor, Mr. Machads, Mr. Perera, and Mr. Zacharia, Jun.—do. Ship *Luchma*, Nursemmoloo, Syrang Gungoloo, from Vizagapatam 5th Feb.: Passengers. Mr. Joseph Griffin, and Mr. William Thomson.—14. H. M. Ship *Conway*, Captain John Reynolds, from Penang; Brig *Prosper*, Capt. B. S. Vas, from Chittagong the 25th Jan.—15. H. M. Store-Ship *Retrance*, Captain Pike, from Trincomallee.—16. Brig *Cudero Boza*, Captain T. Davis, from Malacca left 1st Feb. and Penang left 4th Feb.

DEPARTURES. Feb. 8. Brig *Victoria*, Captain M. Gonçalves, for Trincomallee, —9. Ship *Star* (American.) Capt. R. Cooke, for Baltimore; H. M. Ship *Magicienne*, Capt. J. B. Purvis, on a Cruise; Ship *Po*, Capt. W. Knox, for Pondicherry.—16. Ship *George*, Capt. Arle, for London M. H.; Ship *Conway*, on a Cruise; *Jane Ketch*, Captain Dalby: Passengers; Mrs. Sheridan and family, for Calingapatam, and the Rev. Mr. Lee, and family, for Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. Feb. 11. *Ship Ceylon Merchant*, Mr. L. Verelayn, Commander, from Colombo.

• **DEPARTURES.** Feb. 12. American Ship *Unicorn*. Commander Asa Manchester, to Baltimore.; H. M. Ship *Ernaad*, Lieut. D. Jones, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

The long-expected Ship *General Graham*. Captain Weatherhead, arrived at this Port on Sunday evening. She sailed from Deal on the 1st of September, and from Madeira on the 1st of October. The following Passengers arrived in her. She has brought the Packets of August, which were landed on Sunday evening, and the letters are now in course of delivery. She has also on board the Bengal Packets for the same month.

Mr. W. R. Selby, Mr. H. T. Owen, Mr. D. C. Colebranson, Mr. T. D. Pearson, and Mr. W. H. Medhurst.

We announced the arrival of the Free Trader *Marquis of Wellington*, Captain John Nicholls, in an Extra paper yesterday morning. She did not intend to have touched at this Port, but having been becalmed off Ceylon, she was obliged to put in for want of water. She sailed from England on the 16th of September. We understand, it is uncertain, whether she continues her voyage, or discharges her Cargo at this Port.

Early on Friday morning, the Ship *George*, Captain Arle, arrived from Calcutta, on her homeward voyage.

We understand that the Free Trader *George*, will sail on or about Thursday next. A Packet is opened at the Post Office for the transmission of letters by that Vessel to England and the Cape of Good Hope. We hear that her accommodations are mostly engaged.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Lord Keith* and *Batavia* got under weigh early on Wednesday morning, to proceed on their voyage to England. Owing to South Easterly winds they were still in sight at the close of the day.

His Majesty's Ship *Muzicienne*, Captain Purvis, sailed on Saturday evening, for the Eastward.

[*Courier*, Feb. 11.]

Collah Singanah Chitty, a wealthy Inhabitant of this Settlement, having built several Choultries and lodged a

sum of money in the Treasury of the Honorable Company, the Interest of which is to be applied in perpetuity to keeping them in repair.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has presented him in the name of the East India Company with a handsome Palanqueen and a Medal of Gold, containing the Company's Arms, with a suitable Inscription for his public spirit and Charitable Institutions.

To commemorate which, a grand public Nautch has been given at his house in the Black Town for several successive evenings, to many of the principal Families at the Settlement. In addition to the usual presentations of Flowers, Rose Water, &c. Sing Bah Chitty has liberally supplied his Visitors with Cakes and Wines, of the most expensive quality—the Champagne is highly spoken of—and the Glass was circulated with a princely liberality to all, who honored him with their Company.

We are concreded to announce a melancholy accident which occurred in Colombo harbour on the 27th ultimo, by the upsetting of one of the boats belonging to His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia—From the account received, it appears, that a party of Officers belonging to His Majesty's 73d Regiment had proceeded on board the Iphigenia on that day to dine with the Officers of the Ship, and that on their return in the evening the boat unfortunately upset, by which distressing occurrence no less than seven lives were lost—Ensigns Campbell, Coane and Hanwell, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment, and Lieutenant Sanders of His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, two Seamen and one boy were drowned, the remaining seven got safe on shore—the loss of these valuable young men are stated in letters from Colombo—as having caused a most melancholy sensation in that Garrison. We have not heard from what cause the accident happened.

Private letters mention, that the Charles Mills, had sailed for this Country, prior to the departure of the General Graham—Colonel Sir John Malcolm had embarked on the Charles Mills—which has most probably passed on to Bengal—The Sir Stephen Lushington was expected to leave England early in October, for this Presidency.

[Gazette, Feb. 15.]

The Ship Letter Packet by the George, homeward-bound Free Trader, closed on Saturday afternoon, and

2975

Revised Edition, 3d February, 1917.

Romney, England, 3d February, 1847.

Bombay, Castle, 6th February

Brigade of Horse Artillery.

*By Order of the Right Honorable the
Governor in Council,*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Williamson, to be assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

[Gazette Feb. 12]

- We are informed that H. M. 74 gunship Melville, now building here, will be floated out of the Dock on Monday night.

[Courier Press]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA, MARCH 17, 1817. [No. 269.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MARCH 13, 1817. MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 28, 1817.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Lister of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, in General Orders of Government, under date the 27th December, 1815, to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health, is extended to the 20th instant, beyond the period therein mentioned.

Serjeant Major John Cochrane of the 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced satisfactory testimonials of his claim to the pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, is accordingly admitted to the benefits of that Institution and permitted to reside at Cawnpore.

Serjeant John Richie of the pension establishment, is permitted at his own request to reside and draw his Stipend at Berhampore, instead of at Dinapore.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer to the Commissariat Department, the repairs of the Barrack, and Hospital Cots, when necessary.

J. YOUNG,

Offg Sec. to Govt Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 28, 1817.

Resolved, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 25th of August, 1816, be published in General Orders.

Para. 4. "We have permitted Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hind, and Lieutenant Alexander Henry Johnstone, Officers belonging to your establishment, to remain till the departure of the last Ships of next season."

5. "We have permitted Captain William Henry Kemm, belonging to your establishment, to return to his duty."

6. "We have permitted Mr. William Hogg, an Assistant Surgeon in your establishment, to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank."

J. YOUNG,

Offg Sec. to Govt Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY, 28, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Surgeon G. G. Campbell of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry, acting Garrison Surgeon at Agra, and to the charge of the Medical Depot, at that Garrison,

during the absence of Mr. Surgeon Dyer, appointed to act as Superintending Surgeon, or until further orders.

2. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, for the purpose of securing the services of one Native Doctor with the Fort Marlboro' Division of the 20th, or Marine Regiment, and of two with the Head-Quarters of the Battalion, on Island duty at Prince of Wales' Island, to authorize an additional Native Doctor for the Regiment.

On the Relief of the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Prince of Wales' Island, one of the Native Doctors with it, is to be transferred to the Relieving Division of the Regiment, there being taken to make the transfers, so as to give each of the Native Doctors an equal period of service, beyond Sea.

J. YOUNG;

Off. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM : FEBRUARY 28, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General, in Council is pleased to publish the following Supplementary Statement of Compensation, due to certain men of the Horse Artillery Corps, in lieu of certain articles of Equipment.

Supplementary State of Compensation in lieu of certain Articles of Equipment, allowed by the Clothing Board to men of the Horse Artillery Regiment of this Establishment, being in continuation of the Statement dated 30th March 1815, transmitted to the Assistant Adjutant General, with a Letter from the President of the former Off-reckoning Committee, of the same date.

Names.	Rank.	Entitled to Compensation for						Amount allowed.
		Thimble.	Jack.	Brooch.	Gloves.	Blankets.	Shoes.	
William Williams	Serjeant.	13	4	3	9	3	9	233 8 4
John Chapman	Trumpeter	0	0	0	2	1	1	20 10 10
William Brown- ing,	Matross,	1	2	1	3	4	3	71 0 1
David Simpson,		2	4	4	10	3	10	247 15 0

Total St. 573 2 2

J. YOUNG.

Off. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 2, 1817.

The leave of absence granted to Major J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, in General Orders of the 28th February 1815, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and which was subsequently extended in those of the 22d January and 28th August 1816, is further prolonged to the date of his return to Bengal.

Major Gordon being arrived at the Presidency, is directed by the Governor General in Council to resume the duties of his Office.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; FEBRUARY 28, 1817.

1. Colonel James MacGregor of the Invalid Establishment, having notified his acceptance of the condition on which the Honorable the Court of Directors were pleased to direct his restoration to the effective branch of the service, as specified in the 15th paragraph of their General Letter of the 20th of September, 1815, and published in General Orders of this Government, under date the 13th of April, 1816, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council accordingly restores Colonel MacGregor to the effective branch of the service, from the 3d of April last.

2. Colonel MacGregor will take rank in the Cavalry, from the latter date, and remain a Supernumerary Colonel, until a vacancy shall occur for him being brought on the regular Establishment, as Colonel of a Brigade of Cavalry, until which time he will not be entitled to any share in the Off-reckoning Fund.

3. His Lordship in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of Brevet Promotions, by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the army in India.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has made the following Promotion.

The following Officer of the Honorable East India Company's Service, from his standing in the army, and pursuant to the late Regulations, has been promoted by Brevet.

Colonel James MacGregor to be Major General in the East Indies only, 4th June, 1816.

(Signed) C. J. DOYLE,

Military Secretary.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 7, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, and adjustment of Rank.

Cavalry.

Senior Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Nuthall to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 25th May 1816, vice Rose, retired in Europe.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Rutledge to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 22d June 1816, vice Daniel Coningham, deceased.

Senior Major William Croxton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Rutledge, promoted, with rank from the 19th September 1816, vice Mainwaring, deceased.

Major James Rutherford Lumley to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Samuel Wood, retired in Europe, with rank from the 20th of September 1816, vice Drummond, invalided.

3d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Senior Captain Charles Stuart to be Major.
Captain Lieutenant Nathaniel Hodges to be Captain of a Troop.

Senior Lieutenant Patrick Dunbar to be Captain Lieutenant.

Senior Cornet Frederick Petet to be Lieutenant.

} From the 25th
May 1816, in
succession to
Nuthall, retired.

4th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Senior Cornet Charles Proger King to be Lieutenant, vice Apsley, deceased, with rank from the 25th September 1816, vice Lumsdaine, deceased.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain and Brevet Major Stephen Nation to be Major from the 20th September 1816, vice Lumley, promoted.

Capt. Lieutenant Andrew O'Shea, to be Captain of a Company.

Senior Lieutenant William Davidson Playfair, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Senior Ensign William Henry Terrance to be Lieutenant.

} In succession to
the promotion
of the Honk,
the 1st Oct.
1816, vice
Davidson, retired.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign George Frederick Frank Vincent to be Lieutenant, vice Norris, retired in Europe, with rank from the 5th June 1816, vice Brougham, promoted.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain Alfred Richards to be Major.
 Captain Lieutenant Thomas Worsley to be
 Captain of a Company Senior Lieutenant
 and Brevet Captain Charles Patrick Dault
 to be Captain Lieutenant.
 Senior Ensign Mark Grigg to be Lieuten-
 ant.

From the 19th
 Sept. 1816, in suc-
 cession to
 Croston, pro-
 moted.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Francis John Bell to be Lieutenant from the
 29th November 1816, vice Eppie, deceased.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Tweedie to be full Surgeon.
 See Francis Buchanan. Retired in Europe, date of Rank to be
 adjusted hereafter.

Adjustment of Rank.

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Kender Mason to rank from the 28th April 1814;
 vice Goldfrap, struck off
 Lieutenant Kenneth Cruickshank to rank from the 1st August
 1814, vice Donald McLeod, promoted.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel William Casement, C. B. to rank from the
 22d June 1816, vice Rutledge, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Drummond, (invalid,) to rank
 from the 5th August 1816, vice Wood, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel James Garner to rank from the 9th Au-
 gust 1816, vice Rotten, invalided.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin White to rank from the 10th Au-
 gust 1816, vice Featherston, invalided.

4th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Bridgeman Neild to rank from the 31st
 July 1816, vice Apsley, deceased.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Alexander Campbell,
 Captain Francis Sellon White,
 Captain Lieutenant William Costley,
 Lieutenant William Buttanshaw.

To rank from the
 22d June 1816,
 in succession to
 Casement, pro-
 moted.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Alexander Black,
 Captain Lieutenant Andrew O'Shea,
 Lieutenant Charles Field,

To rank from the
 20th Sep. 1816, in
 succession to Lym-
 ley, promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Rodway Stock to rank from the 21st February 1816, vice Norris, retired in Europe.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Patrick Byers.
Captain Thomas Joseph Turner.
Captain Lieutenant Henry Nicholson.
Lieutenant John Walker.

To rank from
the 5th August
1816, in suc-
cession to Pro-
mond, promot-
ed.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Burgh,
Captain Hugh Davidson,
Captain Lieutenant William Pickersgill,
Lieutenant Malcolm Nicolson.

To rank from
the 9th August
1816, in suc-
cession to Gar-
ner promoted.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Edmund Cartwright,
Captain Thomas Dundas,
Captain Lieutenant Philip Brewer,
Lieutenant David Sherriff,

To rank from
the 10th August
1816, in suc-
cession to White,
promoted.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

ORDERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOR-
ABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 7, 1817.

1. Captain W. H. Kennn of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty without prejudice to his Rank.

2. Mr. John Smith Sloper, having produced satisfactory testimonials in evidence of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as stated in their General Letter dated the 8th May 1816, an extract from which was published in General Orders of the 20th September last, and the Medical Board having reported him perfectly qualified, he is admitted to the service accordingly.

3. The undermentioned Officers having respectively produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to return to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of their health.

Lieutenant Sydney Walker of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Trist of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

4. Lieutenant and Adjutant Reynolds of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Ten Months.

5. His Lordship in Council was pleased on the 22d ultimo, in the Political Department, to permit Mr. Samuel Ludlow to remain in Medical Charge of the Residency at Delhy, notwithstanding his promotion to the rank of Surgeon.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 10, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major J. Nicol, Deputy Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General of the Army, with the Official Rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Fagan, who has proceeded to Europe.

Major C. Stuart, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Adjutant General, vice Nicol.

Captain J. Vaughan of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, vice Stuart.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

MEMORANDUM.

ERRATUM IN GENERAL ORDERS OF THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1817.

For "Mr. W. Watson," of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, read "Mr. A. D. Watson," attached to the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry:

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The *Ganges* from England the 4th of November was spoken by the American Ship *Bengal* off the Cape-de-verd Islands. The former was to touch at the Isle of France; but may be shortly expected at this Port.

The Inspection of the Artillery at Dum Dum, which had been twice postponed in consequence of

the damp state of the ground, took place last Thursday afternoon. We understand that the practice was truly scientific and excellent, and reflected the greatest credit on the highly disciplined corps, whose character has been so long established.

The Sons of SAINT PATRICK will dine together this Evening at the Town Hall. A numerous party has been invited, and the anniversary of the Saint will be duly honored. The Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN will take the chair and Colonel DOYLE will be Vice President.

That our readers, who are interested in the exportation of Indigo, may not be misled by some reports which have prevailed; we publish the following extract of a letter from one of the most intelligent merchants in America, to a respectable house of business in Calcutta.

"New York, 24th September, 1816.

"Our accounts from the Continent for Indigo are very bad. Some of the shipments from this country of fine qualities did pretty well—but it is difficult to effect sales; and of the ordinary qualities, there is such an abundance that they have no value—On the 9000 maunds imported from Bengal last year into the United States, I imagine that the loss cannot be less than 50 to 70 Rupees per maund."

The latest accounts from Canton, afford reason to believe that our Embassy, was not treated with the respect which we had been assured, had been shown to the representative of the British nation. It is said that LORD AMHERST was permitted to remain, but a few hours at Peking; and that during his route to Canton, he experienced considerable mortification. An Imperial Edict, couched in the language of the "Celestial Dynasty" has been received at Calcutta, in which, we understand the embassy is particularly noticed.

We have received accounts from the Malabar Coast, that the Gulf-pirates have extended their expeditions beyond their own seas. They have begun to intercept the Arab trade on the western side of India. An Arab ship was lately taken by these rovers near

alicut, and every one on board put to death, except three men who happening to be aloft at the time, contrived to leap into the sea, and swim to a Patamar, on which they arrived at Cochin.

The occupation of Hatrass by our Troops, and the flight of DYRAM were announced on Thursday last to the Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity; and our success, on this occasion, has happily been unattended by any loss. The enemy, it appears, suffered considerably, before the explosion, which occasioned the abandonment of the Fortress. Most of the details of the siege are already before the public; but the following letter from an Officer, who held a very distinguished situation, will be perused with interest. We are in possession of a correct plan of the Fort—the Kuttra and the adjacent ground, where our Batteries were erected; but it reached us too late, to admit of our having it engraved in time for our present publication.

** Camp before Hatrass, March 3, 1817.*

"On the 12th of last month we arrived here. From the 12th to the 31st we were employed in reconnaissance and preparing materials; and the Civil Agent in negotiation with Dyram, who more than once deceived us. When the train arrived, and active operations were determined on, during one night we drew up three Batteries—one for three 24-pounders on the right to destroy a corner bastion of his Fort, to the S. W.; another in the center to destroy the curtain and gate on the Western side; and a third to the left or northern side, to destroy the N. W. Bastions at the angles. These opened in the morning, and towards evening had considerably injured the defences, so much so, that General Marshall had ordered a storming party to be in readiness, but no practicable breach was made. On the 23d being as the day before, with little or no return, but from a few shot. To this day they had allowed us to reconnoitre the whole of the Fort. Towards evening the breach was considerably increased, but not yet practicable; and the storming party held in readiness, again returned to camp. During the night the Kuttra was evacuated, and on the 24th we took possession, after they had looted it of all its stores, and of value. Reports of lacks of Rupees were made, and, say every one a-gog, but I believe that only a few pots of Pice were found.—On the 25th we mounted three batteries on the Fort from the 24th, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and two mortar batteries in front, one of 10-inch mortars, one of eight 8-inch, and from the

south-east Bastion commenced an approach or parallel towards the Fort, and constructed a 24-pounder battery for six guns, a mortar battery, six 8-inch mortars, six 5½-inch mortars, and further on in the parallel, a battery of sixteen 3½-inch mortars in a broken ground or excavation from which earth had been dug to make bricks. On the right and in advance of this, another battery for six 18-pounders, and our trenches pushed up to within fifty-four paces of the crest of the glacis. Our operations were delayed from a want of fuzes for our shells, and we were unable to open our batteries until yesterday, when we commenced by a general salvo from all. The signal given from a Rocket battery of three frames to the left of all—the effect and sight was beautiful, and only excelled by a spectacle which took place about 5 in the evening. While I was in the battery watching the flight of a shell, it had scarcely touched the ground before an explosion took place, the most grand and awful ever beheld. It was the firing of Dyaram's powder magazine. It is hardly possible to give you an accurate description of it,—fashion to yourself an immense column of red smoke, forming itself like an enormous Chatter, in rolls continually changing form as it ascended to an incredible height. I can only compare it to a Chatter formed sponge, of a bright sandy red colour. Several fragments fell in the trenches and hurt several of the people. The shock threw me off my legs, and when I got up the scene was grand and magnificent beyond expression. It was nearly a quarter of an hour ere I could see the Fort, and the general idea formed, was, that the whole was destroyed. A *Mul* Dyaram was building, the scaffolding of which was not taken down, has been shaken and is now out of its perpendicular; and the whole of the bamboos blown away. It is reported that 200 people are buried in the ruins, and upwards of 80 horses. During the night the alarm was given, and notwithstanding every effort, Dyaram escaped with about 18 (some say 80) horse. He was pursued by the 8th Dragoons, but his people surrounded him devotedly and secured his escape; they followed to the gates of Marsaun. I am just come from the Fort, which we took possession of last night or rather this morning about half past 12 o'clock. The effect of our shells and the ruins they have occasioned is in describable; the house of Dyaram and his Zenanah is a complete riddle; shot and shell-holes in every direction through and through. The mortality is great, men and horses laying in the gateway and entrance to the works, and towards Dyaram's palace. It is singular that another magazine on the Rowney or outworks, penetrated by a shell, did not explode. The Fort like the Kuttra is a miserable hole and in total ruins. I trust we shall get some prize money, as they say they have information of 30 lacs of Rupees. Nothing of value has yet been found, but lots of grain, and traps belonging to his Sardars, and people who have escaped. The weather is here delightful."

We republish the following information respecting the occupation of Hatrass and the surrender of Moor-saai from the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of Saturday last.

"The Dawk of the 3d instant from Hatrass has furnished us with some further particulars relative to the capture of the Fort, which we lose no time in laying before our readers.

"About 5 o'clock on the 2d, the ground surrounding the Fort, was dreadfully shaken by the tremendous explosion of the enemy's magazine, said to contain several thousand maunds of gun-powder; blowing into the air 200 men, 80 horses, and a great number of buildings. The clouds of dust and smoke intercepted the sight for some minutes,—yet notwithstanding the occurrence of this dreadful event, the people in the Fort continued to fire. The mortars kept up an incessant bombardment, the trenches being carried within about 50 paces of the crest of the ditch. It was 12 o'clock at night, when DYARAM, with a few chosen horsemen, sallied out from the Fort, without intimating his resolution to the Garrison. In his flight he was opposed by the 8th Dragoons, and the enemy fought with such fury and desperation, that in the skirmish, one of our men was killed, one Officer, and several Privates wounded. In the mean time, our Sepoys stormed the gate, and many of DYARAM's people were killed, in attempting to force their way through our troops. The absence of DYARAM, had proved a signal to the garrison, to plunder the wealth and property of the Chief, and they had loaded themselves with about 50,000 Rupees, which were taken from the Prisoners, on our getting possession. The scenes which the Fort presented the following morning, are stated to be of the most dreadful description. The ground was covered with the dying and the dead.—dissevered limbs of horses and men were found sticking through the ruined heaps, which had been occasioned by the explosion of the magazine. There was not a building in the fort, that had not been perforated by the shells. Another magazine had been struck, but did not explode. It is said that 2000 rounds of shells were fired during the bombardment, which lasted 15 hours. The manner in which it was conducted, is said to reflect the highest credit on our Engineer Officers. No money had yet been found in the Fort, probably the whole had been buried. There was gun-powder, and also grain in abundance.

"The Fort is considered to be stronger than that of Bhurtpore; the explosion has done very little damage to the outworks. The Dewan has been taken prisoner; and according to his account, there were on the morning of the 2d, not more than 1,450 persons in the Fort, all of whom, with the exception of 100, were fighting men. DYARAM, his two sons, and about 40 of the horse-men, who escaped with him, were so completely clothed in armour, that our troops could make no impression on them. The Thikoor was defended with the most resolute valour and intrepidity by his guard, against two squadrons of Dragoons, who

pursued them to the neighbourhood of Moorsan. It is supposed that they intended crossing the Jumna, and taking refuge in Lohor. During the whole of the operations, we have lost in killed only 6 Sepoys and 2 Lascars.

"This morning intelligence was received by Government, of the surrender of Moorsan, and the complete submission of BAHGWAUT SING, the proprietor of that Fort."

We have received Moltan Ukhbars to the 5th of February. FIRFERAUZ KHAWN was then at Moltan; and accounts had been received from Hyderabad, the capital of Sind, stating that an epidemic disorder had produced a great mortality in that quarter—This, we presume, is the same disorder of which we have read in the Bombay Papers.

Accounts from Raolpundy to the 5th ultimo state, that the two Seik Chiefs HOKMA SINGH and NUND SINGH had adjusted their differences. Two messengers had passed towards Lahore, with answers to letters addressed by RUNJEET SINGH to the Vizier FUTTEH KHAWN. A great scarcity of grain prevailed at Peshour and Raolpundy.

The Ukhbars from HOLKAR'S Court, dated the 28th of January mention the departure of the BHAER from Kunkera to Annoop. Thence she wrote to AMEER KHAWN complaining that the army encouraged by GURFOOR KHAWN, had entirely cast off its allegiance. The latest report states that this body was about to proceed to AMEER KHAWN at Bhaolpore.—SCINDIAH had issued orders to JEAN BAPTISTE to assist HOLKAR'S Chiefs in reducing the mutinous army to obedience. A report had arrived at Annoop that two Battalions of the British Army had pursued the Pindarees across the Nur-budda. This rumour, we suppose, relates to one of the attacks on the Pindarees which have been long known to our readers.

The Jaypoor Ukhbars which reach to the 7th of February, contain nothing of importance.

On the 20th January RUNJEET SINGH was encamped at Lahore,—the Vakeels from Moltan requested that he would not send an army against that country, assuring him that the tribute should be

settled. RUNJEET rather uncourteously replied, that the Nabob of Moſſan was a liar," and that unless the army went to plunder his country; no money would be obtained.

LOSS OF THE UNION.

Accounts have at length been received of the fate of the long missing ship *Union*. Captain Barker, and her crew. Solomon, a native of Batavia, and seaman of the fore-top, having escaped from the Island of Engano, where the survivors remain, has given the following account of the unhappy situation of Captain Barker, and his men.

"Solomon, is a native of Batavia, states, that he has been at sea upwards of ten years, partly on board English men of war, and partly in country ships; and that about 16 months ago, he sailed in the *Union*, Captain Barker, from Calcutta, for Batavia. About a month after going to sea, the ship which was laden with cotton, struck at 7 o'clock in the evening, on a reef, about 7 miles distant from an Island. Nearly fifty of the crew reached the shore, when they were immediately seized by the natives, and stripped quite naked. The boats were detained and broken up, which prevented any farther intercourse with the people on the wreck. After five days when all that had remained on board, had perished, the natives went off to the wreck for the purpose of saving the iron of the vessel.

"The persons saved were, he states, the Captain, three officers, two gunners, one European passenger, and a considerable number of the crew. They were divided by the natives into different gangs, and Solomon was with the captain, havildar, and one chalahie in the hills, employed in weeding grass, and in the evening in cutting fire-wood. They had only three plantains allowed daily for their food. The captain, however, had a piece of pork daily. When they did not work, the natives used to pinch their eyes, ears, and faces; and at night he was separated from his three companions. Having been unwell, with a bad face, Solomon states, that he heard the natives, who were talking together, say that they would throw him into the sea, (such being their practice towards their captives :) and about ten o'clock, on the same night, when all had retired to rest, he ran towards the beach, which he reached about midnight. He then called up two of the crew, who were sleeping in a small hut, and seizing upon two

small sampans, they lashed them together, put to sea, and steered for the east, (where the sun rises); the Captain having informed Solomon, that they would in one day, reach the (Sumatra) shore. They were at sea five days, when they reached Bellembang, having had no provisions, except five cocoanuts, and nothing to drink but the rain, which fell at night during the whole time.

"Solomon states, that, the native ~~is~~ quite naked; but that they make a very fine thread. Their only weapons are spears, and they have no kind of money. They eat cats, snakes, and rats; there is no rice on the island.

"The men wear their hair cut short; that of the women is long, and they bore their ears. The houses are all built of a round form, raised from the ground, and boarded.

"Solomon saw a great quantity of cannon shot, which they had procured from a ship, wrecked off the island, some time before. Two boats arrived at the island, from Batavia, during his stay, having touched on their passage at Bellembang."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Extract of a letter from Croce, dated 13th January, 1817.

"About two days ago three people arrived here from the Southward, who proved to be lascars belonging to the ship *Union*, Captain Barker. This vessel sailed from Calcutta about a year and a half ago with a cargo of cotton, bound for Java and from thence to China, but very unfortunately indeed on passing Poolow Birtallanjong she struck upon a Reef of Rocks; this happened about 14 months ago at 8 o'clock in the morning, and about 4 in the afternoon of the same day she sunk: a pinnace and jolly boat got on shore with the Captain, the Chief Officer (named Davies) and about 50 men altogether, but as soon as they reached the shore the natives seized them, and plundered them of every thing they had, (consisting of a small box of money and a writing desk). even the very clothes of their backs fell a prey to them; the two boats they broke up, the remaining crew (nearly 50 in number) were seen on a raft attempting to make the shore which they could not effect, and have never been heard of since. The Captain and the Chief Officer with about 40 Lascars are still on that Island, (perfectly naked) dispersed in different places and are used as slaves by the natives to work at their Oobee (or Yam) Plantations (no Rice being at that place,) and these people declare, that should any of them prove to be so weak as to be incapable of working, their hands and feet are tied with large stones hung to them, after which they

are thrown into the Sea and drowned. The above three people will be proceeding to Marlbro' in a few days hence.

Poolow Burtallanjong, is the Malay name for Engano, which lays a little to the Southward of Bencoolen."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"FORT MARLBRO', Jan. 30, 1817.

"Three men have recently arrived at Fort Marlbro', who give the following account. They say that they were sailors on board the *Union*, Captain Barker, which sailed from Calcutta about fifteen months ago, bound for Batavia and England. That after they had been about a month at sea, they found themselves, early one morning, at a distance of seven miles from an island, and at seven o'clock A. M. the ship struck on rocks. She could not be got off again, and was beginning to go to pieces, when the boats were got out, and the Captain, three Officers (one named Davies, and one since dead) an European passenger, a gunner and his mate, both Europeans, with about fifty lascars, proceeded to the island. The Captain and Officers meant to come back to bring away the rest of the crew, but as soon as they reached the shore the natives came down in a body, hauled up the boats and broke them to pieces, so that the whole of those mentioned were made prisoners. The natives stripped them of all their clothes, separated them into parties of three and four, and in the mornings drove them to the plantations, which they were obliged to weed and clean; in the evenings they were made to cut fire-wood and carry it home. Their daily allowance of food was three plantains to each person, but the Europeans had some pork given to them. [The three men escaped are Mussulmen, so perhaps they will not acknowledge that they partook of this food] There was no rice, except on the island. The men were quite naked, carried spears, and cut their hair short. The women were fair, wore leaves round their waists, and had long hair. If any of the unfortunate captives were too ill to work, the natives tied their hands together and threw them into the sea: several lascars had perished in this manner. Captain Barker was once very ill, and they threatened to cast him into the sea. One of those who have escaped, says, that he was very ill for some days, and one night heard the natives say they would throw him into the sea next morning: he resolved to attempt to escape, and contrived to communicate his intention to Captain Barker, who desired

him. If he succeeded, to steer for the rising sun, when he would soon reach land. The son of his wife his men were sleeping, got to the beach at midnight, and went to the hut where he knew two of the sailors were kept; he woke them and together they contrived to bind two very large but very narrow canoes to each other: they procured a few coconuts and making a sort of sail as well as they could, they put out to sea. In five days the current and wind drove them ashore at Bellembing Bay, near the southern extreme of Sumatra. Thence they went to Croee, and the gentleman stationed there forwarded them in a boat to Marlboro'. At the people all went without clothes, they called the Island, *Egolo, Telongang*, which signifies naked: the most intelligent of the three who have escaped is a Javanese, and speaks English: he says he was main-top-boy, and that he has served on board the *Illustration*, the *Psyche*, and others of His Majesty's ships.

"There can be little doubt that the island is Engano; and if so, it is now clearly proved that its inhabitants are not cannibals. The Acting Resident is about to send a Civil Servant, with a Surgeon and a party of Troops to Engano, on the Ship *Good Hope*, in the hope of accomplishing the liberation of our wretched fellow creatures, thus long detained in savage slavery, by prevailing on the natives to give them up in exchange for a variety of articles, which have been collected for this purpose: the use of money is quite unknown on the island. It is fortunate that any vessel happened to be in port at the time when this intelligence was received as the miserable sufferers are stated to be reduced by despair and sickness to such a condition, as to render it likely that none but the most prompt assistance would have been in time to save them."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by the *Susan* state, that the British Embassy had sailed for England, without having accomplished the object of the mission.

The Ships *Aurora, Juliana* and *Wexford*, were seen in the offing by the *Susan*, as she was standing out of the Macao roads; no mention is made of the *Barrett*, but no apprehensions need be entertained for her safety, as she sailed in company with some of the above named vessels, from Malacca.

Cotton continued at the prices set out last advices; Opium was rather improving; it is quoted at dollars 1810 per chest.

On Sunday the 9th instant, the American Ship *Jachem*, lying off town, was discovered to be on fire, and apprehensions were entertained for the Shipping; the fire, however, was soon extinguished by the exertions of the crew, with the assistance afforded from other quarters.

The *Ramduloll Day* spoke the following Ships on her passage:—On the 20th December, the *Charles Mills*, from Portsmouth, 28th October, for Calcutta, touching at the Cape.

The American Ship, *Bengal*, spoke the *Ganges*, from London, for Calcutta, on the 24th November, off the Cape-de-Verd Islands—20 days from the Downs.

The French Ship *handragore*, will drop down in a few days for France.

Extract from the report of the Ship *David Clark*, from Benecoolen.

“The *Good Hope* was despatched on the 31st January, on a mission by the government of Benecoolen, to the island of Engano, to restore Captain Barker, officers and crew of the *Union*, who were unfortunately cast away on that island, about 16 months ago, on his passage from Calcutta to Java, and have been slaves ever since, stark naked.”

The ship, *Tyne*. C. Bell, for London, will drop down two or three days.

The *Pembroke*, is loading for Bombay, and will sail in all this month.

The *Benson*. G. Betham, for England, touching at Madras, will leave town in a few days.

On the 8th. Brig *Minerva*. J. Russell, put back.

Passengers per *Portsea*: Misses J. M. Hodgkinson, and C. M. Hodgkinson.

Passenger per *Susan*: Mr. W. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson and Co. Canton.

Passengers per *David Clark*: Mrs. Skardon; Mrs. Frushard; Miss Skardon; Lieutenant Skardon, and a Detachment of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Passengers per *Charles Mills*, to the Cape: Mrs. Hill; General Hill, and Captain Thornton. To Calcutta: The two Miss Priests; Sir John Malcolm; Captain Blair; Mr. Bege, and Mr. Baird.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Private Licensed Ships *Lord Wellington* and *Bengal*.

By the *Lord Wellington*, Captain Anstice.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Need; Mrs. Robertson; Major General Need; Captain Harriott, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry;

Captain Richards, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry; Captain Sealy, of the Establishment of Bombay; Captain J. C. W. Rand, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Establishment of Fort St. George, and Cornet George Thornton, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry. *Children*: Masters Lewis Thackeray Watson, Walter Wardel Need, Pennington Grant Need, Johnson Need, Irwin Maling, William Hamilton Nicholetts, and Gilbert Alfred Nicholetts. Misses Emily Watson, Caroline Anna Need, and Elizabeth Sealy.

TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Richard Chase, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the *Bengal*, Captain R. I. Fayer.

TO EUROPE.

Captain Collins, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant Fraser, of His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

ARRIVALS. March 10. *William Savery*, (American) Bardsins, from Philadelphia the 1st November.—*Bengal*, Dennis, from Salem the 20th October.—*John Bull*, Williams, from Ceylon the 23d February.

Do. 11. H. C. Ship *Minto*, Heather, from Vizagapatam.—*Hope*, Elliott, from London the 16th September.—*Atlas*, Mercer, from Batavia the 18th January.—*David Clark*, Miller, from Bencoolen the 6th Feb.—*Brig Orient*, (American) Meik, from Marblehead the 8th February.—*Brig Penang Packet*, Robinson, from Vizagapatam the 23d February.

Do. 12. *Ramdoell Day*, (American,) from New York the 4th October.

Do. 13. *Portsea*, Nicholls, from Liverpool the 27th October.

DEPARTURES. March 9. *Clauding*, Welsh, for Java and Liverpool.—*Lady Nugent*, Swanston, for Bombay.—*Schooner Derwent*, Carr, for Madras and Mauritius.

Do. 12. *Brig Mineva*, Russell, for Penang and Malacca

Do. 13. *Isabella*, Foster, for Penang.—*Amelia*, (Dutch.) for Rotterdam.—*Tyne*, Bell, for England.

Do. 15. *Redemption*, (American,) Messery, for Boston.—*Benson*, Betham, for London.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; MARCH 24, 1817. [No. 269.

**FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
MARCH 20, 1817.**

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 7, 1817.

The Governor General in Council was pleased to appoint, in the Territorial Department, under date the 21st ultimo, Lieutenant Laudesay of the Corps of Engineers, to the duty of completing the plans of the several projected improvements at the Custom House, and of preparing the estimates of the expence attending their execution.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 7, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that, in order to place the Apothecaries, and Sub-Conductors of the army, on the same footing of respectability with corresponding classes, warrants shall be granted to those Officers; and His Lordship in Council sanctions the following rates of fees to be levied on the warrants of Apothecaries and Sub-Conductors, respectively, viz.

On an Apothecary's warrant, 20 St. Rs. being the rate for a Conductor or Riding Master.

On a Sub-Conductor's warrant, 15 St. Rs.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 12, 1817.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel such parts of the General Orders of Government, bearing date the 31st of January last, as relate to advances of the proportion of Off-reckonings of the year 1816, to Officers Commanding Extra, Provincial, or Local Corps, and to autho-

size such Officers to present their Bills, for the allowances prescribed for each by the General Orders of Government under date the 1st of March 1816, to the Clothing Board, for adjustment, in the same manner as all other charges against the General Off-reckoning Fund are brought forward.

2. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct that all Statements regarding advances, appropriations, final adjustments or other matters connected with the management of the Off-reckoning fund, are in future to be prepared in the office of the Clothing Board.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1817.

1. Ensign Davidson of Engineers, is appointed to superintend the repairs of the Buildings in the Governor General's Park at Barrackpore, in the room of Major Ambrose, appointed Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Delhi.

2. Ensign Davidson's appointment to have effect retrospectively from the 8th January, 1817.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1817.

The appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General, published in General Orders of the 10th instant, are to have effect retrospectively as follows.

Lieut. Col. Nichol and Major Stuart, as Adjutant General and Deputy, from the 15th November 1816.

Capt. Vaughan, as assistant, from the 23d February 1817.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, with a view to provide for the efficient discharge of the duties of the Ordnance Department at Agra, to direct a permanent addition to the existing Ordnance Establishment of one Deputy Commissary, and accordingly pro-

notes Mr. Conductor James Whale, to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance from this date.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased, in consideration of the limited number of Deputy Commissaries, which does not admit of any Officers of that rank being non-effective, to promote Mr. Conductor Brian O'Loughlin, to be a Supernumerary Deputy Commissary of Ordnance from this date, to supply the Vacancy occasioned by the absence on Furlough of Mr. Deputy Commissary Cormack.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 11, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following supplementary statement of the proportion of Off-reckonings payable in advance on account of the year 1816, to a Colonel succeeding to a Regiment, by the decease of Major General Daniel Conyngham in Europe, be published in General Orders.

Supplementary Statement

Colonel Francis Rutlege, from the 23d of June	} Sa Rs
to the 31st of December 1816, vice Conyngham, deceased.	
	1,459 11 7

Calculated at the rate of £543 15s. per annum, vice Hawkins, who becomes entitled to the higher rate, from the 23d of June 1816, vice Conyngham, deceased.

Total, Sa. Rs. 1,459 11 7

Resolved, that an Order on the General Treasury for Sixca Rupees 1,459-11-7 be issued in favour of the Pay-Master at the Presidency, to enable him to discharge the above-mentioned Share.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 17, 1817

1. His Majesty's 68th Regiment of Foot having arrived at the Presidency, is directed to hold itself in readiness to embark on Saturday the 22d instant, on board of sloops which will be provided by the Town Major of Fort William, for its conveyance to the Transports engaged to carry that Regiment to Saint Helena.

2. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary Orders as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 18, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council observing that the actual strength of the Medical Staff of the 66th Regiment does not admit of one Surgeon or Assistant to each of the 3 Transports on which the Regiment is to be embarked, and considering it indispensable that one Medical Officer at least should proceed in charge of each Division of the Regiment, appoints Assistant G. O. Jacob of the late 6th Volunteer Battalion, who in Government General Orders of the 3d January last, obtained leave to return to Europe on Furlough on his private affairs, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 66th Regiment, and to proceed with it to Saint Helena.

2. Mr. Jacob's Furlough is to be calculated from the date of his departure for Europe from Saint Helena, or, in the event of his being sent from that Island to England on duty, with the relieved Troops, from the date of his arrival in the latter Country.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Weather during the last week has continued to be quite unseasonable. Rain has fallen in considerable quantities, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and on Friday evening, a hail-storm was experienced.

We have much pleasure in re-publishing the Division Orders, issued by Major-General J. S. Wood, on the occasion of the Inspection of the Artillery on the 15th instant.

MARCH 15, 1817.

Division Orders, by Major General J. S. Wood.

"Major General Wood derived great pleasure from the inspection of the Artillery at Dumfries under the command of Colonel Hardwicke, on the 15th instant. The accuracy with which the shells and shot were thrown could not be exceeded. The dress and appointments of the Corps were in the utmost state of neatness and uniformity. The Major General has reported the above sentiments in the strongest terms to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief."

On Monday last a fire in the Jaun Bazar consumed a great number of huts; and occasioned

considerable damage. This, we fear, is but the commencement of this kind of evil, to which the poorer classes of native inhabitants are annually subjected in Calcutta; and we regret exceedingly that no plan has yet been adopted for securing the City from the distressing effects of this destructive element. While the Native Poor who reside in huts, are permitted to construct them of the same materials as heretofore, they must be constantly subject to fires, from accident and from negligence; and if conflagration commences in any one of the cluster of these hovels, during a windy day or night, the whole must be destroyed before any engine can be brought to operate with any effect. It may be, as is stated, that the men who work the engines are not so skilful as European firemen; but we are persuaded, that the mischief will never be prevented, until means shall be taken to build the houses of less combustible materials. We ventured, last year, to suggest, that some association should be formed for the purpose of enabling the unfortunate occupiers of huts, within the City, to construct their habitations with mud and tiles, if not, in a more durable manner: and we are fully persuaded, that ranges of small buildings might be erected at a comparatively small expence,—the occupiers of these houses, would be enabled to pay annually or monthly for them, in proportion to the sum expended, and the ground rent; and the amount would be much less than the sum they are now compelled to pay, almost annually in reconstructing the miserable huts. If this mode should be considered objectionable, a sufficient sum might be advanced to any person, who would engage to build his house, with superior materials, agreeably to a prescribed plan; and who would mortgage the building for securing the repayment of the sum advanced. The saving which this would occasion in a few years, would enable the occupier to redeem the mortgage. The salubrity and appearance of the City would thus be improved,—the heat and discomfort of the poor would be diminished, and there would certainly be less fire-damage, and a more easily extinguished.

It appears that the decision of the Supreme Court at this Presidency in the case of the Cutter *Dispatch*, had excited considerable rejoicing at Bombay: and that the Ships in the Harbour there were decorated, after the example which had been exhibited at this Port. Private letters, however, intimate that the final Judgement which will be delivered in the case of the *Erin*, is not likely to be varied in consequence of the determination of the Supreme Court. We can scarcely persuade ourselves that the writers of these letters, can possibly know, what the final Judgement of the Court of Bombay will be, until that Judgement shall be pronounced, and even if their anticipation shall chance to be well founded, it will not follow, that the precautionary measure, which they have recommended, ought to be adopted. As it has been solemnly determined, that no Plantation Bond, is by law required to be entered into, in this Country; and that there is no Officer, within the Company's limits of trade, who can take a Plantation Bond or grant a Certificate.—we are at a loss to comprehend, why any such precautionary measure, as has been suggested in the letter from Bombay, can be deemed necessary? The Supreme Government in consequence of the decision of the Court at Bombay, and before the determination in the case of the *Dispatch*, took Bonds from those interested in the immediate departure of Ships ready for sea; and this was a fit and necessary measure of precaution: but since another Court of competent Jurisdiction, has declared, that these Bonds cannot lawfully be required, we cannot perceive how the mercantile community are again in a dilemma, as has been suggested. It is true, that the decision of the Supreme Court cannot reverse or vary the Judgement of the Court at Bombay;—nor was such a consequence ever contemplated, by any person who understood the nature of the Jurisdiction of the respective Courts: but we are persuaded, that when a correct report of the proceedings and judgement in the case of the *Dispatch*, shall be generally known and attentively perused: the fears of the timid

few who are now anxious to adopt precautionary measures, will be entirely dissipated. Of this, also, we are convinced, that the Officers of His Majesty's Navy, will manifest that deference to the decision of the Supreme Court, however it may conflict with the Judgement of the Court at Bombay, that *they* will never interrupt a trade that has been quietly pursued for a Century and a half: and which has been deliberately pronounced to be **LAWFUL**.

In our subsequent pages will be found the details which have reached this Presidency of the uncourteous reception of Lord Amherst at the Chinese Capital, and of the proceedings of the Embassy, from that period until its arrival at Canton. The Imperial edict, to which we alluded in our last publication, will be perused with the feelings which such a document, from such a quarter, is calculated to excite: and we presume that it will occasion no great degree of irritation. If the representative of our Country had experienced similar treatment from the Government of any state which might be fairly considered within the pale of civilization, the national honor would have been insulted, and must have been redressed: but when we reflect on the character of the people,—the Policy which they have almost identified with their political existence, and which is inveterate and unchangeable,—and their perfect ignorance of the power and resources of other countries: we can neither feel surprise nor indignation at what has occurred. We regret exceedingly that it was deemed necessary to incur so much expense in sending out an embassy, which from former experience, could scarcely expect success: and it is to be lamented that our Ambassador and his suite should have been placed in situations, in which they were taught “to meet the senseless arrogance” of barbarism with the calm forbearance of civilized dignity.” We are persuaded that their demeanor throughout their painful trial, will reflect credit on themselves and convey to their countrymen the only gratification which can be extracted from the

unsuccessful termination of this mission. The expectations of its projectors have been disappointed, but the character of our country has not been pros-
trated to the pride or to the folly of the Chinese Government. The details which we have published, have been taken from the last *Calcutta Gazette*.— as they are more circumstantial than those which we have been enabled to collect.

Peshour Ukhbars to the 10thth of January state, that the King MAHMOOD SHAH, and his Vizier FUTTEH KHAWN were then at Peshour, diverting themselves in hunting excursions. Accounts from AHMED SHAHE mention, that FURTEH ALLY SHAH CACHAR, had dispatched his son towards Koorasah. Prince MUSHUD had proceeded to Telhann. ISMAEL KHAWN TELAE, with 15,000 Horse and Artillery, had arrived at Mushud, and Prince MOLLUCK CASHM with his Khawns and followers had returned to Herraut. The King MAHMOOD SHAH had consulted the Vizier about proceeding towards AHMED SHAHE, upon which, the Vizier stated that Cashmere, Moltan and Kutchee were in immediate expectation of being invaded by RUNJEET SINGH; and that it would therefore be advisable, that His Majesty and the Court should proceed to AHMED SHAHE, and permit him the VIZIER to deal with RUNJEET SINGH: and that he would manage to give His Majesty Ten Lacs of Rupees. The Vakeel of Scinde had pleaded inability to pay the full amount of the tribute of that State, in consequence of the large disbursements which had been occasioned in the Campaign, when the British army invaded Cutch:—in consequence of this statement, the tribute was reduced 51,200 Rupees.

Intelligence from Scinde, announced that 10 British Ships with an Army and Artillery had anchored in the Port of Kulajee,* in consequence of which the Fort had been strengthened with 10,000 housemen; upon which, the British armament with-

* Our Translator writes "perhaps Kuch."—The whole of this statement seems unintelligible.

drew. A great dearth of grain prevailed at Peshour—7 seers of wheat sells for a Rupee.

Moltaun Ukhbar, to the 10th ult. state, that SERFERAUZ KHAWN remained at Moltaun. It was reported that 200 Seik horsemen had arrived at Ahmedpore-Salaun, whereupon SERFERAUZ KHAWN despatched 200 Infantry and some gun-powder to the fort of Feroze Kote.

Raolpundy Ukhbars to the 12th February state, that a gang of Affgans instigated by HUBEER KHAWN of Berhaun, had assembled at Sreekote, and had begun to plunder at Hussenabdal; but that they were soon checked by the Seik Chief NUND SING.

HOLKAR's Camp was on the 5th February at John. A letter had been received from AMEER KHAWN, stating his approbation of the punishment inflicted on BALARAM SEIT, "who had turned an "infidel," and recommending, that if GUFOR KHAWN should be suspected that he also should be dismissed, when AMEER KHAWN would send a proper person in his place. Another letter had been received from Rajhun Pindaree, stating, that having been twice defeated by the British Army, with the loss of 2000 Pindarees, (in killed and wounded,) he was encamped at Bhoopaultaul,—and that understanding the mutinous conduct of HOLKAR's Army, he was ready to render his services to the BHAFF. An answer was written, "that if need be, he would be called." The PESHWA's Vakeel had reported, that the PESHWA had fallen from his horse, and was considerably hurt in his arms.

Amretsir Ukhbars to the 27th January state, that RUNJEET SINGH was then at Lahore, preparing for the invasion of Cashmere.

We have not this week received the regular Jaypoor Ukhbars, but the Dillon Ukhbars mention, that AMEER KHAWN had marched towards Jaypoor, —the troops of the Jaypoor Rajah watching his movements. BAPOOJEE SCINDIA had moved his encampment to Bhulwar. Colonel MONTAUB KHAWN was encamped five coss distant from Hindoor, and was pressed by his Army for their arrears of pay.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A Meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 12th instant, when the following gentlemen were chosen to superintend the Anniversary honors due to their Guardian Saint, on the 17th.

PRESIDENT.

The Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten.

VICE PRESIDENT,

Colonel Doyle.

STEWARDS,

Colonel Shaw, H. M 59th Regiment.

Colonel McMahon,

A. J. Macan, Esq.

J. W. Fulton, Esq.

J. W. Hogg, and

A. G. Caulfield, Esqrs.

Accordingly on Monday evening, nearly two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, at the Town Hall, where every thing was sumptuously provided, that the season could afford. The numerous toasts selected for the occasion were well calculated to rouse, and give an interesting energy to the feelings of patriotism, and a vivid recollection of the charms of home. The Honorable President kept up the spirit of the party by the admirable rapidity and success with which the libations of a national and social character were drank. The Honorable the Chief Justice, the Honorable Mr. Seton and the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller were present.—All was life and enjoyment, and there was not a moment to spare for the indulgence of any intrusive feeling inconsistent with the full harmony of the evening. The toasts were happily introduced in a neat and apposite manner by Sir Francis Macnaghten, and they were received with uniform delight and acclamation. We regret that we are unable to offer a more complete report of some of the appropriate and energetic speeches that were addressed to the company in the course of this grand entertainment, then will be found in the following sketch.

It is hardly necessary to say that the renowned Saint was rapturously honored by all present when the first toast was announced—and the others on the list, which we do not recollect in their precise order, were received with the same feelings of approbation and pleasure which they are accustomed to excite.

In rising to give "The Earl of Moira," the President said, "Gentlemen, at a meeting like the present, and when on the eve of proposing a toast which is always drank with enthusiasm, it would be an unpardonable omission were I not to advert to the recent success of our arms in the upper provinces—Gentlemen, I know little of the policy of this country, or thank

God, the policy of any other; but throughout my life I have been in the habits of observing the influence and the course of justice, and no one who looks over the grounds which led to the expulsion of the rebellious chief of Barrass, can for a moment doubt that the punishment he has received was the punishment of justice. (*Applause.*) He had given provocation and insult, where we might have expected allegiance and gratitude. Gentlemen, I congratulate the illustrious nobleman under whose direction this victory has been achieved,—I congratulate you all on an event so important to the interests of the State. The great personage at the head of this Government stands in need of no eulogium from me. In all the relations of life, both public and private he is too well known to the world to require my feeble applause. To an Irishman, to you all, it is sufficient that I propose the health of the EARL OF MOIRA."

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause. Several national toasts succeeded in a tumult of joy and acclamation. It was impossible however to be confined to the printed list of toasts, and accordingly considerations of private friendship and attachment mixed with public esteem, brought forward several highly respected names to share in the honors of the evening.

In recommending the health of Sir EDWARD EAST, the Honorable President said that he would not on this occasion consider him as a public character,—for in bearing testimony to his enlightened judgment, he might be accused of partiality—especially as he himself had coincided in opinion with him on questions of great and public importance. He therefore preferred announcing him as a private character, in which point of view he could not fail to be universally respected and admired. The applause of the company gave a pleasing corroboration of these just expressions of regard.

"I now rise, said the President, to propose the health of a gentleman whom you all personally know,—whom every body knows. He has requested me not to bring him into Court!—but from the polish of his manners and the suavity of his disposition you might suppose that he had passed the whole of his life at Court. (*Applause.*) I therefore have no hesitation in proposing the health of this worthy son of St Andrew—need I say that it is my friend the honorable Mr. STROX?" The toast was welcomed with glaudits of approbation. Mr. STROX then rose and addressed the company in nearly the following terms.

"Gentlemen!

"In endeavouring to express the feeling excited by the flattering distinction, no less unmerited than unexpected, with which your too great partiality has been pleased to honor me,—I hardly know whether to dwell most upon the *pride* which enters into that feeling, or upon the *delicacy*. He who could receive so high an honor, without being proud, must be alto-

gether unworthy to be so distinguished. But Gentlemen, on the present occasion, the high and animated emotion of *pride*, is softened by the delight proceeding from the pleasing reflection that a proposal so honorable to me, originated with an old and a greatly valued friend, and was so generously received and supported by this numerous and respectable assembly, the members of which, long since in possession of my sincerest regard and esteem, are now entitled to my gratitude. From my very boyish years, I have honored and admired the Sons of Erin, as a nation:—I have loved and esteemed them as individuals. It has been my good fortune to be connected with many of them, by the ties of friendship; and to few is it better known than to myself, how *justly* they are famed for the possession of those ardent, generous, gallant feelings, which, as incentives no less to deeds of noble, bold, and patriotic daring, than to the gentler exercise of acts of kindness and benevolence, are the glory of the nature of man.

“ Impressed with this high sense of the character and conduct, national and individual, of the Sons of Erin, I have looked forward to the return of their national anniversary with a feeling of interest which can only be surpassed by the sensation excited by the approach of St Andrew’s day;—and I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that this shade of distinction, this little tinge of preference, will be not only *suffered*, but *uplaid* by the liberality of the Sons of St. Patrick. When national partiality does not degenerate into national prejudice, it rather tends to expand, than to narrow the mind. It is therefore, with real gratification that I witness the spirit, the cordiality, and the animation, with which national anniversaries are commemorated in this distant region, where from its remoteness from the mother-country, it is peculiarly desirable to cherish and foster those patriotic feelings which, while they *give rise* to such meetings as the present, *are confirmed and improved* by them. They serve to bring together, in the most pleasing, cordial manner, the Sons of St. Patrick, St. George and St. Andrew,—and to evince, that, though “rivals in renown,” they are brothers in affection!

“ Gentlemen! This is the last time that I shall be able to enjoy the gratification of seeing my *Indian* friends of the Green Isle assembled on their national day. But, in whatever part of the globe, its future anniversaries may find me, believe me, Gentlemen, I shall ever consider them as interesting and memorable days,—as days, which the honor that I have this day received, will render dearer than ever to my recollection.

“ Sons of Erin! Once again I thank you with my whole heart, and I have the honor to drink.—most *cordially* to drink,

—to the prosperity of the Green Isle, and to the happiness of her sons."

This address was delivered with great feeling, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

The healths of Sir Anthony Buller and the President were drank in the most gratifying manner.

One of the guests having recommended to the Chair the health of an Englishman, Colonel Doyle, which was drank with every demonstration of pleasure; Colonel Doyle rose and said, Mr. President and Gentlemen, "I rise under considerable embarrassment—not embarrassment from the want of words to express the gratitude I feel for the honor you have just conferred upon me; but embarrassment at being taken for an *Englishman* while I fill *this Chair*." The worthy guest who proposed my health was guilty of what in some countries is termed a *jue d'esprit*, but which it indulged in by an *Irishman* is called a *Bull*, and has thereby produced evidence sufficient to entitle him to a place among the Sons of Erin, (at least for this evening). I have however to thank him for giving me an opportunity of delivering a communication to our President and the Sons of Erin, from the Noble Lord whose health was drank some time since. It was my intention in returning you thanks on his part on that occasion to address you on the subject, but at that time, as our Chairman, justly observed, 'the fire was as hot as that which was experienced at *Hotwass*,' and I had not an opportunity. I shall not detain you long, but I am anxious to give you a proof of the solicitude evinced by his Lordship, for the welfare of every institution which can remove or alleviate the sufferings of our fellow countrymen. And gentlemen, when I tell you that the rough outline of this charity was sketched at the suggestion of a man who was the pride of Ireland,—whom England admired, and whom Scotia esteemed,—a man as celebrated for the patriotism of his public life, as for conviviality in his private circle;—a man distinguished in the highest classes of the literature of his country: I mean the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, (*applause*.) I am confident that I cannot recommend it more strongly to your notice. The simple appeal to your feelings contained in the few pages, I hold in my hand, will give a clearer insight into the objects of the Charity, than I should be able to do were I to speak for an hour. I shall, therefore, with your permission, hand the books to our President, requesting him to distribute them to the Stewards. A subscription paper will be left with Mr. Hastie,

on, give the memory of an Irishman, who united in his character all the virtue, all the gallantry, high independence, honor, sympathy, and generosity, which distinguish the Irish name. He had known him from his infancy—he had been the companion of his boyish days, his youth and his manhood—but it had pleased providence to deprive him of his friendship in his declining age. He had fallen in the defence of his country, in a blaze of glory. I do not propose, Gentlemen, that his memory should be drank in silence—but that it should be drank with joy and transport;—he was an honor to his country, and a more noble, a more disinterested and valiant character never followed the profession of arms. Gentlemen, he was an Irishman! I give you the memory of ROLLO GILLESPIE!

Every heart beat in unison with this energetic appeal.

The toast of the Duke of Wellington was welcomed and hailed with the usual honors; but the pledges were so quick and numerous, that it would be difficult to remember the whole distinctly. An excellent Military band, and the pipes of Jerry Gahagan, with some admirable songs, by several of the gentlemen present, varied the pleasures of the entertainment. It was nearly three o'clock in the morning before the President left the chair, and we understand that several jovial spirits, sons of the Green Isle, remained at the table till they saw "the morn faint gleaming in the dappled east."

We last week hinted at the failure of Lord Amherst's mission. The following particulars of the train of unfortunate circumstances leading to that event, having been chiefly drawn from the communication of persons who accompanied the Embassy; their general accuracy may, we believe, be depended upon. The grand point then, on which the miscarriage turned was the Ambassador's refusal to comply with the abject and debasing ceremonies of the Chinese Court. The Ambassador was all along told to look upon the act of prostration before the Emperor as a *zho qua non* to the success of his undertaking; and from the period of his taking to his boats until the hour of his departure from the house occupied by him near Peking, his time was wholly occupied in fruitless attempts to evade, or soften down the more offensive part of the ceremony. Every proposition to this effect was at once rejected by the Mandarin; who far from shewing a disposition to treat the matter lightly as a mere point of form and etiquette, took pains to impress his Lordship with an idea of its absolute necessity; as a token of subjection to the celestial hemisphere; from which even the King of England himself would not be exempt under similar circumstances. Lord Amherst too well aware of the duty which he owed to his sovereign and his Country, to submit to such degradation, during every part of the discussion, steadily kept to his determination of not complying with the observance. Finding all their endeavours to subdue his independence to fail, the

Mandarines formed a resolution to disgrace the Embassy. The method upon which they felt to effect their purpose was the following. They pretended that the Emperor was extremely anxious to receive it. A day was appointed for the interview; and as Lord Amherst's residence was at some distance from Peking, and he might be fatigued by the length of his journey thither, it was agreed that he should travel during the night, pass next day at an intermediate house not far from the palace, and obtain an audience on the following morning. An officer high in rank, the brother-in-law, we believe of the Emperor, was appointed to accompany him, with an immense retinue. They travelled in litters by torch-light. The crowd was very great; and materially impeded their progress. Whether by accident or design, part of his Lordship's suite, was separated from the main body of the procession, and afterwards unable to rejoin it. Shortly after sunrise, after a tedious journey of little more than twenty miles in fifteen hours, they approached the capital. The Mandarines now put their scheme in execution. Instead of taking his Lordship to the appointed house, they hurried him directly to the palace, and told him that he must immediately prepare to appear before the Emperor. Aware of the artifice attempted to be practiced upon him, Lord Amherst represented the impossibility of his accepting that honour, wearied and undrest as he was, and without the Prince Regent's letter and other necessary credentials. The mandarines at first would not listen to these remonstrances, and it is said would have even proceeded to use violence in order to effect their purpose, had not Lord Amherst laid his hand upon his sword, and intimated to them the danger of touching his person. Finding remonstrances and menaces equally ineffectual in shaking his Lordship's resolution, they next reported him sick to the Emperor; who desired that he should, after being visited by the imperial Physicians, be conducted to the house allotted for his reception. The nature of the Physicians' bulletin is unknown; but only a few hours had elapsed, when the house was surrounded by a cavalcade, and a herald proclaimed his Majesty's displeasure by sound of trumpet, and ordered the embassy to return forthwith to the place whence it came. They were accordingly forced to retrace their steps, and undergo another night journey, without having had a single moment's rest. They saw nothing more of Peking or of the celestial palace of *Yuen Min Tsun*. There is reason to suspect, that either the Emperor had discovered the imposition that had been practised on him, or that the Mandarines began to fear that they had gone too far in their ignominious treatment of the Ambassador, and to dread the resentment of the British nation. For an edict was promulgated within a few days, in which it was stated that the Emperor had been deceived by his Ministers, and that three of them had been punished by degradation. At the same time the Ambassador received some presents for the King, and was instructed to send a few articles, all of little value, in return. The embassy was now directed to return to Canton. It proceeded by water. The journey lasted four months; and but for the unpleasant cir-

circumstances which preceded it, and the presence of the Mandarines and imperial commissioner, would not have proved altogether unpleasant. The gentlemen of the mission were allowed to leave their boats and go on shore when they liked, but debarred from all intercourse with the natives. They represent the country as neither prosperous nor very populous. Lord Amherst reached Canton on the 1st January; and found a letter from the Emperor to the King of England awaiting his arrival. The annexed extraordinary Edict had reached that city many days previously, and long before any thing was known regarding the fate of the mission.

TRANSLATION

OF AN IMPERIAL EDICT, DATED THE 15TH DAY OF THE 17TH MOON 21ST YEAR (6TH SEPTEMBER 1816) OF KIA KING, ADDRESSED TO THE KING KYAN, AND THE YIN YUEN TUNG OF CANTON, AND RECEIVED THE 5TH OF THE 8TH MOON (24TH SEPTEMBER).

The English Ambassador upon their arrival at Toin Sing, have not observed the laws of Politeness, in return for the invitation* of the Emperor, Kia-chung Tung-chow. Four leagues from the Court they gave assurances of readiness to perform the prostration and genuflections, required by the laws of good manners of the country, and arrived at the Imperial House (a league from Court): And when we were upon the point of re-pairing to the Hall, to receive the Embassy, the first, as well as the second Ambassadors, under pretence of ill health, would not appear. We in consequence passed a decree, that they should be sent away upon their return. We however reflecting that (altho' the said Ambassadors were blameable for not observing the laws of politeness) towards the Sovereign of their Country, who from an immense distance, and over various Seas, had sent to offer us presents, and to present with respect his letter, indicating a wish to shew us due consideration and obedience, contempt was improper, and against the maxim, to shew lenity to our inferiors; in consequence from amongst the presents of the said King, we chose the most trifling and insignificant, which are four Maps, two Portraits, ninety-four Engravings; and in order to gratify him, have accepted them. We in return give as a reward to the said King, a yao-yao, a string of rare stones, two pair of large purses, and four pair of small purses; and we order the Ambassadors to receive these gifts, and to return to their Kingdom, having so enacted in observance of the maxim (of Confucius), "*give much—receive little.*" When the Ambassadors received the gifts, they became exceedingly glad, and evinced their repentance. They have already quitted Tung Cow, upon their arrival at Canton. You Kia king and Tong will

* Previously to coming to table the guest makes a profound inclination of the body in actual prostration.

† Insignia of honor presented to high Mandarines, and to foreign Ambassadors.

invite them to an entertainment, in compliance with good manners; and you will make the following speech to them:

"Your good fortune has been small. You arrived at the Gates of the Imperial House, and were unable to lift your eyes to the four of Heaven (the Emperor). The Great Emperor reflected that your King sighed after happiness (Ghova) and acted with sincerity. He therefore accepted some present, and gifted your King with various precious articles. You must return thanks to the Emperor for his benefits, and return with speed to your kingdom, that your King may feel a respectful gratitude for these acts of kindness. Take care to embark the rest of the presents with safety, that they may not be lost or destroyed." After this lecture, should the Ambassador supplicate you to receive the rest of the presents, answer in one word—A Decree has passed; we cannot therefore present troublesome petitions; and with decision, you will rid yourself of them. His Lordship's stay at Canton was twenty days. On the day of his arrival, he was magnificently entertained by the British factory. On this occasion, Mr. Henry Ellis spoke the following address on his health being drank. It is worthy of preservation, as it evinces the feelings of the gentlemen of the mission regarding the treatment which they had experienced.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The honor that has now been done me, was as little deserved as anticipated; for the share which I have borne in the late transactions has been but trifling, and contingent too upon a circumstance that by depriving the Embassy of the well tried abilities and experience of your late distinguished President, was necessarily matter of serious regret. But gentlemen, I should falsify my feelings, if I did not evince my deep sense of the honor and gratification I have derived from this fortuitous association. From this association, and from the nearer view I have thereby been enabled to take of the examples set me, I trust I shall have learnt to meet the useless arrogance of barbarism, with the calm forbearance of civilized dignity, and to sacrifice every consideration of private convenience, and every just personal indignation to the higher motives of public duty.

"Gentlemen, those of us who after a short residence in the country are returning to England, will carry with them the pleasing reflection, that amongst a nation where the object is to subdue all that is honourable, and all that is independent, the British name and British interests are entrusted to the charge of the Members of this Factory. Our partial experience will enable us more fully to appreciate the difficulty of the task you have accomplished that of uniting the successful management a commercial concern of the first magnitude, with the maintenance of the English character and English principles, against the daily attacks of pride, corruption, and power. Gentlemen, this as it is probably the last, will ever be the proudest moment of my public life. I have by the influence of my feelings already taxed your patience more than I intended, and have only to add my sincere, though humble wishes, for the continued prosperity, both public and private, of every Member of the British Factory at Canton."

Lord Amherst visited Macao, before sailing in the *Alceste*. It is said that the pusillanimous authorities on that island, fearful of offending their powerful neighbours, did not receive him with the respect becoming his rank and situation. The commissioners originally nominated to assist Lord Amherst in the negotiation were the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone and Sir George Staunton; but in consequence of the departure of the former gentleman for England, Mr. Henry Ellis was substituted in his room.

We have no room for comment on the unsuccessful termination of this Embassy. It is however to be hoped that we shall have no more attempts of the kind; and that if England must seek redress, she will do it by the only means likely to come home to those self-conceited and ignorant barbarians—by the dint of her arms.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. March 17. *Marquis Wellington*, Nichols, from England 16th September, and Madras 3d March.—*Brig Adventure*, Benson, from Bombay 30th November, and Point-de-Galle 20th Jan.

Do. 18. *Galatea*, (American) Toune, from Leghora 12th October and Gibraltar 11th November.

Do. 19. *Juliana*, Ogilvie, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES. March 16. *Brig Alert*, Brodie, for the Isle of France and Port Jackson.—*Chandernagore*, (French) for Havre-de-Grace.—*Sachem*, (American) Holmes, for Boston.

Do. 17. *New Aurora*, (Portuguese) Silva, for Pernambuco.—*Frances*, (American) Tuebner, for Madras and New York.—*Cyrus*, Haggerty, for London.—*Edmonstone*, Laird, for Madras.

Do. 20. *Moiraz*, Galloway, for England.—*Dorah*, Edward, for England.—*Catherine Griffiths*, Hamilton, for England.—*New Carmo*, (Portuguese) Lima, for Macao.

Do. 21. *Brig Dolphin*, Rogers, for the Isle of France.—*Hope*, Kidd, to complete her Cargo for China.

Passengers per Ship *Juliana*, from Batavia: Mrs. Keys; Dr. Keys; Captain Shaw, Artillery; Captain Rutter, H. M. 59th Regiment; Ensign Coventry, and a Detachment of H. M. 78th Regiment.

MADRAS. ARRIVALS. February 24. Brig *Futtolal Carcem*, Captain J. Bacon, from Penang, the 15th January and Acheen the 14th ultimo.—25. Brig *Fairy*, Syrang Ramodoo.—28. Ship *Thetis*, Captain Robinson, from Calcutta the 19th ultimo.

March 1. Brig *Nelly*, Captain Ingram, from Calcutta the 24th January and Vizagapatam the 19th ultimo. Passengers: Reverend J. Gordon, and two Children.—2. Brig *Mauritius Puckel*, Captain Cuuat, from Mauritius, left 8th December, Vizagapatam 18th February and Coridga 25th February.—3. Ship *Hovgly*, Captain Fleming, from Isle of France, left 26th December; Ship *Georgiana*, Captain Hammott, from Calcutta, left 16th February.

DEPARTURES. February 27. Brig *Covelong*, Captain Joseph Leoga, to Rangoon.—28. H. M. Store-Ship *Reliance*, Captain Pick, for Trincomalee; Ship *Thetis*, Captain Robinson, for Bombay.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. February 19. Grab Ship *Hameody*, Nacquadah Cooty Coja, from Calcutta and Cannanore.—21. Schooner *Cadite*, Syrang Fackeer Miran, from Cöchin.

DEPARTURE. February 24. Ship *Duncan*, Captain James Bard, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussofah.

MADRAS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Hanbury, Collector of Cuddapah.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. W. Russell, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. E. Uthoff, Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely.

Mr. Thomas Daniel, Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Sitting Magistrate.

Mr. A. J. Drummond, Deputy Commercial Resident at Ramnad.

Letters from Colombo mention that the Honorable Company's Ships Asia and Marchioness of Ely, arrived on the 4th, and having taken on board their Spices, sailed on their homeward-bound voyage, all well, on the 8th current.

The extra Ship *Lord Keith* and *Batavia*, which left this port on the 5th instant, parted a few days after sailing, the Captain of the *Batavia* deeming it prudent to proceed to Trincomallie for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of a leak, which had been discovered—but having missed that port, the *Batavia*, it appears, had been in considerable danger off false Point, near that part where the *Albion* was lost—some of the Passengers had landed for a day on the Island, the cause of the leak having been discovered, they re-embarked, and the *Batavia*, we are happy to learn, had proceeded on her voyage.

Extract of a Letter from a Passenger on the Honourable Company's Extra Ship Butavia, dated from Trincomallie, the 10th February.

“ I have this moment received a letter to go on board—the leak has been discovered as having proceeded from a Bolt hole in the upper works—which has been stopped and the Ship will not come into this harbour—We sail immediately for old England.

His Majesty's Ship *Volage* and the private Ship *Princess Charlotte*, are expected to leave Ceylon for England, early in the next month—The latter Ship takes home the time expired men, which were to have been sent on the *Albion*.

The Army List for September mentions, that orders have been given for disbanding the following Regiments.

The 3d Ceylon Regiment—The Cape Regiment—4th Royal Veteran Battalion—Nova Scotia Fencibles—Canadian Fencibles—The Royal Corsican Rangers.

[*Gazette, Feb. 22.*

In addition to the wrecks on the Coast of Ceylon we have lately had to record; we have now to add another, in the loss of the *Shannon* Brig. off Batticaloa. She was wrecked on her passage from Trincomallee to Galle, whither she was conveying one of the Officers and part of the Crew of the late Ship *Albion*. We believe they were all saved.

His Majesty's Ship *Volage*, was also a short time aground on her passage from this port, but was got off again without sustaining much damage. She has been thoroughly repaired and is now going home quite a new ship. She was to sail on the 1st current, and is to touch at the Cape and St. Helena.

FOR MARCH, 1817.

The H. C. ship *Batavia* got ~~the~~ the Coast, but she left behind her at False Point, an iron cable and anchor.

Our letters from Trincomallée mention, that the heat was beginning to be severely felt, and sickness was in consequence on the increase. There are one hundred and eighty patients in hospital.

His Excellency the Admiral was preparing to proceed to Bombay in H. M. frigate *Orlando*. She will sail immediately after the departure of the *Volage*.

The Sloop of War *Bacchus* has sailed upon a cruise in the Gulph of Persia to look after the Pirates, which have lately again infested those seas.

The *Arrogant*, Guard-ship, is to be brought round to Trincomallée by the *Iphigenia* frigate, which has sailed for Bombay with that object.

The Squadron in the Indian Seas is now very small, consisting of only three Frigates of 36 guns, two 20 Gun-ships, and two Brigs.

Trincomallée continued to be very gay up to the departure of the Squadron. The Comedy of "*The Poor Gentleman*," was performed on board the *Orlando* by the Officers of that Ship, and we hear the acting was admirable. At the conclusion of the performance, Admiral Sir Richard King gave a splendid Ball and Supper.

A brilliant subscription Entertainment was to take place at Colombo on the 18th ultmo. in honor of the first anniversary of the Capture of the late King of Kandy.

[*Courier*, March 4.]

BOMBAY.

On Monday evening was floated out of the Duncan dock, the *Melville* of seventy four guns, built for the service of His Majesty. The ceremony of naming this ship was performed by Lady Nightingall, on which occasion were present the Right Honorable the Governor, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and several other persons of distinction.

The *Melville* is the first ship built at Bombay on the plan of binding or attaching the beams with wooden checks and iron plate knees, thereby avoiding a great expenditure of cracked timber.

Considering the quality of the material, and that this ship has been constructed under the unremitting superin-

tendence of that very able officer Mr. Seton, the King's naval architect, and the work executed under the immediate eye of the head builder and his assistants, we think the *Melville* may be pronounced one of the finest ships of her class in the universe.

It may not be uninteresting to shew the number of vessels that have been built at this presidency for the service of the crown, viz.

	Guns		Guns
Minden,	74	Zohra, Brig, . . .	18
Corwallis, . . .	74	Sphinx Do, . . .	10
Wellesley, . . .	71	Amelia, Do . . .	
Melville, . . .	74	beside, the Achur, .	16
Sakette, . . .	36	and Ceylon . . .	28
Doris, . . .	6	transferred from the Hon-	
Arpautrite, . . .	58	ble Company to Govern-	
Victor, Brig, . . .	18	ment.	

This list exhibits a little navy of itself, and when it is contemplated, that the whole of these vessels were constructed by the Honorable Company's very respectable head builder James J. Bomanjee, it is not too much to say, this venerable Asiatic has contributed largely to the prosperity of the British empire.

Immediately on the *Melville* being floated into the harbour, the keel of another seventy-four, to be named the *Malabar*, was lowered into the upper Dockyard, and we sincerely hope, the same worthy architect will not only see the completion of this ship, but of many others that may follow.

The last Calcutta Government Gazette contains an official notice from the custom house of that presidency, that, before any sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, fustic, or other dyeing wood, rice, molasses or copper ore of the growth, production or manufacture of Bengal, Behar or Orissa, or any places subject to the presidency of Fort William, or of any of His Majesty's British plantations in Asia, be loaded on board any ship, security will be received by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General, from the master, with two sufficient sureties, to carry all the said goods to the ports, if in Asia, for which she is bound or to some one of his Majesty's plantations in Asia, within the limits of the trade of the United Company or to Great Britain, and there to put the same on shore.

The law points mooted in the vice admiralty court here in the case of the *Elmaad*, are to be brought under the consideration of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; a small

essel, the Dispatch, laden with European goods, and the enumerated articles for which bond is required to be given in the plantations, having been proceeded against in the admiralty court there. Whatever may be the decision of that Court we apprehend that nothing short of a legislative enactment at home can set the question properly at rest, and that the attention of the British parliament will be immediately directed to the framing of new provisions regarding the navigation acts in regard to their applicability to India. The subject from the first appeared to us of the highest importance and we were at considerable pains to give our readers the earliest reports of the opinions delivered by the learned judge here.

We learn with pleasure from the Madras papers, received this week, that the Dutch gentlemen belonging to the special jury of the province of Colombo, in consequence of the recommendation of the Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston, the chief justice of Ceylon, on his submitting to them the 8th and 9th reports of the African institution, at a meeting held on the 14th July last, unanimously resolved to consider free, every child, born of any of their slaves from and after the 12th day of August 1816. This humane and laudable example has also been followed by several classes of native persons at Colombo and by the Dutch jurors at Galle and Jaffna.

[*Courier*, Feb. 22.

The Pindaries we understand have again descended the Ghauts, in force, in consequence whereof a considerable detachment has marched, from the Deccan, in pursuit of them. The Peishwa's force is also said to be on the look out.

[*Gazette*, Feb. 26.

A singular but melancholy accident happened on board the *Grab Hamoody*, Nacquadah Cooty Coja, in the course of her voyage from Calcutta to this port. When off Ceylon about two months ago, on sounding the pumps, it was observed that the ship had made more water than usual, upon which a man went down into the well to ascertain the state of it, not immediately returning nor giving any answer when called to, his brother went down after him, as he also did not return nor give any answer, the *serang* of the ship went down but he likewise returned no answer, a man then descended with a lathorn

and it was observed that when he had reached the bottom, the lantern dropped out of his hand and the man himself fell down; the main hatches were then opened and a passage made to the place by unstowing part of the cargo of rice; the four men were found lying senseless round the pump, but with some appearance of life remaining, they were immediately removed, but we regret to state that they all died in the course of an hour or two afterwards. The cause of this unfortunate accident has arisen without doubt from the well of the pump having been filled with an aerial gas destructive to life, most probably carbonic acid gas, which being considerably heavier than atmospheric air would remain at the bottom of the well. This gas is most abundantly diffused throughout nature; it is found in mines, caverns and cellars, and causes instant death to any animal that inhales it undiluted. The accident may have been occasioned by nitrogen gas, which forms a component part of atmospheric air, but which when deprived of the other component part oxygen, is highly destructive of life. This decomposition of atmospheric air is very likely to occur in the hold of a ship.

One of the two gases has no doubt occasioned the fatal accident, both gases are equally destructive to animal life and both instantly extinguish the flame of a candle when immersed in them. The latter circumstance furnishes an easy test of the air, for if a lighted candle, after being let down into a cask, the hold of a ship or wherever there may be reason to suspect the presence of noxious gas, continues to burn at the bottom, the air is fit for respiration, although even in this case, if the place has been long shut up, the precaution of admitting fresh air and throwing water into it, should not be omitted. We are informed by our professional friends that persons suffocated from foul air seldom recover, unless instantly removed into the open air. If the removal be effected in time, it is generally of itself sufficient, but it too frequently fails from the very active and destructive nature of the poison. Frictions over the whole body, throwing cold water over or sponging it with water and vinegar should be also employed.

The ball and supper given by the amateurs of the turf at Lowjee Castle on Monday last was very numerously attended and kept up with great spirit until a late hour.

The whole of the spacious mansion being thrown open for the purpose by its liberal proprietor, a new room was chosen for the ball, combining the advantages of greater length, more elastic floor, and exposure to the four quarters; while the old room below was appropriated to the supper.

The sides of the path leading from the, Parell road up to the house were lighted by torches; the front of the railed wall that encloses the garden was illuminated by ten thousand small lamps, disposed in triple arches; and the avenue from the outer steps to the lower hall, which was covered with yellow cloth on the gravel walk, was one blaze of light from variegated lamps.

At the end of this walk, and occupying the central arch of the principal portico was a painting of L'Allegro, represented by a light and airy female figure in Grecian costume, dancing, and playing on a tambourine, with the appropriate lines of Milton beneath,

"Come, and trip it as you go
"On the light fantastic toe."

The company began to assemble soon after eight, and some few carriages had arrived even before the appointed hour. The fair visitors were received at the outer gate by the stewards, and welcomed by the music of the Artillery band stationed for that purpose near the avenue of the garden.

The hall-room soon filled, and the dance was led off by Lady Nightingall with the senior Steward, followed by the latest bride of the settlement with another of the managers. There being upwards of two hundred persons in the room, the dance was afterwards divided into two sets, and these were both so well filled as to be each of them of the usual length.

The Gentlemen have seldom been superior in numbers or respectability than they were observed to be at this Turf fete: and the youth and beauty of the more attractive portion of the assembly have seldom shone with more brilliancy or been displayed with more animation than they were on this gay occasion.

The decorations of the ball-room were in unison with the living elegance with which it was crowded.—By means of arched canes, a vaulted ceiling of azure blue was thrown across the roof, panelled with a dark broad moulding and crossed with smaller line of the same color.

Along the center of this arched ceiling were suspended a line of beautiful lustres, esteemed the finest spe-

cimens of European taste and skill in works of this kind that have been seen in India. Four candelabras of equal beauty were disposed in the center of the four sides of the room, standing on tripods of exquisite workmanship and classic design, presenting the lyre of Apollo in the front of the pedestal and bearing their lights on the capital of a fluted Corinthian column supported by four dolphins, all highly wrought in gold.

Immediately above the candelabra, which stood at the head of the room, was placed, on a stand erected on purpose, one of the six Turf Cops, value 100 guineas, given by the magnificent patron of the Bombay Turf, Charles Forbes, Esq. The design of this was of the form of an Etruscan vase, and the taste and execution of its ornaments, chaste and characteristic.

At the bottom of the room was erected an orchestra supported by a Doric colonnade of eight pillars, with a concave or retiring semicircle in front. The columns were one entire surface of gold, and the architrave and frieze were traced with the mouldings, triglyphs, and metopes proper to the order, in black upon a gold ground. In the center of the concave semicircle of the colonnade stood a candelabra on its tripod, facing the one at the head of the room. Beneath the orchestra and within the colonnade, was placed the side-board of refreshment, and the servants in waiting here, as well as the musicians above, were of bedecked Orientals, with turbans and sashes of colors to harmonize with the drapery of the room.

The ceiling was of azure blue and panelled, the arches of the end walls were filled by rays diverging from a centre to represent the segment of a circle irradiated by the rising or setting sun. The interior frieze of the room was represented simply by a line of dark blue and silver, and from this hung a full drapery of glowing pink, drawn aside at each window, and its edges of opening bound with silver fringe.

The curtains of the orchestra were of the same color, to correspond with the drapery of the walls, but fringed with gold, to meet with the frieze of the colonnade; and the couches were all covered with light blue and silver to harmonize with the azure of the vaulted roof, above. The toutensemble produced the happiest effect, and was generally admired as a display of chaste and classic elegance of design.

It was past midnight before the company retired to supper, when nearly two hundred persons sat down to recruit fresh spirits for the dance at an ample and a social board. The toasts which crowned the feast succeeded in the following order.

1. The Bombay Tart.

AIR—" *La Chasse.*"

2. Charles Forbes, the giver of the Cup.

AIR—" *Bobbery Hunt.*"

3. May the animated spirit of our native clime never degenerate beneath a warmer sun.

AIR—" *Rule Britannia.*"

4. Frequent renewals of moments like these.

AIR—" *Should auld acquaintance be forgot,*"

5. The honor that is done us.

AIR—" *Polez vous danser Mademoiselle*"

This last question, breathed by music in its most enlivening strains, was answered in the affirmative, as if by one general impulse of kindred feeling when the fair sylphs of the dance retired from the less fascinating eyes of the table to prepare new mazes of light, and move us again to the ball room. They had hardly yet turned before, in a burst of impatient joy, they were plodged in flowing bumpers, and the roof resounded with multitudes of three times three.

Dancing continued after this with all the spirit of the first set until nearly three o'clock and even then, several parties who were retiring suffered themselves to be prevailed on to return, even from the doors of their carriage, to close the ball with Sir Roger de Coverley, which was joined in by almost every one in the room, and kept up until four.

When the ladies had all retired, the choice spirits sat down to a second supper, and pledged them in another bumper; songs followed, some of which were sung in excellent style, others with great comic talent, and all with that delightful frankness of good humour, which constitutes the very soul of social pleasures.

The glowing east still saw the party numerous and happy, when its light peeped through the windows of the hall with brighter blush than usual as if to greet the meet-

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 15, 1817.

In directing the publication of the following Official Dispatches, regarding the late Military operations against Hairsa, the Governor General in-Council deems it proper to state for general information, the circumstances which led to the employment of a Military force against that place.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded with Dowlat Row Scindiah, on the 30th of December, 1803, certain territories to the Doonah and on the right bank of the river Jumna, which had been conquered by the British Arms, were ceded to the Honorable the East India Company, in full sovereignty; the Fort of Hairsa and certain lands in its vicinity included within those territories; were at that period in the possession of Talukoor Dyaram. The relations which subsisted between the Talukdar and the Government of Dowlat Row Scindiah, differed in no respect from those of the other Landholders in the territories ceded to the British Government; and no conditions or stipulations were made either with Dyaram himself, or with the former Government of the country, which could operate to relax the ties of allegiance due from Dyaram to the British Government, or to entitle him to claim any exemption from the general laws enacted for the Government of those territories in question.

Actuated however by considerations connected with the former habits and prejudices of Dyaram Government for bore to exercise its undoubted right of raising, on the immediate demonstration of the Fort of Hairsa, and on the reduction of the large Military establishment maintained by him.

It was naturally expected that Dyaram finding himself fully protected by the British power against the danger of foreign invasion, and secured by the administration of just laws from any violation of his private rights, would cease to feel any adequate motive for retaining a Military force, and would of himself gradually disband his armed retainers and allow his Fort to go to decay.

Similar considerations induced Government to sanction an adjustment of the revenue of Dyaram's estate on the most liberal and favorable terms, and to postpone the introduction into his estate of the system of preventive police, which was adopted generally in other parts of the country. It was hoped, that these acts of special indulgence, combined with the forbearance and consideration uniformly manifested to him by the Public Officers, would by degrees conciliate his attachment to Government, and secure his prompt obedience to the local authorities.

The just and reasonable expectations which Government had entertained on this subject, have been entirely disappointed.

Dyaram has pursued a course of proceeding systematically directed to the aggrandizement of his personal power and influence, by evading and contumaciously resisting the orders of the constituted authorities, as well as by assuming and exercising powers entirely inconsistent with his relative situation as a subject of the British Government.

The commission of heinous crimes perpetrated by the servants of Dyaram, or by persons residing on his estate, has been purposely withheld from the knowledge of the Magistrate; robbers, murderers, and other notorious criminals have been screened and protected by him from the pursuit of justice; he has exercised an illegal authority in confining in the Fort of Hattrass, and in arbitrarily punishing individuals at his own discretion; he has contemptuously resisted and rendered nugatory the orders and processes of the Courts of Justice. The Officers of Government have been denied access to the Fort and Gunge of Hattrass, and many subjects of the British Government have been thus deprived of the protection to which they were entitled; crimes have been unpunished, and Civil injuries unredressed.

The repeated warnings and admonitions addressed to Dyaram by the local Officers and by Government itself, have failed to produce any permanent effect; and some recent instances of gross misconduct and insolent contumacy on the part of Dyaram, compelled the Government to adopt the resolution of introducing regular Police establishments within his estate, if insisting in the disbandment of the large Military force entertained by him, and on the demolition of the fortifications of Hattrass.

On the 27th of December last, instructions were accordingly issued to Mr. Shakespear, the superintendent of Police in the western provinces, to carry the resolutions above alluded to into effect; and with a view of discouraging and of eventually overcoming any resistance to the measures in question, arrangements were at the same time adopted for assembling an adequate military force in the immediate vicinity of Hattrass.

Thakoor Dyaram does not appear to have been apprized of the destination of the Troops, until the evening of the 10th February, when he immediately commenced preparations for the defence of the Fort and Gunge of Hattrass.

On the 11th of February, Mr. Shakespear under the instructions which he had received from Government, directed Dyaram to send an authorized agent for the purpose of learning the intentions of Government.

The Fort of Hattrass was invested by the Troops of Government on the morning of the 12th, at which time two agents on the part of Dyaram attended Mr. Shakespear.

To those persons Mr. Shakespear fully explained the causes which had led to the assemblage of the troops, and delivered to them a written memorandum to the same effect, as the verbal communication.

In this communication Dyaram was informed, that Government had deemed it indispensably necessary, to introduce regular Police establishments throughout his estate. To insist on the effectual demolition of the defences of the Fort and Gunge of Hattrass, and on the disbandment of the large Military force entertained by him.

The hopelessness of any attempt on his part to resist the execution of those measures was so pointed out to him, and he was informed that by such resistance he would place himself in the situation of a rebel to Government, and would expose himself and his adherents to the penalties of the law, including the loss of his estate and the forfeiture of all claim to pardon.

Dyaram was at the same time informed that if he immediately submitted to the measures prescribed by Government, it was not intended to make any alteration in the liberal terms on which he then held his Zemindari, nor to resume his Jageer, nor to enquire into his past misconduct; that he would be permitted to retain possession of his private property, and to occupy the houses and buildings in the interior of the Fort; that he would receive from Government a reasonable compensation for the Military Stores, ammunition and other Arms in his possession, and that Government would be disposed to permit him to retain such a number of armed men, as might on consideration be deemed sufficient for his personal convenience and for other legitimate purposes; and finally, that if his future conduct should be consistent with the established laws, and if he should manifest due obedience to the local Officers, he would be treated with that courtesy and consideration, which Government is always disposed to shew to persons in his situation.

The replies to this and subsequent communications contained general assurances, that Dyaram would not resist the authority of Government; and on the evening of the 13th Dyaram sent by the hands of his Vakeels, the keys of the Fort; with an intimation that he was prepared to surrender it. In compliance with his request, and at the suggestion of his Vakeels, a small party of Sepoys was at 10 o'clock at night sent to take possession of the gate of the Fort, and the Vakeels engaged that the British Troops should be put in possession of the whole of the works on the ensuing morning.

Instead however of fulfilling this engagement, the party of Sepoys which had been sent to take possession of the gate, was detained on the outside of the Fort the whole night, a Battalion of Dyaram's Troops with guns, was drawn upon each side of the way to the gate, and hostile preparations were in the mean time actively carried on in the Fort.

The party of Sepoys was in consequence recalled on the morning of the 14th, and Dyaram was informed, that if he did not surrender the Fort within 48 hours, or by 12 o'clock, on the 16th, no further communication would be received from him, and that he would be responsible for the consequences of his rebellion.

During this interval, every practicable attempt was made to induce Dyaram to comply with the orders of Government, but without success; and the whole tenor of the communications from Dyaram clearly shewed, that he was merely endeavouring to gain time for a more effectual defence.

Under these circumstances, a shot was fired at the Fort about 10 o'clock on the 16th, in order to mark the expiration of

the period above specified. The estate of Dyrham was placed under attachment, and martial law was proclaimed.

The successful progress and result of the Military operations against the Gunge and Fort of Hattrass, will be sufficiently understood from the following copies and extracts of letters from Major-General Marshall.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General D. Marshall to Major J. Nicol, Acting Adjutant General, dated 12th February, 1817.

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, that I yesterday reached Secundra, after a march of 20 miles, with the Cawnpore Division of Troops, as detailed in my letter of the 4th instant; and from Secundra I marched at ten o'clock the same evening and arrived in front of Hattrass at 9 this morning, after a fatiguing march of 28 miles. Here I had the pleasure of learning that my instructions to the other columns had been punctually executed; as I found the Meerut Troops under Colonel Westons on the ground allotted, and immediately after Major-General Donkin reported his arrival on the opposite side of the Fort.

Orders for encamping the several Divisions separately, in the best mode that occurred to me, from what I could then observe, were immediately issued. The haziness of the weather prevented me from making such observations at the time, as to satisfy myself that I had selected the most eligible positions: I shall however change them, if necessary, whenever I have obtained a more correct idea of the nature of the country of the place.

It is with much satisfaction I have to acquaint you, that we succeeded beyond our most sanguine hopes, in managing to arrive before Hattrass without the Thakoor knowing, till very lately, the object of our preparations and movements. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that he knew for the first time, the intention of the Meerut and Multa columns to invest his place on the evening of the 10th, and of my proceedings he had the first intimation only yesterday morning.

A Vakeel has arrived in Camp, and is in attendance on Mr. Shuckey, the Superintendent of Police; but I have not yet heard the result.

The remainder of the Infantry, with the Train under Major-General Sir John Horsford, was to be at Meerut-ke Sefay on the 10th, and I may reasonably expect their arrival in about a week.

Copy of a letter from Major-General D. Marshall to Major J. Nicol, Acting Adjutant General, dated 15th February, 1817.

On the 12th instant I did myself the honor of reporting, that the three Divisions of the investing force had taken up their positions before Hattrass on that morning.

I have now to beg the favor of your acquainting His Excellency, the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, that on the 12th, Mr. Shakespeare, the Superintendent of Police, received a very pacific and satisfactory reply from Thakoor Dyaram, agreeing to most of the propositions tendered to him; but carries on saying that his Fort might be spared. On the 13th, the communications from the Thakoor were still more satisfactory; and in the evening he went through the ceremony of sending out the keys of the Fort; requesting that a small party of Troops might be sent down to take possession, and occupy the garrison, and in indicating that we might send a Detachment of a couple of Companies, and some Pioneers, to commence the work of dismantling the Fort at nine the next morning.

A small party was accordingly sent down with the Vakeels, who had been introduced to me; and by whom I took the opportunity of conveying to the Thakoor the expression of my satisfaction at the readiness with which he had agreed to obey the orders of Government, together with such compliments and assurances as the occasion seemed to require.

On the morning, the 14th, my people brought me word that the party had been kept outside of the works all night, during a heavy rain, and that their repeated endeavours to communicate with the Vakeels, whom they had accompanied and who had gone aside with a promise of returning immediately to conduct them in, were fruitless, and that there was every appearance of deception on the part of Dyaram.

Having waited for some time in the vain expectations, that matters would soon come to an amicable conclusion, (for it had also been reported that the troops within would not agree to receive ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~terms~~ or to quit the place, till they were paid up 12 months arrears,) I found myself under the necessity of withdrawing the party; and learnt that the prevailing counsels within the Fort were decidedly hostile to our views.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, the final summons was sent in by Mr. Shakespeare, giving Dyaram 48 hours to consider and to communicate his final answer to our terms; with an intimation, that we would, after that period had elapsed, consider him as in a state of hostility to our Government.

During these negotiations, I did not relax in any of the measures necessary for preserving a strict blockade of the place, and I have for this purpose moved my camp about a mile to the West of my former position, and nearer to the Fort and Kaura. General Donkin preserves his original ground, throwing out the 1st Billa Horse about a mile on his left; and Major-General Brownie in command of the Meerut Division, reinforced by four Regiments of the 2d Moolah Cavalry, is three miles off on my left, in a Direction North East of the Fort.

On the 13th, I dispatched an express to Agra, directing Col. Frith to forward the Artillery detachment, with the Ordnance and Stores to my Camp, escorted by 5 Companies of the 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry; to this I have received the Colonel's reply, dated yesterday, at 1 P. M. and my latest com-

communication from Sir John Horsford informed me of his arrival 4 miles North of Mysapore on the 13th, and of his intention to be at Sukket this morning. I trust therefore that by the 20th instant, I shall be joined by the whole of the Artillery, and remainder of my Infantry; and in the mean time, I have directed the Provosts to be employed in collecting materials for batteries, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General D. Marshall to Major James Nicol, Acting Adjutant General, dated the 17th of February, 1817.

In continuation of the details which I had the honor of communicating to you in my letter of the 15th, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, I have now to request you will report to his Lordship, that the period of 48 hours, which was allowed to T'naikoor Dyaram, to consider the liberal terms offered to him, expired yesterday at noon without his accepting them; and, appearing that whilst he kept up the hope of having Vakeels in our Camp treating for a surrender, he was busy in making every preparation for a defence, and was cutting embrasures in various parts of his works; I complied with the requisition of Mr. Shakespear, at half after one of announcing, that all further discussion on the terms formerly proposed to Dyaram was closed, and the same was accordingly done by firing a 6-pounder from a convenient spot in front of my position at the walls of the Fort.

I afterwards learnt from my spies, that so far from any preparations to surrender the Fort, every man was at his post, and on the signal being heard, the gates were closed, the walls manned, and every measure instantly taken by the garrison usual in a place besieged.

I now wait for the arrival of the Artillery and Ordnance from Cawnpore and Agra, to commence operations.—Major General Sir John Horsford with the Cawnpore Division, and Major McLeod with the Agra Division of the Train, will both arrive here at the same time, viz. on the morning of the 19th: in the interim, materials are collecting in great abundance, and the Engineers are employed in preparing them.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General D. Marshall to Major J. Nicol, Acting Adjutant General, dated 23d February, 1817.

I beg the favour of your reporting to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, that the Agra Division of the Battering Train, escorted by a wing of the 2d Bat-

Liaison 12th Native Infantry, and covered by a troop of the 3d and the whole of the 7th Cavalry, joined me on the 19th instant at noon; but such was the severity of the weather and state of the roads, that the horse batteries were not able to come up. 20th inst day—Major General Sir John Horford with the Cawnpore Division of the Train, His Majesty's 14th and 87th Regiments of Foot and 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry, were obliged to halt at Beejy Gurh.

On the 20th, in the afternoon, I moved my Camp nearer to the intruded scene of our first operations, against the Kuttra, or town of Hattass, and the Cawnpore Division joined me in the evening of that day on my present ground: it was not till the evening of the 21st that the whole of the Engineer and Artillery Stores arrived.

The Pioneers had been all along employed in making up materials and on the evening of the 21st, measures were put in train for erecting the following breaching and mortar batteries, which were finished by ten o'clock yesterday morning.

One Battery against the bastion at the South-west corner of the Kuttra, about 300 yards from it, in front of a village which gives an admirable shelter for our troops, covering the operations on this side.—This battery contains three 24 pounders.

A second battery of three 18-pounders to breach the North-west corner bastion of the Kuttra from the West, and a third of three 18-pounders to breach the same bastion from the North, at the same time producing an enfilading fire along the North and West faces of the Kuttra.—These are situated about 350 yards from the bastion breached.

A mortar battery was also prepared during the afternoon of the 21st, in front of the center of the Western face of the Kuttra, but such has been the effect of the wet and damp weather we have experienced, that it was impossible to open the mortars before this morning.

The breaching batteries opened their fire at eleven o'clock yesterday, and continued till dark. The strength of the works however is such, that I apprehend the breaches will not be practicable before this night.

The small party of the Rocket Troop which accompanied the Train from Cawnpore, were also stationed in a village midway between the two batteries, playing on the North-West bastion, and occasionally discharged rockets, which several times set the houses on fire, but owing I presume to the wetness of the choppers and woodwork in the houses, the fires were quickly extinguished. Some of the rockets went over the Kuttra into the Fort.

During the day the Fort fired on our batteries from 5 or 6 guns, but without effect; some of their shot were of 32-pound.

der calibre; a few guns from 6 to 8 and 9 pounds, were also used by them in the Kuttra, but I am happy to add, without injuring us. The only casualty being that of an European Artilleryman in the centre battery, who was wounded by a matchlock shot, and died this morning.

The firing was renewed early this morning against both points of attack, and a storming party and covering party are held in readiness, to move down whenever the breaches are reported to me as practicable.

The Cavalry under General Browne, are placed in positions of investment round the Fort, connecting their chain of communication with each flank of my line.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General D. Marshall to Major James Nicol, Acting Adjutant General, dated 24th February, 1817.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the Kuttra of Batrass was evacuated early this morning, and is now occupied by two Battalions of Native Infantry.

This fortunate event was accelerated by the operations of yesterday in the batteries, as we found that the breach in the Northwest bastion had been made practicable, and that of the South west angle was nearly so; the effect of the mortar battery also, which continued to play incessantly on the town from 7 o'clock yesterday morning. At the moment of our occupying it, was adequate to our utmost expectations. I have the greatest gratification in subjoining to this report of our success, that it has been obtained with very little loss, viz. one European Artilleryman killed, one Pioneer wounded, supposed mortally, one Sepoy and one Gun Lascar, badly wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General D. Marshall to Major J. Nicol, Acting Adjutant General, dated the 1st March, 1817, with its enclosure.

On the 24th instant, I did myself the honor of reporting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, the evacuation of the ~~Kuttra of Batrass~~ Kuttra of Batrass, and of my having occupied it that morning with two Battalions of Infantry.

During the night of the 24th, batteries were prepared on the Eastern works of the Kuttra, viz. one for three more 24-

pounders on the Northeast bastion, and one on the curtain to its right for three more; 24 pounders, also one immediately at the right of the center gateway, for one 18-pounder; three guns opened on the works of the Fort in the afternoon, and the fire was renewed next morning, and has been partially kept up since, with a view of destroying the entences of the enemy's work, and dismounting his guns. Mortar Batteries were also prepared in front of the Eastern face; but as I was desirous of waiting until the effects of a continued bombardment from all the mortars could be tried, a few shells only were thrown, to ascertain the charge and length of tube.

On the night of the 16th, the Engineers broke ground; and by the morning a parallel was finished, commencing from the South-east angle of the Fort, and carried on to a large low wall or excavation, South of the Fort, and distant about 300 yards from the Fort, the length of this parallel was about 400 or 500 yards, and the work very well performed.

A battery for mortar was prepared, and the whole was widened and finished, and last night the approach was carried on 200 yards further, a 12 battery for 18 guns was prepared just beyond the hollow above mentioned. The guns were taken in and opened their fire early this morning against the entences of the South face of the enemy's works.

The batteries and preparations for bombardment to the West and East of the Fort will be finished this afternoon, and the fire directed at once, as soon as ready, and will be kept up with vigour. I have the most sanguine expectations of the success of this measure, and in order to increase its efficacy, and with the further view of preventing the enemy from quitting the Fort and obtaining shelter in the strong ground, and thickets to the North during the bombardment, the Hon. Artillery and 5 Companies of Native Infantry have been posted at the Village of Ginnaree, or Ginnowly Churry, and a battery for 12 guns has been prepared for the purpose of scouring the space to the North, and straitening the enemy in that quarter.

Desertion are frequent from the Fort, but I have not been able to bring over any of Duple's Horse, of which the numbers prove to be far less than was at first supposed. On the night of the 23d, a party of the enemy, escaping from the Fort, were met by a Patrole of the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, a reconnoitre took place, and 40 or 50 of their men were cut down, 7 Duffadars and 17 men being wounded on our side.

I am happy, when closing these details, in stating that, although the garrison has been very active in firing on our working parties, and into the Knitra, since it has been in our possession, our loss has been trifling. A return of casualties is herewith enclosed.

Report of Killed and Wounded in the Army before Hadrass, from the 22d to the 28th February, inclusive.

CAMP BEFORE HADRASS; 1st March, 1847.

22d February, 1 Matross, wounded, since dead.

23d February, 1 Pioneer, wounded, since dead.

————— 1 Lascar, ditto, ditto.

24th February, 1 Sepoy, 2d Batt. 1st N. I. wounded, 2 Lascars, ditto—and 1 Golundanze, killed.

25th February, 1 Ordnance Driver, wounded.

26th February, 1 Naick, 2d Gr. Batt. killed—1 Sepoy, 1st Batt, 25th, wounded.

27th February, 1 Gun Lascar, wounded.

28th February, 1 Matross and 1 Beldar, wounded.

TOTAL.—5 killed—8 wounded.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,

Provost, Assist. Adjut. Genl.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General D. Marshall to Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant General, dated the 3d March, 1847.

With the utmost satisfaction I beg to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, that the Fort of Hadrass has fallen, and that our troops obtained possession of it, at eleven o'clock last night.

In my last report I noticed that the preparations for bombardment were nearly completed. The mortars and rockets opened on the Fort at eight o'clock yesterday morning with great effect, and continued till the moment Dyarum with his force fled out and left the Fort. The troops in the trenches immediately pushed for the gateways, and established themselves with little opposition from the few who remained.

The practice in our batteries was admirable throughout, and at five in the evening a lucky shell blew up one of the enemy's magazines, with an explosion too awful and terrific for description enveloping the whole Fort in smoke and ruin. To this circumstance, and to the fire and destruction carried into the place by the increasing discharge of the mortars, the whole of which 42 in number, were brought into use, we owe the fortunate event of our being in possession of the formidable Fort of Battrass so soon, and with so little loss.

The Cavalry are on the alert after the fugitives, and I am in expectation of hearing some good account of their proceedings.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY,

Sec. to Govt. Judi. Dept.

[Govt. Gaz.]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA; MARCH 31, 1817. [No. 269

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
MARCH 27, 1817.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 10, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having recently had under his consideration, the Constitution of the Clothing Board, and the existing circumstances under the operation of which the number of its actual members stands reduced to two, of whom neither is Colonel of a Regiment, considers it expedient on general principles, as well as likely to be very satisfactory to the Colonels residing in Europe, that some of their own class should take an active part in the proceedings of that Board, which is the constituted Guardian of their property. His Lordship in Council with a view of effecting this desirable object, is pleased to resolve, that all General Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, being Colonels of Regiments, who may at any time resort to the Presidency, shall henceforth be considered as Members of the Clothing Board, in addition to the permanent Members ex-officio, (the Commander of Artillery, and the Military Auditor General,) and further that the Senior Officer present shall be considered as President of the Board for the time being.

J. YOUNG;

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1817.

1. Lieutenant Peter Lawrie Peo of the Regiment of Artillery, having produced the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the recovery of his health.

2. Lieutenant J. Stuart of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Six Months, from the 1st Proximo.

3. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Lodge of the 6th Regiment of N. 1. by General Orders of Government un-

der date the 3d of Jan. last. to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

4. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon R. Tytler to discharge the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Jessore.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1817.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, agreeably to the spirit of the General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 29d August 1815, that the Rule therein laid down for granting the Brevet Rank of Captain to all unpromoted Lieutenants after 15 years service, shall be considered as general and prospective in its application.

2. In conformity to the above Resolution, the following List of Officers in the Honorable Company's Army, who are Subalterns of 15 years standing, and who had not attained the Rank of Captain on the 8th of January 1817, is published for general information, and these Officers are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain accordingly.

Season of Appointment.	Rank and Names.	Corps.
LIEUTENANTS.		
1802 - - -	Henry Cock, -	14th N. I.
1802 - - -	Wm. Broome Salmon, - - -	18th Ditto do.
1802 - - -	William Kennedy, -	4th Ditto do.
1802 - - -	Rich Baycott Jenkins, - - -	14th Ditto do.
1802 - - -	Walter Alex. Yates, -	18th Ditto do.
1802 - - -	Thomas Wheeler Broadbent, -	2d Ditto do.
1802 - - -	Chas Halcot Glover, - - -	17th Ditto do.
1802 - - -	Patric Martin Hay, -	28th Ditto do.
1802 - - -	Charles Corner Smith, - - -	{ European Regiment,
1802 - - -	James Hales, -	21st N. I.
1802 - - -	Alexander Spiers, -	23d Ditto do.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR MARCH, 1817. 289

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 14, 1817.

1. The Regulations at present in force on the subject of the Table allowance granted to the Commanders of the Honorable Company's or of hired Transports, on account of Officers in the Military Service who may proceed on Public duty on board of such ships from Port to Port, containing no provision for the amount of Passage Money to be allowed to the Commanders of Private Ships, for the accommodation and Table Expenses of Officers entitled to a passage at the Public Expense; His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, with a view to fix a reasonable limit to the expense to be incurred by Government for Passage Money on such occasions, is pleased to notify, that in future the sum of 5 Sicca Rupees per diem shall be granted to Commanders of Private ships who may convey Officers proceeding on public duty from port to port, whereof 6 Rupees shall be ultimately charged to the State and 2 Rupees to the Individual, according to the existing Regulations on the subject of Table allowance.

2. The Governor General in Council intimates his just expectation, that Commanders of Private Ships belonging or resorting to the Ports within the territories subject to the Honorable East India Company, will conform to the equitable rate of Passage Money thus established.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 21, 1817.

The Governor General in Council cannot witness the embarkation of His Majesty's 86th. Regiment. without expressing the approbation which the zeal and discipline of that valuable Corps have so justly deserved. The Regiment, in addition to this testimony borne to its exemplary conduct, carries with it the best wishes of Government for its prosperous voyage;

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 21, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Doyle to be President of the Board of Superintendence for im-

proving the Breed of Cattle, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Fagan, who has proceeded to Europe from the Cape of Good Hope.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Surgeon J. Sawers to be a Member of the Board of Superintendence, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, appointed President.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep^t

We have great pleasure in republishing the following Field Army Orders, issued by Major-General MARSHALL, previously to the breaking up of the Camp before Hatrass.

FIELD ARMY ORDERS, BY MAJOR GENERAL MARSHALL, COMMANDING.

" Camp before Hatrass, March 6, 1817

" Major General Marshall, congratulates the army, he has the honor to Command, on the successful termination of its services, against the Fortress and Town of Hatrass; which event has led to the surrender of Moorsaun, and eleven other Forts.

" To Major Generals Donkin, Sir J. Horsford, and Brown, and Major Aubrey, General Marshall feels extremely indebted for the judgment, zeal, promptitude, and energy, which they invariably displayed in carrying into effect the operations devolving upon the several branches of the service to which they were attached.

" The science and skill, displayed by the Engineer and Artillery departments, were eminently conspicuous, and the bombardment and explosion of the enemy's principal magazine, which, without derogating from the merits of others, must be allowed, to have given us almost immediate possession of the place, will long be regarded as the most memorable among the brilliant events of the last fortnight; and as demonstrative of the extent and soundness of that judgment and penetration, which, in the avowed anticipation of these very consequences, enabled the army, by the provision of adequate means, to insure them. The practice of the Artillery has answered the expectations of that high authority, to which the Major General has ventured to allude, in the foregoing observations. Another motive for them, is to bring forward, and illustrate the fact, more closely—that where the means are equal to the science and practical knowledge known to pervade every branch of the Army, the results must invariably be rapid and successful, even against such strong and formidable forts as Hatrass has proved to be.

" The Infantry and Cavalry on this occasion, had abundant opportunities of shewing their bravery, and devotion to the service.

" On one occasion particularly, the Major General was highly pleased with the alacrity and eagerness displayed by the Infantry, who were formed in columns ready to storm the works of the Town, holding out every expectation of success from men, who evinced such resolution and desire of being led on.

" The duties of investing the Fort latterly devolved on the Cavalry; and their vigilance and constancy in maintaining the blockade entitle them to the Major General's highest consideration.—The loss sustained by the enemy in making their retreat from the Fort reflects great credit on the two squadrons of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, the 7th Native Cavalry, and part of the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, who entered*——and routed them.

" The Pioneer Corps has given another proof to the many already on record of their coolness in the most trying situations, and of their extraordinary skill and dispatch in the labors which belong to them in this particular species of warfare.

" Having thus noticed his high approval of the conduct of every branch of the Army, Major General Marshall desires, that the several Officers employed on the General Staff of the Army will accept his warmest thanks for the able manner in which their several duties were conducted.

" The Major General's personal Staff, consisting of Captain Jones, Aide-de-Camp, Major Cartwright and Lieutenant Sneyd, of the Quarter Master General's department, who both volunteered their services on this occasion and acted as Aides-de-Camp, are entitled to his best thanks for their ready assistance on all occasions.

" The Commissariat Department under Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson and Captain Conditie, answered the high expectations formed of it from past experience.

" Lieutenant Apin's exertions as Acting Assistant Quarter Master General, marked the zeal, intelligence, and ability of this deserving and promising officer. Captain Watson, Provincial Assistant Adjutant General, and Brigade Major Gough, had important and laborious details to conduct, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the Major General."

H. M. Sloop *Lyra*, Captain B. HALL has arrived at this Port from China, Manila and Penang. We understand that while the Chinese Embassy were employed on shore, the *Alceste* Frigate, Captain MURRAY MAXWELL, and the *Lyra*, Captain B. HALL were engaged in surveying the West Coast of Corea, never before visited by Europeans; and subsequently the Great Lieou Kieou Island, of which

* Here a word or two, on the site of the works have been discovered by a careless opening of the lines covering the order

very little was known. We hear that an account of both these interesting countries will shortly be given to the world by Captain B. HALL whose scientific qualifications are well known; and whose pen is well able to delineate the interesting discoveries made by him and his coadjutor. Lieut. H. J. CLIFFORD, R. N. accompanied the expedition as an Amateur, and the knowledge he acquired of the languages of the Islands visited, will open a new and interesting field.

The Cawnpore division of the Troops which served before Hattass, was expected to be at Cawnpore on the 24th instant.

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter, dated Sultanpore the 21st instant.

"We have had some fighting and fort-taking in our vicinity, but none of our Battalion has been employed. Major Nation commands the detachment and has got some credit for his determination and spirit. On the 16th he captured after many hours hard fighting, a mud Fort called Dhowra and put most of the Garrison to the sword—they resisted to the last, sallied out upon the guns, and what is still more unusual, attempted during the night, with a reinforcement to retake their Fort—they were easily repulsed, but still continue in force in the surrounding Jungle, determined to revenge their fellow comrades. Our loss is about 50 or 60 men killed and wounded, including several Artillerymen, no Officer touched. Biggs commanded the Artillery I believe, and breached in 6 or 7 hours with 3 18-pounders; they talk of sending out five Company's from this Post.

The last *Bombay Courier* contains an account of the recent depredations of the Pirates, to which we alluded in a former publication. We understand that measures are likely to be adopted, effectually to prevent a recurrence of these evils, and to protect the navigation of the Persian Gulph. it will be

seen by the extract from the Bombay Journal, that these Water-Pindarries, have had the temerity to capture an armed Pattamar carrying the colours of the Company.

The supplies which left this Port for the Mauritius, immediately after the dreadful calamity at Port Louis was known in Calcutta;—have produced the most beneficial effects. Rice was so plentiful that its value was below the average market price. To protect the interests of those who had come forward in averting the threatened distress of the Islanders, the Governor had issued the following Proclamation:—

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

The arrival at this Port of the Ships laden with grain, forwarded from India, with such unparalleled promptitude, by the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having relieved the Colony from the apprehension of famine, which must, otherwise, have resulted from the conflagration of our magazines, succeeded by the total failure of the grain crops, from a drought hitherto, without example at that season, —His Excellency thus assured of the subsistence of the inhabitants until the change of the monsoon, conceives it a duty incumbent on him, to prevent, as far as in him lies, the evils which might arise from a superabundance of provisions in the market, not only to the Colony as distressing its agriculture, but to those merchants of India, and the surrounding establishments who have come forward with unequalled zeal and disinterestedness to the succour of the sufferers here.

It is therefore hereby directed that on the 10th instant and every succeeding Monday, there shall be delivered to every Shop-keeper of the 1st Class of Licences, 100 bags of Bengal Rice—those of the second Class, 50 bags, and to those of the third Class, 10 bags, at 3 Dollars the bag, and to other individuals, not Shop-keepers, five bags at 3½ Dollars the bag, payable in three, and six months, agreeable to the Provisions and Regulations, contained in the Proclamation, under date the 12th December, 1816.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) G. A. BARRY,

PORT LOUIS; MAURITIUS, Feb. 3, 1817.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Before our last regular publication, we had heard rumours from Batavia of a most unpleasant nature ; but not being fully informed of the particulars, and being doubtful of the truth of the reports, which had reached us, we were unwilling to publish, what might have proved unfounded. There is however, too much reason to believe that the Dutch Government at Java has commenced its career, in a manner, which may lead to consequences of the most serious description: Causes which are not very particularly explained, led to an insurrection, which was speedily overcome; and many of the insurgents were slain, while they resisted the force which was sent to reduce them to obedience—With this part of the affair, we must not quarrel; for admitting that oppression *may* have occasioned the commotion, the Government was justified in opposing force against those, who had resorted to arms to redress their grievances; but the inhuman conduct stated to have been exercised against the unfortunate wretches, who had been overcome and imprisoned, is such, that we hope the account has been exaggerated. We shall republish the details of this melancholy transaction, as they have appeared in the last *Government Gazette*: and we shall be happy to learn by the next accounts from Java, that the perpetrators of the cruelty, if committed, have suffered the punishment of their crimes. Let us, however, abstain from too readily imputing to a friendly state, a charge so serious, as the report in question conveys; for we may recollect, that not long ago, an accusation almost as horrible, was preferred against our own countrymen by the American Prisoners; but the charge on investigation, proved to be false and infamous. It is possible that the recollection of what passed at Amboyna, may have disposed us to give too ready credence to the alledged treatment of the Javanese Insurgents—

"It is stated that an alarming disturbance had occurred on the estate of a very considerable Dutch land-holder, which threatened to assume a most alarming character, and to be dangerous to those who uphold the feudal system that has been imprudently re-established. The inhabitants are said to have been exposed to a series of oppressive measures—the men had been com-

pressed to labour like slaves on the grounds at Batavia; removed from their families, and in a climate which proved fatal to a great part of them. Wearied with a life so repugnant to their expectations and disposition, they joined their families, and sought asylum in other parts of the country. The proprietor of the estate, who had lost their services endeavored by his own personal influence; and the aid of different chiefs, to induce them to return, and he in a great measure succeeded,—but they found no change, and at length, with a view of effecting their deliverance, resorted to arms. We are informed that they are the same people who bravely repelled the Chinese and Dutch in 1810, and whose Chief, Bagus Rangin, died in prison after being defeated by our troops shortly after the conquest. On the present occasion they ordered supplies to be ready for them in different parts of the country, marched peaceably through it, committed no depredations, but expressed their resolution to maintain their rights. They sent to the English overseer of a contiguous estate to inform him that they would do him no harm, but requested to be furnished with supplies. The whole Eastern Division, of the Dutch Army soon marched against them; and having concerted a plan of operations to cut off their retreat, they attacked them, and after a stout resistance, a hundred and sixty are said to have been killed, and five hundred taken prisoners; who were immediately marched to a prison at Indramayo. The place of confinement was so limited that they had hardly room to breathe. They endeavored to procure fresh air by removing the tiles, and being resisted, they rose by a simultaneous movement upon their guard, defenceless as they were; and about two hundred of them were bayoneted on the spot. The rest were secured, put into boats, where some died of their wounds, a great many jumped overboard, and a few miserable victims are all that survive this awful catastrophe. These facts are derived from private information, but we trust for the credit of humanity that subsequent accounts may prove that the darker shades of the statement are erroneous, or at least that the Dutch Officers may stand acquitted of any participation in a measure so hostile to the feelings which usually guide the civilized part of mankind."

During the period of inactivity at Canton, while the ships which brought the Embassy to China, were awaiting His Excellency Lord AMHURST'S return, a newspaper appeared in Manuscript on board the *Alceste* Frigate, a copy of which we regret exceedingly, we have not been able to procure. When that paper was discontinued, another sprung up on board H. M. Ship. *Lyra*, edited, we believe, by Mr. GILLAND, Clerk of that ship. We have endeavoured to obtain a sight of this journal in order to lay any

extracts which might seem interesting, before the public: but find ourselves anticipated in the two first numbers. From the remaining three, we hope, however, to cull something worthy of the perusal of our readers. The poetry we have heard is entirely by the *Editor*.

Accounts from Herraut mention that MAHOMED KHAWN AKAE CAHAR, and the son of IBRAHIM KHAWN; had surrounded the Fort of Mahnoodabad, with five thousand horse, and several pieces of ordnance. They were however successfully attacked by the son of ASHAK KHAWN, who with three thousand horse, assisted by a body of twelve hundred Infantry which sallied from the Fort, gained a complete victory. Two thousand and five hundred men are stated to have been killed on the part of the vanquished MAHOMED KHAN, after his defeat, had fled to the mountains:—and the Prince FEROZE UL DIN, had directed the joyful news to be announced by all the cannon at Herraut. The rejoicing was general, and the people greatly elated. A great number of prisoners were taken, and only seventy horsemen accompanied the fugitive chieftain.

The Candahar Ukhbars state, that Prince SYFRI MULICK had written from Kerah to Prince KAMRUN for an immediate reinforcement of three thousand Cavalry, for that the son of PUTTY ALLY SHAH CACHAR, and a large force had arrived at Mushud. In the mean time IBRAHIM KHAWN, MUSTAPHA KHAWN, and ISMEUL KHAN had proceeded with all the disposable troops of Kerah to watch the movements of the enemy, and keep them in check, until the reinforcements should arrive. Private accounts state that the army of the Cachar amounted to twenty thousand fighting men: and that the Chief demanded the immediate release of every prisoner of the Cachar cast—threatening, that otherwise he would carry into captivity, one hundred inhabitants of Mushud for every Cachar detained.

The Moltan Ukhbars state, that on the 20th of February, SIRFERAUZ KHAWN was at Moltan. Two persons who had arrived there on the behalf of

Mr. WILLIAM FRASER, to purchase Camels, had been kindly received, and sent forward to Liah and Bhugur, escorted by five horsemen. SIRFERAUZ had sent to RUNJEET SINGH a hoondy for 60,000 rupees, with an assurance that other 40,000 should be paid in twenty days. Intelligence had been received from Sinde Hyderabad, that ROY BEHAR, had applied to "the British Chiefs" for assistance in obtaining possession of the Forts and Countries of which he had been treacherously dispossessed;—and that he had stipulated to pay fourteen lacs of rupees. It is added that a British force had forthwith captured the Fort of Kutch Bhoje, whereupon the Fort of Hyder surrendered, and several other Forts followed the example; all of which were delivered to ROY BEHAR. The Fort of Kutch Bhoje is stated to have been occupied by a British detachment, whereupon the remainder of the force retired. This fort is described to be within ninety coss of the capital of Sinde. The Chiefs of Sinde have recently constructed a Fort in the Mountains distant about thirty coss from Hyderabad, at an expence of twenty lacs of rupees; which is represented to be impregnable.

The Ukbhais from Raolpundy reach to the 19th ultimo. A caravan of Merchants proceeding from Bhugly to Duntoor has been plundered by MUNDOO KHAWN, the Son of Rajah MAHOMED ALLY KHAWN, and a body of free booters. NUND SINGH and Rajah SHADMAN KHAWN with a large force, proceeded to Bhurwannah, with an intent, as our news writer states, "to murder Rajah FUTTEH ALLY KHAWN." The latter was however prepared for their reception, and repelled the attack, with considerable slaughter. NUND SINGH had thereupon retired to Raolpundy.

HOLKAR's Camp on the 12th ultimo was at Jaun. SCINDIAH was marching to the assistance of the BHAREE, and the mutinous army, commanded by GUFOR KHAWN, was proceeding towards Rampore, plundering, as usual, during its progress.

We have no news worthy of notice from Jaypoor or Amretsir. RUNJEET SINGH was at Lahore on the 3d ultimo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following Ships had reached the Isle of France by the 5th of February; several of them had encountered severe gales, which had damaged their cargoes. Sales are reported to be very dull from the want of money and credit.

On the 18th January, *Hayston Lucku Billas* and *Brothers*, Schooner.—20. *Lord Minto*.—25. *Mermaid*, *Industry* and *Star*, Cutter.—26. *Daphne*.—28. *Hercules*.—30. *Guide*.—Feb. 3. *East Indian*.—5. *Fanny*, *Catherine* and *Cyclops*.

The *Frederick* and *Maria*, *Friendship* and *Tropic Bird*, had not arrived.

Passengers per *Charles Mills*.—Landed at the Cape of Good Hope: Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. who proceeded to Madras in H. M. Ship *Minden*; General Hall; Mrs. Hall, and Captain Freeman, Aide-de-Camp to General Hall. Landed at Madras: Henry Byrne, Esq. Barrister. For *Benga*: Honorable John Elliott; Honorable Mrs. Elliott; Miss Amelia Elliott; Miss Anna Elliott; Mister Edmund Elliott; Miss Julia Sage; Robert Becher, Esq.; Captain Fielding; 8th N. C.; Lieutenant H. Dwyer, H. M. 22d Regiment, Mr. John Neave, Writer, Mr. Robert Frith; Mr. Richard Frith; Mr. George Becher; Jane Bell; Mary Duck; Elizabeth Wood, servant to the Honorable Mrs. John Elliott, and Richard Edward, ditto ditto. Passengers per *Theresa*: Mr. J. M. Wilson, Surgeon, Bengal Establishment.

Passenger per *Tiger*: Captain R. Jote, Mariner.

Passengers per *Brilliant*, from *England*: Mr. Hyther, Free-mariner. From *Madras*: Mrs. Cooper, and Child; Captain Cooper, Town Adjutant, and Lieutenant Ronald, Artillery.

Passenger per *Guide*: Mr. W. Thacker, Surgeon.

ARRIVALS. March 24. *Theresa*, (Portuguese,) De Sa, from *Mocha* 24 February, *Malacca* 15th ditto, and last from *Penang* the 3d March.—Brig *Twed*, Eddis, from the Isle of France 1st, and *Ceylon* the 26th February.

Do. 25. Schooner *Two Sisters*, Shedden, from *Port Louis* the 6th February.

Do. 26. *Brilliant*, Fenn, from *London* 27th October, and *Madras* the 18th March.—Brig *Guide*, Garnock, from *Bombay* 23d February, *Madras* the 16th March.

Do. 28. H. M. Brig *Lyra*, Hall, from China the 28th January.

DEPARTURES. March 24. *Andromeda*, (Portuguese,) Cartella, for Penang and Macao.

Do. 25. *Confianca*, (Portuguese,) Barrois for Macao.

Do. 26. *Grao Cruz de Aviz*, (Portuguese,) Roiz, for Rio de Janeiro.

Do. 27. *Lady Banks*, Walker, for London.

BOMBAY. DEPARTURES. Feb. 26. Brig *Countess of London*, Captain W. Johnston, to the Coromandel Coast and the West Coast of Sumatra

March 1. Grab Brig *Good Fortune*, Captain F. Menesse, to Mocha.—2. Arab *Snow Edroony*, Nacquda Syed Amud, to Mocha.

CEYLON. ARRIVALS. Jan. 31. Ship *Fattalmubarack*, G. C. Lindsay, from Calcutta 14th Jan. Passengers: 29 Natives.

Feb. 1. H. M. Ship *Conway*. J. Reynolds, Esq. Captain, from Malacca.—3. Ship *Mandarine*. J. J. Rickets, from Calcutta 12th Jan. Passengers: Sir George Cooper, Lady Cooper, and Daughter Thomas Stackhouse, Esq; Brig *Hope*, A. Black, from Jaffnapatam 13th Oct.—4. *Haldane*, John Kidd, from Malacca 31st January.—11 Brig *John*, R. Rager, from Acheen 1st Feb.—23. Ship *Theresa*, Augustinho de Sa, from China and Malacca 15th Feb.—24. Brig *Frowday*. Noq. Varries, from Chittagong 16th Jan.: Brig *Naraina*, Noq. Larss, from ditto 16th January.—27. American Ship *Bambridge*, Charles Barthug, from Philadelphia 15th September.

DEPARTURES. Feb. 2. Ship *Huder Ally*. Robert Scott, for West Coast of Sumatra.—5. H. M. Ship *Conway*. John Reynolds, Esq. Captain, for Madras; Ship *Mandarine*, J. J. Rickets, for Amboyna.—6. Ship *Fattalmubarack*, G. C. Lindsay, for Malacca and Eastward; Ship *Emma*, W. Baumgardt, for Calcutta. Passenger: W. S. Cracroft, Esq. Civil Service.—7. Ship *Mansoor*. J. Kingsmill, for Malacca.—8. American Ship *Atlas*. James Gordon, for Philadelphia. Passenger: Captain Heyland, H. M. 14th Regiment of Foot.—9. Brig *Hydross*. Said Abdulah, for Malacca; Brig *Huldane*. J. Kidd, for West Coast and Isle of France.—11. Ship *John Munro*. Abdulraman, for Mauritius.—24. Brig *Mayden Bux*, Cauder Mayden, for Cuddalore; Brig *Coda Bux*, Cauder Shaw, for Pondicherry.

BOMBAY.

We are sorry to state, that accounts have been received here, that the Joassmeer Pirates from Tasel Kima have made their appearance in considerable force and have been committing depredations without the Gulph of Persia and on this coast, and have succeeded in capturing one of the Honorable Company's armed Pattamars, the Deria Dowlut. This vessel was proceeding towards Porebunder, and on the morning of the 5th or 6th of January when off Dwarka, being about 1½ day's sail from Porebunder, in 12 fathoms water, no land in sight, the weather being extremely hazy, she observed a large Bugla (an Arabian boat) close under her lee, within musquet shot with her sail lowered; the Bugla on perceiving the Pattamar immediately hoisted sail and came close under her stern. On the Pattamar's shewing the company's colors, the Bugla fired a shot which went over her and then a second and a third at her, upon which the Syrang of the Deria Dowlut, conceiving he could beat her off, returned the fire and the action continued with considerable briskness on both sides; but when the haze had somewhat cleared away, two more large piratical vessels were observed to be bearing down, being only about one mile distant. The only chance of escape now being in flight, all sail was made and a running fight kept up for near three hours till about eight o'clock, when the Syrang of the Pattamar received a severe wound and was obliged to be carried below; in about half an hour after, his Tindal, on whom the command devolved, was killed by a musquet shot in the stomach: the two other Buglas having at this time closed, all three boarded the Pattamar and by force of numbers overpowered her brave but small crew: some jumped into the hold and others were forced to throw themselves overboard, those who remained on deck were instantly massacred, and those who had jumped overboard were speared as they clung to the sides of the vessels. Out of a small crew of thirty three men, seventeen were murdered, eight have been carried prisoners to Rasel Kima, and eight, being the wounded and sick, were put on shore on the coast of Muchtan and have since arrived here. The largest of pirate vessels described to be of about 300 to 400 candies burden, carrying six carriage guns, apparently nine pounders, the other two vessels were but little inferior; they were full of men, having from 100 to 200 each, armed with swords, spears and creases.

The Deria Dowlut only mounted two twelve pounders and three two-pound iron guns. The commander of the largest boat or chief of that squadron was styled the Sultan of Rasel Kima. After the Pirates had obtained possession of the Deria Dowlut, they scuttled her, having first taken out her ordnance and stores, and then continued to cruise off and on the Coast of Guzerat and the entrance of the Gulph of Cutch for many days, during which time they fell in with a large Arab Bugla, or Dow,

of about 400 candies, from Surat bound to Muscat or the Coast of Arabia, whom they captured after an obstinate defence on the part of the Arab, in which she had 5 men killed. She had a valuable cargo of cloths, rice and joary. The Pirates now put about and sailed towards Scind, they were subsequently joined by another fleet of smaller piratical vessels belonging to Ras el Kima, which had with them six merchants boats that they had captured in the inner part of the Gulph of Cutch. This last fleet after communicating with the chief or Sultan, sailed away with their prizes for Ras el Kima. The three Buglas in about four days afterwards quitted their station and on or about the 8th of February, 34 days after the capture of the Deria Dowlut, anchored on the coast of Muckrau, (south coast of Persia) about 20 miles east of Cape Guadel. Here they landed the wounded Serang and 5 siphanees and 2 lascars, who were sickly, together with the Porebunder pilot. They then stood off shore, seeing as it was conjectured, for Ras el Kima, and carrying with them 2 siphanees and 6 lascars belonging to the Deria Dowlut.

From the following extract of a letter, received here, it would seem that the Joasmees had pushed their daring cruise down this coast for a considerable way to the southward. We think however, from the circumstance of no intelligence of this last capture, which appears to have taken place in January or early in February, having reached this presidency till the beginning of this week, that it is probable there is some mistake respecting the place off which the vessel is said to have been captured.

Cochin, 14th February, 1817.

"An alarming account has been reported here by three Arabs who arrived a few days ago, saying that they had made their escape from a ship, name unknown, from Pulo Penang, after she was taken possession of by five Dows of the Whahuby Pirates, near Pigeon Island, that they murdered the whole of the crew and pilgrim passengers and afterwards stood out to sea, this they say happened about a fortnight ago. I fear it is but too true, and may have had consequences."

P. S. The capture ship was under English colours, from Pulo Penang, belonging to Sayed Hussein at Pulo Penang, last from the Malay Coast bound to Meka with pilgrims."

[*Courier March 8.*]

PENANG.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF JUDICATURE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1817.

This day, at 11 o'Clock A. M. the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR, accompanied by Sir GEORGE COOPER, Recorder. J. J. ERSKINE and J. MACALISTER, Esqrs. and attended by R. 12-

SETON Esq. High Sheriff, &c. &c. repaired in procession to the Court-House, and took their Seats on the Bench, when the Sessions commenced by swearing in the Grand Jury, composed of the following Gentlemen.

L. BROWN Esq. Foreman.

J. Anderson,	J. McIntyre,
J. Carnegie,	J. L. Phipps,
P. Carnegie,	D. Powel,
T. Hawkins,	J. Reid,
F. Hutton,	W. Sartorius,
T. Hutton,	G. Walker, and
A. D. Manry,	C. W. H. Wright, Esq.

The Learned Judge then opened the business of the Court by addressing the Grand Jury in the following appropriate speech, to which we feel that the inaccuracy of our report will not enable us to do adequate justice.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury

"For the first time I have at length the honor of addressing you as Recorder of this Court, and it affords me particular pleasure to meet on the occasion so respectable a body of Gentlemen of the County: for though indeed the very short period which has elapsed since my arrival on the Island, necessarily prevents me from having the pleasure of personally knowing you, yet I have been informed from high authority of the respectability of the Gentlemen whom I have now the honor to address, and of their competency to the discharge of their duties as Grandjurymen. There were originally I understand seventeen of you; you are now reduced, since the adjournment of the Sessions, to fifteen; but even this number is flattering to me to-day, since it can produce so numerous and respectable a body of men to discharge the important duties of a Grand Jury, and I hope that on every future occasion I may meet you with an equal attitude."

"Gentlemen—Calendar is rather a heavy one for this place, it contains two cases of murder, and four of burglary, five of larceny, and robbery. I attribute this, however, to the adjournment of the Sessions, in consequence of my not being able to arrive here sooner, after the vacancy made by the departure of Sir EDWARD STANLEY. But I trust that in future, and only the usual interval elapses between one Session and another, the list of offence will not be so great."

"In respect to the articles of your enquiry, you will recollect that the crime of burglary is defined to consist in the four particular facts of breaking and entering a dwelling house, in the night; and as lifting a latch in England to a breaking, it must follow from the same principle that the cutting of a string, or opening a venetian for the purpose of drawing a bolt, more fully establishes a burglary in this Country. Two of these cases are to a very serious amount,

and perpetrated by natives on the property of European Gentlemen of great respectability, for which reasons there is call for the more exemplary punishment; for though God forbid that the Law or the Judge should make any distinction between rich and poor, yet if, in this Settlement, these venious evils are not forcibly checked in their progress, there would be an end to our security, our property, and our existence as a Colony. Under the head of murder, you will only have to consider two particulars, first, whether the persons charged in the Indictment actually did the deed, and secondly, whether they did it with malice prepense; for if they did it in heart of blood, or in a hasty quarrel, it would then fall short of murder, and be mercifully considered in law as homicide or manslaughter. With respect to the case of the married woman, charged with stealing in the Sepoy Lines, it is necessary to remark, that if a wife be present with her husband when larceny is committed, the Law acquitted her on the humane consideration that she acted under his influence, but if she alone committed the deed, even though by his order, she would then be held personally responsible.

"Before I dismiss you, Gentlemen, to the important duties of your trust, I have but two additional observations to make. The one respects myself as Recorder of this Court, in which Office I desire to assure you, that it will be my most anxious endeavour to exert all the skill and judgment I possess, and to give all the attention in my power to every case, both in the civil and criminal branches of the Law, which may present themselves before me; and of this intention, I trust the solemn oath I have so lately taken on this Bench will be a full sufficient pledge.

"The other remark I have to offer regards yourselves: for whatever may be the talent, zeal, or industry of a Judge, you must feel with me, how little they will avail, unless seconded and supported by the co-operation and assistance of the Grand Jury, which assistance, Gentlemen, in the execution of your important duties, I trust I shall ever receive at your hands.

"I cannot conclude without offering you my sincere congratulations at meeting you in this time of universal Peace both in Europe, and in this Country, after a war at home, which has raised the Mother Country to a higher pitch of glory than she ever before reached. Peace cannot but be attended with the most beneficial effects to the commerce of India in general; and the arrangements made in the Treaty of Peace (I allude more particularly—as being more intimately connected with ourselves—to the cession of Java and its Dependencies to the Dutch,) cannot fail, I think, of tending, and I earnestly hope, will tend to promote the wealth and prosperity of this commercial and flourishing Settlement.

The Grand Jury then retired to decide upon the several Bills brought before them;—after which, Mr SPACKHOUSE came into Court, when the customary oaths as a duly authorized

Attorney, Solicitor, and Notary Public were administered to him by the Registrar, and the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY,—FEB. 10.

The Court having this day re-assembled with the usual formalities, the Grand Jury came into Court, when DAVID BROWN, Esq. Foreman, delivered the following congratulatory Address in their name ;—

“ MY LORD !

“ The Gentlemen of the Grand Jury have requested me as their Foreman, to offer to your Lordship their most sincere, cordial, and respectful congratulations on your safe arrival, to fill the dignified and important station of Recorder at this Presidency.

“ The appointment of a person so eminently qualified as your Lordship to discharge the duties of that Office, is a great and peculiar satisfaction to the Grand Jury and the Settlement because from your Lordship's character, they feel assured, that Justice will be fairly and impartially administered.

“ I am also directed by my fellow Jurors, to convey to your Lordship their warmest thanks for the very eloquent and luminous Address delivered to them by your Lordship on the opening of the present Sessions—as explanatory of the several cases of Indictment which have been presented for their consideration; and at the same time to express to your Lordship, the high gratification they have derived, not only from the Sentiments which you have been pleased to express on that occasion—as well of the Grand and Petit Juries—as for the general prosperity and happiness of the Island ;—but also from the assurance on the part of your Lordship, that you will ever exert yourself most anxiously and unremittingly, that Justice, Civil and Criminal, may be constantly, correctly, and uprightly administered.

“ The Grand Jury, my Lord, on their part have desired me to say—that they rely with the most perfect confidence on the zeal, judgment, and honor of your Lordship; and to assure your Lordship, that each of the Gentlemen composing the present Grand Jury will, on all occasions and at all times, feel much pride and happiness in heartily co-operating with your Lordship and this Honorable Court, that Right and Justice may be done ;—and in any measures which your Lordship and this Honorable Court may propose, for your carrying into effect the wise and benevolent laws of our Mother Country.

“ The period of your arrival, as your Lordship observed, is marked by the happy circumstance of a General Cession of Warfare in Europe and India ;—and the Grand Jury indulge the hope, that this state of Peace and Amity, combined with the happy administration of Government by our present Honorable and respected Governor, and his respected Colleagues, and the upright administration of Justice by this Honorable Court, may

greatly benefit our small and infant Settlement ; by promoting the prosperity, welfare, and industry—and improving the moral conduct and character of the Inhabitants.

“ Having thus endeavoured, in obedience to the commands of the Grand Jury, to convey to your Lordship their Sentiments, though I fear very imperfectly, I now beg to report to the Court, their decision on the several cases of Indictment presented to their Consideration.”

To this Address the Honorable the Recorder was pleased to reply in terms conveying his high sense of the gratifying expressions, which the Grand Jury had used towards him, and of the handsome manner in which they had been communicated by their Foreman.

The Grand Jury then presented true Bills against some of the Prisoners mentioned in the Calendar, and having retired to consider the rest of the business before them, the Court proceeded to the trial of HIM, a Chinese, for Burglary, and HUSSAIN, a Ma'ay, for breaking into a house in the day time, both of whom were found *Guilty*. [Gazette, Feb. 15.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY.

10. At Madras, at St. George's Church, Robert Carke, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Henrietta Frances Williams, the only Daughter of the late Robert Williams, Esq.

10. At the same place, by the Vicar General of St. Thome, Henry De Fries, Esq. to Miss De Vienne.

11. At the same place, at the Capuchine Church, Madras, by the Rev. Fra Joza Da Graça, Bishop of St. Thome, Mr. Lawrence Gonsalvez, to Miss Josephina Palama Herry, the only Daughter of Mr. John Herry.

17. At Negapatam, Mr. Mollien, French Agent at Curricault, to Miss Ferron, widow of the late Mr. Ferron.

At Penang, by the Rev. J. Henderson, 4. M. Robt. Ibberston, Esq. of the Civil Service, and High Sheriff, to Mrs. Harriet Georgianna Hutchings Bennett, widow of the late William Bennett, Esq. of the the Civil Establishment of that Island.

23. By the Rev. Mr Hutchings W. Roberts, Esq. to Miss Doolan, widow of the late Lieutenant Doolan, of B M. 24th Regiment.

24. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev Mr Hutchings, Captain William George Graham to Miss Eliza Sophia Horn.

Lately at Madras, at the new Romish Chapel of St. John, by the Rev. Parson Staque, Senhora Jozi Anthony Da Alameda, of Brazil, to Dona Maria Angelica Selma De Castallo, of Spain.

MARCH.

3. At the Scotch Church, by the Rev. Dr Bryce, William Simpson, of Bellecouche, Esq. to Elizabeth, youngest Daughter of the late James Bryant, Esq.

10. At Purneah, by the Rev. Father Julius Caesar, Vicar of Patna, Mr. William Noney, the Son of Mr Anthony Noney, an old Indigo Planter in that district, to Miss Amelia Thomas only Daughter of the late Mr. George Thomas, Indigo Planter of the same place.

13. At Cawnpore, Captain H. Carmichael Smyth, of the Engineers, to Miss Thackeray.

17. At the Cathedral, by the Rev J Parson, Mr W. E. Davies, of Scott and Davies' Academy, to Miss Matilda Smart.

21. Mr. Charles Sivrac, Commander of the ship *Eliza*, to Mrs Arrabella Dwyer.

22. Mr James K ating, to Miss Mary Emily Burnett.

Mr. William Melner Brown, mariner, to Miss Harriet Fulton.

28. Mr. Henry Palmer, to Miss Isabella Williamson.

BIRTHS.

JANUARY.

10. At Madras, at her Father's House, Edward Pelling, Esq. Mrs. Aurora Tisbury, of a Daughter.

FEBRUARY.

7. At P. dicherry, the Lady of H. Chamier, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

11. At Contai, Tichoot, the Lady of R. S. Cahill, Esq. of a Daughter.

13. At Cawnpore, Mrs. James Walters, of a Daughter, bringing forth a Child.

19. At Simore, Tichoot, the Lady of Thomas Sherman, Esq. of a Daughter.

7. At Madras, Mrs. Rose Mary Kelly, of a Daughter.

20. The Lady of Major Faithfull, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

22. At W. Hejabad, the Lady of George Barthe, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, General Division of the Army, of a Daughter.

MARCH.

1. At the house of her father, Mr. A. Rowland M. B. Vanderberg, of a Daughter.

4. M. J. Michels, of De ga Punt, of a Son.

The Lady of Capt. Henry Lewis White, of the 18th Regiment N. I. of M. B.

5. The Lady of Plowden, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

9. The Lady of Peter Mendes, Esq. of a Son.

The Lady of Captain P. Phipps, of a Son.

M. H. Martindell, of a Daughter.

14. At Howrah, Mrs. P. Foster, of a Son.

17. A. Misacallah Factor, near Kishnagar, Mrs. A. B. S., of a Son.

Mrs. R. F. Crow, of a Son.

21. Mrs. H. Hughes, of a Son.

22. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Wm. B. Stow, Esq. of a Son.

27. The wife of Mr. L. Cooper, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

FEBRUARY.

6. At Gurdys Cottage, Lieut. Col. John Edwards, of His Majesty's 80th Regiment.

7. At Madras, Mrs. Sylvia Cox, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, leaving eight Daughters and fifteen young afflicted Grand Daughters who most severely feel and bewail the severe loss they have sustained by her death.

8. A Prince of Wales Island, Mr. Thomas Jeffs, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Bengal Establishment, aged 44 years.

26. After much patient endurance and many years severe sickness, the Lady of Thomas Ross Dent, Esq. Governor of Calcutta.

28. Anastasis John, Esq. a Greek Merchant; aged 55 years.

At Madras, at the Garden House of Major V. A. Agnew, Deputy Assistant General of the Army, Lieut. Colonel Lewis, of the Madras Light Cavalry.

Lately at Madras, Lieut. Borthwick, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, after a short illness of three days. Lieut. Borthwick's merits as

an Officer are too well known in his successful attack on the predatory Banditti, which lately infested the Northern Circars, to need any eulogium from our pen; but we may be permitted to add, that few have left this world more universally beloved and esteemed by the Officers of his Regiment, and the profession at large.

Lately at the same place, at Chinthom, at her Gardens, the Rose Bower, Mrs. Semina Johnson, aged 99 years, sincerely lamented by her twenty one Grand Children.

Lately at the same place, at the Red Hills, Master Benjamin Balfour, aged 15 years and 2 months, much regretted by his family and friends.

MARCH.

1. Captain Augustus Henry, aged 75; late an Officer in the Marhatta Service.

2. Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. Hunter, Conductor of Ordnance.

14. Master Roderick.

18. Miss Mary Gillespie.

21. Mr. Henry Ware.

22. The infant Son of C. E. Eweler, Esq. aged 7 months and 5 days.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Saturday, March 1, 1817.	SELL.
0 2	New 6 per Cents. Discount. . .	0 6
	Saturday, March 8, 1817.	
0 3	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	0 6
	Saturday, March 15, 1817.	
0 3	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	0 6
	Saturday, March 22, 1817.	
0 2	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	0 6
	Saturday, March 29, 1817.	
0 3	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	0 6

MARCH, 1817.—Thirty-one Days.

.....

	D. H. M.	
☉ FULL MOON.....	3 7 29	AFTERNOON.
☾ LAST QUARTER.....	10 10 47	FORENOON.
● NEW MOON.....	18 3 5	FORENOON.
☽ FIRST QUARTER.....	26 7 56	FORENOON.
♈ ENTERS ♈ (ARIES)....	21 4 48	FORENOON.

HIND. LUNON.	ENG. L. MON. D. MON. D. W.A.	HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS		M. S. AGE		HIGH WATER	
			H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	MORN.	LVG.
FALGON, 1822	19	1 Sat. David.	6 13	5 47	15	1 6	1 30			
	20	2 Sun. 2 ^d Sunday in Lent.—Chad.	6 12	5 48	16	2 1	2 25			
	21	3 Mon	6 12	5 48	17	2 55	3 19			
	22	4 Tue.	6 11	5 49	18	3 47	4 11			
	23	5 Wed Gen Graham's Vict. at Ba-	6 10	5 50	19	4 39	5 3			
	24	6 Thu [1858a, 1811.	6 9	5 51	20	5 32	5 56			
	25	7 Fri. Perpetua.	6 9	5 51	21	6 26	6 50			
	26	8 Sat	6 8	5 52	22	7 21	7 45			
	27	9 Sun. 5 ^d Sunday in Lent	6 8	5 52	23	8 19	8 43			
	28	10 Mon	6 7	5 53	24	9 17	9 41			
	29	11 Tue.	6 7	5 53	25	10 14	10 38			
April, 1822	30	12 Wed Gregory Martyr	6 6	5 54	26	11 9	11 33			
	1	13 Thu	6 5	5 55	27	12 0	12 24			
	2	14 Fri.	6 4	5 56	28	12 24	12 48			
	3	15 Sat. [Lent Sunday.	6 3	5 57	29	1 9	1 33			
	4	16 Sun 4 th Sunday in Lent -- Mid-	6 3	5 57	30	1 52	2 16			
	5	17 Mon St. Patrick.	6 3	5 57	1	2 24	2 48			
	6	18 Tue. Edward, King of W. Saxons.	6 2	5 58	2	2 56	3 20			
	7	19 Wed	6 2	5 58	3	3 37	4 1			
	8	20 Thu	6 0	6 0	4	4 17	4 41			
	9	21 Fri. Benedict	6 0	6 0	5	4 59	5 23			
	10	22 Sat	5 59	6 1	6	5 42	6 6			
April, 1822	11	23 Sun 5 th Sunday in Lent	5 58	6 2	7	6 24	6 59			
	12	24 Mon	5 58	6 2	8	7 12	7 42			
	13	25 Tue Annunciation of B. V. Mary	5 57	6 2	9	8 10	8 41			
	14	26 Wed	5 57	6 2	10	9 0	9 29			
	15	27 Thu	5 56	6 2	11	10 0	10 30			
	16	28 Fri.	5 55	6 2	12	11 0	11 21			
	17	29 Sat [Sunday	5 54	6 2	13	12 0	12 6			
	18	30 Sun 6 th Sunday in Lent — Palm	5 53	6 2	14	12 46	1 0			
	19	31 Mon Paris taken by the allies, 1815	5 53	6 2	15	1 1	1 30			

**THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
FOR
APRIL, 1817.**

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; APRIL 7, 1817. [No. 270.

**FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
APRIL 3, 1817.**

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 7, 1817.

Mr. CLAUD RUSSELL, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. GEORGE OSWALD, Third Judge of ditto ditto.

MARCH 28, 1817.

Mr. WILLIAM BLUNT, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. WALTER EWER, Superintendent of Police in the Divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorsshedabad and Patna.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 28, 1817.

Mr. JAMES FRASER, Assistant to the Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. W. D. KERR, 2d Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

MARCH 29, 1817.

Mr. EDWARD BARNETT, Commercial Resident at Rungpore.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: MARCH 21, 1817.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Frederick Perret of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, in General Orders of the 21st January last, to proceed to Java, on urgent private affairs is to commence from the date of the sailing of the Honourable Company's Yacht *Phenix*, on which he has taken his passage.

2. The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 14th ultimo, to Mr. Assistant Surgeon Compton, of the Pension Establishment, to make a voyage to Sea, for the benefit of his health, is to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the private Ship *Frederick*, on which he has taken his passage.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 28, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant John Rodber to be Captain of a Company from the 5th October 1816, vice Hay, deceased in Europe.

Senior Lieutenant James Tennant to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Rodber, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Fireworker John Rawlings to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Tennant, promoted.

Mr. Cadet Giles Emly to be Lieutenant Fireworker from the 24th March 1817, vice Rawlings, promoted.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon George Playfair to be full Surgeon, in the room of Mr Surgeon Ludlow, permitted to continue in Medical Charge of the Dehly Residency, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

His Lordship in Council was pleased to appoint, in the Judicial Department, under date the 7th instant, Captain Tod of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, to superintend the construction of the Hospital for Insane persons already authorized to be erected at Moorshedabad, as well as the repairs and construction of other Civil buildings at that station, which may hereafter be authorized.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 28, 1817.

Resolved; that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 11th of October, 1816, be published in General Orders.

Para. 3. We have permitted Doctor Francis Buchanan, Surgeon, and Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Wood of your Establishment, to retire from the service.

4. We have permitted Captain W. G. A. Feilding, and Assistant Surgeon William Adamson of your Establishment, to return to their duty.

5. We have permitted Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel John Cuninghame of your Establishment, to remain in England until the last ships of next season.

6. We have permitted Mr. Thomas Butler; and Mr. William Duff, to proceed to your Presidency to practice as Surgeons, and we direct that they do succeed as Assistant Surgeons. The ranks of these Gentlemen will be settled at a future period.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 29, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr. Conductor Sperrin to the duties of the Ordnance Department at Prince of Wales's Island, in the room of Mr. Conductor Morgan, who lately returned to Bengal on leave of absence from that Presidency.

Major Weston of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of Government under date the 18th of April, 1816, is extended for six Months beyond the expiration of the period therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MARCH 31, 1817.

The Governor General in Council, adverting to the advanced period of the season, and to the importance of completing the survey of the boundary of the territories of the Honorable Company and of the state of Napaul, with the least practicable delay, was pleased to appoint, in the Political Department, under date the 29th instant, Lieutenant J. P. Boileau, commanding the Escort of the Boundary Resident at Catmandhoo, to the survey boundary on the Frontier of Tishoot.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 31st March 1817.

The Commander in Chief was much gratified by the appearance and performance of the Regiment of Artillery under the Command of Colonel Hardwicke, at the Review. The several movements and changes of position were effected with the requisite celerity and precision, while the fire in the battery was sustained with a vigor, activity and accuracy that rendered it duly impressive, and that forcibly suggested the commanding influence which the just direction of this powerful arm must always produce on the operations of the field. It was however in the more scientific parts of the morning's performance, that His Lordship found most ample room for commendation: the curtain and mortar practice exhibited a Lordship has seldom if ever seen surpassed, and which when viewed in connection with the effects they produced on a very recent occasion of actual service, afforded His Lordship a very high degree of satisfaction.

After the sentiments above expressed, it is almost superfluous to add that His Lordship considers Colonel Hardwicke and the Officers and men of Artillery stationed at Dum Dum, to be entitled to his warm praise, for the attention which they have evidently paid to their important duties. Extra Batta to be served to the Regiment of Artillery on this occasion.

JAS. GORDON, of the Army.

We are happy to say that the apprehension long entertained respecting the *Indus* has been dissipated. She arrived at St. Helena on the 12th of December—and the passengers from this place to the Cape, had proceeded thither from St. Helena.

Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Calcutta delivered an excellent discourse at the Cathedral. The congregation was numerous, and a liberal collection was made for the usual charitable purposes.

An Oratorio will be performed at the Cathedral on Friday next; and a proportion of the expected proceeds will be appropriated for the support of the Free School. It appears from the public advertisements that many musical amateurs of the City have

promised to contribute to this laudable performance; and that the music will be conducted by the Organist of the Cathedral.

Our Commercial readers, will peruse with satisfaction a paragraph extracted from a Bombay Journal, which notices the liberal conduct of Captain BRYDGES of the Royal Navy, who, notwithstanding the decision at Bombay in the case of the *Ernaud*, declined seizing the Ship *Alexander*, a Vessel, which, it is stated, "was in every respect as good a capture as the *Ernaud*." This conduct of Captain BRYDGES, in addition to an instance, already known to the public, must effectually relieve the Mercantile body on the other side of India, from the apprehensions said to have been there entertained; and here we believe, assurance was not required, except by those, who without having any real interests at stake, have endeavoured to persuade themselves, that Asia is a *Plantation*. We shall not be surprised to find some person, whose controversial talents, must not be allowed to remain long quiescent, endeavouring to prove that St. Helena is a Continent: because it is now the residence of an Emperor—or for some other reason, equally sagacious!

Major-General. DONKIN was expected to leave Delhi on the 18th ultimo, to take the command of the Meerut division of the Army.

Letters from Colonel ADAM's Camp state that the Madras Troops, were to march from Hurdah towards Elichpoor, on the 11th instant. Intelligence had been received that a body of Pindarees was expected to pass about forty miles to the South-westward of Hurdah; and in consequence Captain CAULFIELD with a squadron of the 5th Native Cavalry had been detached to look out for the Marauders. Should the Pindarees not be aware of this preparation for their interception, we expect that this enterprising Officer, will add to the fame which he has already so deservedly acquired.

It appears that the relief of the Nagpore force has been attended by great festivity. Four successive days of the last month were taken up in entertainments given by the Corps of the Bengal establishment; in which, the Coast Troops are stated to have witnessed the splendid manifestations of Bengal hospitality "the style of which" after a long and fatiguing march "was incredible." We hope that Colonel WALKER and his gallant Comrades, will have shewn that the Coast Army of the *present day*, has improved in the Culinary Art; and that a Madras feast, if not so splendid as a Bengal entertainment, can exhibit viands more substantial than, MULLAGY TANNY.

Our latest Peshour Ukhbars are dated the 13th of February. The King and the Vizier were then at Peshour. Applications had been received from the Chiefs at Multan, Bhawalpore and Bhugr for immediate assistance in repelling the expected attack of the Seik Army. The King had given them assurances of immediate aid.

Accounts from Multan to the 2d ultimo, state that SIFFERAUZ KHAWN, in consequence of the advance of the Seiks, had retired from Teliah and Serace Sudhoo. The Seiks had advanced to Bhawalpore and had commenced their usual system of plunder in the Countries subject to Multan. The Nabob is represented to be in the greatest distress. He can neither provide the means of *soothing* RUNJEET SINGH nor pay his troops to fight with him. His applications, to which we have already alluded, have procured no assistance from Peshour;—and in this state of distress and distraction, he has appointed the brother of SIFFERAUZ KHAWN, to be Deputy to the Soobah of Multan, and NEYHEEM KHAWN to be his Dewan. The former Dewan has been dismissed.

RUNJEET SINGH had dispatched a Vakeel to the Nabob SAADUK KHAWN to demand the like tribute which was paid last year;—and a body of troops to co-operate with the Army of the SINGH, in levying con-

tributions on the States, which he intended to Plunder. SAADUK KHAN, desirous of avoiding measures which might ultimately embroil him with MAHMOOD SHAH, had sent Runjeet all the money that could be collected, entreating that he might be permitted to preserve his neutrality. The father of SIRFERAUZ KHAN had lent his son Seventy Thousand Rupees, which had been remitted to RUNJEET SINGH; but notwithstanding this sacrifice to preserve the country, a body of three thousand Seiks, was actually encamped at Multaun.

The Raolpundy Ukhbars state that a dispute had arisen between the Commandant of the Fort of Attok and the subjects of FEEROZE KHAN. The latter had been plundered of grain, which they endeavoured to reclaim, when a battle ensued. The troops of Attok were successful, whereupon the men of FEEROZE KHAN retired into the Fort of Khairabad, and thence commenced a cannonade on Attok, which was returned by the latter Fortress.

HOLKAR's camp on the 19th of February was at Bhooja Guriah. His Mutinous Army had extended its depredations over all their Master's Country. SCINDIAH and AMERR KHAWN had each written to assure the BHARR of their support, but nothing had been done to subdue the Mutiny. GURFOOR KHAN at the head of the Mutineers, had offered submission, if the BIRKEE would agree to pay the Army, half the sum in the Treasury; but no arrangement had taken place.

The Delhi Ukhbars mention that the lady of JEAN BAPTISTE, has purchased the submission of the Fort of Seepoor, by paying 25,000 Rupees to the Garrison. This measure appears to have been resorted to by Mrs. BAPTISTE, after her husband's arguments had failed. The place had been for some time besieged.

The Afghans in the Service of AMERR KHAN were sitting in Dhurna: and the KHAN was not possessed of the means of satisfying his troops. They were still in the Jaypoor Territory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's Ship *Thais*, from the Isle of France, arrived at Portsmouth, on the 14th November.

His Majesty's Brig *Philomel*, at Portsmouth, on the 15th ditto.

The *Potton* and *Ellergill*, arrived at Deal, on the 15th November; and the *Elizabeth* and *Mary, Anne*, early in that month.

His Majesty's Ship *Leda*, Captain Sayer, from Trincomalee, reached Portsmouth, on the 17th November.

The *Indus*, from this Port, arrived at St. Helena, on the 12th of December. The Passengers for the Cape, after remaining on the Island a short time, proceeded to that place.

The *Auspicious*, spoke the *Longee Family*, and the Ship *Oxford*, for Bombay, all well, Latitude, 39. 36. S Longitude 33. 30. E. The *Shesburne* and *General Stewart* for Calcutta were to leave England on the 22d November.

The *Ganges*, Falconer, left England on the 5th of November, with Mails for the Isle of France and Calcutta.

His Majesty's Brig *Lyra*, was spoken in the straits of Malacca, by a Ship from Canton, which communicated the melancholy information, of the total destruction of the Honorable Company's Ship *Fort William*, by fire. We have not learnt the date of the occurrence; but understand that one half of her cargo was on board, and that she expected to sail for England in a few days.

On Wednesday last, was launched from the yard of Mr. Smith, at Howrah, a Ship of the burthen of 450 tons. She was named the *Hushmee*, and is to be commanded by Captain Cowan.

The *Actcon*, Captain J. Mackay, is expected to sail for the Isle of France, in a day or two.

ARRIVALS. March 31. *Auspicious*, Neish, from London the 22d November.—*Seafower*, Leigh, from St. Helena 1st and Cape of Good Hope the 27th January.

April 3. *Caledonia*, Gillies, from Grenock the 3d November.

Do. 5. *Magan*, M'Carthy, from Coringa the 28th March.

DEPARTURES. March 31. *Belizario*, (Portuguese,) Marcale, for Macao.—*Marquis de Anjega*, (ditto),

Santos, for Lisbon.—*Argonaut*, (American,) Oberg, for America—*Frederick Williams*, for Batavia.—*Jessie*, Williams, for the Isle of France.

April 1. *Pallas*, (American,) Paddock, for Madras and Baltimore.

Do. 4. H. C. C. *Teigomouth*, G. Walker, for Bombay.

Do. 5. *Mercury*, Gisham, for the Isle of France.

VESSELS REMAINING AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Sir James Henry Craig and *Roberts*.

AT THE NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. M. Brig *Lyra*—Ships *Devaynes*—*Don Jose Premeiro*—*Chandernagore*—*Carmo*, and *Hope*.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. MARCH 3. Ship *Juliana*, Captain D. Ogilvie, from Batavia 4th January.—4. Ship *Brilliant*, Captain B. Fenn, from London 20th Oct. and Cape of Good Hope 7th Jan.—5. H. C. Brig *Guide*, Captain T. Garnock, from Bombay 22d Dec. and Quilon 11th Jan. Passengers: Thacker, and 20 Military Pensioners.

DEPARTURES. March 1. Brig *Victoria*, Captain M. Gonzales, to Trincomallie.—4 Ship *Mutquis of Wellington*, Captain J. Nicholls, to Calcutta.—6. Ship *Mary Anne*, Captain J. T. Anderson, for Goringa; Ship *Juliana*, Captain D. Ogilvie, for Calcutta.

MADRAS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER,

Dear Sir,

You will oblige me by inserting in your Paper the following paragraph:—

On Wednesday the 26th of Feb. as three young Gentlemen were shooting near Killanour, (Killanour is 10 miles from Pondicherry on the Tindevenum road), a villager informed them that a woman had been torn about two hours before by a Tiger, and said he would shew them the Jungle to which he had returned—they accordingly went with him. Several villagers followed with tom-toms; they were not long in finding the remains of the Woman's cloths with a basket and some grass which she had been gathering. The villagers soon roused him, in passing from one part of the Jungle to another, he caught one of them

and tore him very severely, the great noise made at the time, caused him to let go his hold and retire to a large bush on the hedge of a tank. The Gentlemen then surrounded the place, but not supposing he was there, from his being so quiet, one of them went to look in, when he rose from the middle of a bush with a dreadful roar, leapt upon a villager, and threw him a considerable distance—while in the act of leaping, he received a ball in his hinder quarters; which laid him on his back, but he still kept hold of the man; in this position, he got another in his shoulder which made him furious, the third Gentleman then run up and sent a charge of shot thro' him, a spear shackled him to the ground, while the villagers (one or two, for the others had made the best use of their legs) thumped his head with large sticks, which soon put an end to his existence.—He was more than seven feet from his nose to the tip of his tail, to judge from the condition he was in, he must have made great depredations in this neighbourhood.

The man who was last caught, had his arm so very much shattered, that I am afraid he will never be able to use it, the animal having the greatest part of his arm with part of his side in his mouth, at the same time.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Tindrovenum, 27th Feb. 1817.

The *Heywood* may be hourly expected, as she arrived at Point de Galle, on the 18th ultimo, no letters have been received from her.

The Ship *Milford*, from London, for Bombay, passed Galle on the 20th ultimo. Passenger F. W. Russel, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

The *Packet*, Brig *Wellington*, from England, and the *Brig Packet*, from Gibraltar, have arrived at Columbo.

The following Passengers have reached Ceylon by these opportunities.

Major Vallence, Captain Owen, Lieut. MacLaine, and Ensign Ledwell, of H. M. 73d Regt. and Lieut. Downing, of 2d Ceylon Regt.

The French Transport, *La Licorne*, has arrived at Pondicherry, and will shortly sail for Rochefort.

The H. C. Extra Ship *Lady Campbell*, Capt. Marquis, anchored in the Roads from Calcutta and the Northern Ports, on Thursday morning.—She is completing her lading with all dispatch, and is expected to proceed to sea about Sunday next.

The Free Trader *Java*, which our readers will recollect, was blown out of these Roads on the night of the 25th of Oct. reached the Cape of Good Hope on the 22d of December, without having sustained any material accident. On the night above mentioned it was very stormy, and it appears that she was compelled to stand out to sea in consequence of losing an anchor, and that after making several ineffectual attempts to regain her station, she was necessitated from adverse winds and the strength of the current to abandon the intention, and on the 5th of November she bore away for the Cape of Good Hope.

BOMBAY.

Our brother Editor having reported the details connected with the capture of the Company's armed boat the *Deriah Dowlut*, we consider it to be our duty to promulgate information in respect to the mode said to be practised by the Joasmee Pirates in their attack of vessels, which depends solely in boarding; with the best mode of effecting which they are acquainted, and for which purpose they approach the stern of vessels, and, if not opposed by guns in that quarter, and by boarding nets, they board and over-power the vessel by numbers of men. The best precautions therefore which can be used by our Merchant vessels, are stern chasers loaded with grape shot, boarding nets, and musquetry, which, in addition to its own charge, should receive two or three pistol balls over the ball cartridge.

These merciless freebooters, we understand, enquired with a savage anxiety, if there were any Europeans on board the *Deriah Dowlut*, whom they would immediately have massacred; and the manner in which they murdered the crew of that vessel, was by placing the necks of the unfortunate men, over the gunnel of their vessels, whom they required to repeat the leading verse of the Koran, and as soon as they came to the part which differed from the tenets of the Wahabee sect, it was the signal for execution, and the head was instantly severed from the body. The mode of defence above suggested, would, we should hope, prove effectual in most instances of attack by the Joasmee Pirates.

Letters, from the Gulph, mention that the condemnation of the *Ernaad* had created a very considerable

agitation among the Persian Merchants, who calculated on the stoppage of many Ships, expected from Beagal. We have however very great gratification in stating, that Captain Brydges, with that consideration which is due to our Merchants, when they are not intentionally and injuriously trading against the interest of their country, and with a spirit that becomes a protector of the fair Merchant, declined to stop the Alexander, who was in every respect as good a capture as the Ernaad; a conduct which had tended very considerably to relieve the fears of the Merchants in the Persian Gulph.

[Gazette, March 12.

Two vessels have arrived during the last week from the Gulph, but they have not added any thing to our stock of European intelligence. We hear that the Joazeers have nearly forty sail of vessels of one description or other cruising about the Gulph. His Majesty's Ship Towey and the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Mercury were to leave Muscat on the 2d March and would give convoy to the Volunteer of Calcutta bound to Bushire and Bussora. The Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Vessel would give ~~Towey~~ as far as Muscat to the Eliza from Bushire bound to Bombay and would sail on the 2d or 3d March. The Alexander was at Bushire on the 16th February and the William Petrie at Bussorah, coming to this port. The Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Phetis at Bushire.

Letters have been received from Persia, which mention that the Russian Embassy to the Court of Persia, was on its way and was very numerous and splendidly attended. Letters from Tabriz, dated 24th November 1816, mention that

"Mirza Abdul Hussen Khan, the Persian Ambassador, arrived there the day before on his way to Tehran, that he left the Russian General Germaloff at Tiflis, who was expected at Tabriz in February. His embassy, it is stated, will be extremely magnificent; a staff of forty five officers (most of high rank) with suitable attendants are to form part of it, a full band of music, &c. The General is a most intelligent man and a great favorite of the Emperor Alexander, having distinguished himself in several battles. General Germaloff commanded all the Russian artillery during the last campaign and is soon to be the favorite of his name."

We are afraid that our brother Editor must wait for information via England for any certain accounts respecting the outlet of the Niger; as far as our information goes we are induced to believe that there is no very creditable account respecting the origin and course of the various rivers that disembogue themselves on the eastern coast of Africa. That the Niger will find its outlet on the eastern coast, is one amongst the many speculations that have been hazarded respecting this

celebrated river; and in the spring of the year 1811, Mr. Duncan, then Governor of Bombay, sent two Cruisers, the Ternate, Captain Smee, and the Sylph, Lieutenant Hardy, for the express purpose of endeavouring to ascertain, if any river existed there of a magnitude sufficient to render probable such speculation, and of procuring as much information as possible respecting it. We conceive that the author of the letter from Surat alludes to one of the rivers described by Capt. Smee and Lieut. Hardy; we are not aware of any subsequent or better information than what those officers have conveyed, but if the author of the letter is in possession of any, we shall feel happy in being allowed to give it publicity.

From the descriptions given by Messrs. Smee and Hardy, it appears that, between the latitudes of about 3° north and about 15° south on the east coast of Africa, upwards of twenty six rivers fall into the Indian ocean and some of them of considerable magnitude. These accounts were all however chiefly obtained from native traders and are consequently vague relations on which little reliance can be placed.

The first river that is described is one called Duro or Duawro which falls in to the northward of Magadoxa and runs up the country in a serpentine direction about a month's journey. The river is small, only admitting of flat bottomed boats. The next river is one that falls in near Brava in N. Lat. 10°, it is large, full of shoals and dangers, and navigable only by boats two days' journey up. It extends however three months' journey up to a town called Gunana and beyond that further than any one knew. The third river described is called Govind, Juba and Foombo (also Rogues river by Captain Biscoe) it is large, but the extent was not known to any one the officers met with; the mouth of it was situated in 13. S. Lat. Three days' journey up is a large mussulman town called Sad. The ancient city of Melinda is still to be seen at the entrance of a river of the same name, navigable by small vessels for three or four days' journey and by boats for 23 days' journey; it has its source underneath a large hill 25 days' journey in the interior. Queliffe is the next river, in Lat. 3 26 S. abroad, clear stream, one quarter of a mile wide at it's mouth and having it's source 38 days' journey up. Then follows the river Mombas, giving it's name to the town situated on it's banks. It is said to extend direct into the interior one month and a half's journey. Two days' journey to the south of the last river is one called the Soom-ga-lans-ze, which runs up direct 15 days' journey. Six hours' journey to the southward of the Soomgalansze is the Whoseene, having it's source also about fifteen day's journey in the interior, and navigable up it's stream by boats for 3 days. One day's sail south of Whoseene, or three days' journey by land, is the Tonger, extending also 15 days' journey into the interior, and having the same source as the Tongaster, which falls in about six hours' journey south of it, the mouth of each is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a cable's length in breadth. The Pengamree river, which extends in a serpentine form the Gazettee 30 days' journey

into the interior, falls in about 10 hours' journey south of the Torgarter in a rapid stream; beyond Gazetee this river becomes so thick with bushes and wood that it's source is unknown. Kessoumba river is 10 hours' journey or 15 miles south from Pengarme, there is a large town situated on it's south bank of the same name, it winds up 15 days' journey into the interior, it is about one eighth of a mile broad at it's entrance and is deep, navigable by boats for 10 days up. Twenty miles south of it, or one day's journey, is the River Beueunnee, extending direct inland for 10 days' journey and another ten day's in a serpentine direction. One day's journey from Beueunnee is the river Sardan bearing about W. N. W. from Zanzibar, a large river, having it's source 30 days' journey up, at a place called Seccoue; the stream is rapid and boats on that account can only navigate up for six days' journey, it is one eighth of a mile wide at it's mouth. Whotundo is the name of a river 16 miles or ten and half hours' journey south of Sirdah, it extends up for a journey of two months and nineteen days, but it's source cannot be traced from the thick woods and weeds that infest it. It's mouth bears nearly W $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from Zanzibar and about seven days' journey up it's banks there is a branch from it called Zugo, which empties itself into the sea about 12 miles to the southward of it, and further southward still is another branch from the Zugo called Whindo, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a point South of the branch Whindo is the river Mutch-er-fi-ne extending inland 95 days' journey in a serpentine form and navigable for boats four days up. The next is the river Luffee, it's mouth situated in about S. Lat. 6 $^{\circ}$ 30 and Lieutenant Hardy, from the best information he could collect, supposed that this might possibly be the one giving vent to the waters of the Niger. it is said to run 11 days' journey inland in a serpentine direction and three months and 15 days' further direct inland in a north westerly direction; it runs up to a lake in which there is a high rocky hill—called Zu war-hah, the lake is nearly a days' journey round, and from it issues another branch of the river tending to the westward about two months' journey, and afterwards in a more southerly direction, but the informant had not heard that it extended so far as the western coast of Africa. The Luffee overflows the country during the rainy months, (April, May and June.) It is navigable for boats 25 days' journey inland, but afterwards the stream becomes so rapid that no boats can stem it. The river is said to be only one eighth of a mile broad at it's mouth and its greatest breadth in any part is three miles; numerous towns are situated along it's banks, inhabited by various tribes. The western branch of this river or rather the river flowing westward from the lake, is called Condoher, and it is said to be four or five months' journey to it's source (*Query, mouth?*) One month's journey from the hill or lake, there is a town on it's banks called Mir-ro-rer, and another called Singoser about two months' distance from the hill; the tribes inhabiting this western branch are called Con-do-hee. About 23 days' journey from the hill there was also a

place called Wan-ga-rah,* apparently an island, from the man's description of it, formed by two channels of the river. One of Lieutenant Hardy's informers, an old man and a native of that country, recollected that about 20 years before, there was a white man travelling along or near this river, and it was from these circumstances that it was conjectured this river was that which gave vent to the waters of the Niger.

About three days' journey from Luffee are the small rivers Mu-garrah and Mut cherlenee, eight hours' journey from Mun-garrah is another small river Mesasannee, and one days' journey further is Buiou-mar-jec, these rivers only extend a few days into the interior.

Shingebana is a river two days' journey south of Brumarjee, and winding up a month's journey, to a place called Min-nagautwat. The stream is rapid, but canoes can go up ten days' journey. One days' journey from Shingalancee, is the river Kasemeter, one eighth of a mile broad at it's entrance and having it's source inland about 20 days' journey. Sanega is about 1½ day's journey from Kasemeter, it is two miles broad at it's mouth, is navigable by boats for 15 days' journey and extends in a serpentine form 27 days' journey up the country. Fifteen days' journey south of Sanega is the river Muttando, which has it's source at a place called Dingeeion. 20 days' journey inland. One day's journey from Muttando the river Tanguerra empties itself by a mouth which is two miles wide, and on the banks of which is situated a town of the same name; the source of this river is 20 days' journey inland at a place called Matoomba. The last river mentioned in the account is Ne ars-see, situated 16 days' journey southward of Tanguerra, disemboguing itself at a place called Mug-gore, where there is a harbour and town of the same name. This river is said to extend itself to the opposite coast, and altho'

* Mr Pinkerton in vol 3 of his modern history, in speaking of the accounts of Africa as given by Ptolemy and the Arabian authors, says. "His (Ptolemy's) Panagra, between the Gir and the Niger, may be the Wangara of the Arabs." And further on, "it will appear, from an accurate examination of Adasi, that while his Nile of the Negroes, which he says runs to the W. has been mistaken for the Niger, he really knows nothing of that river, and his Nile of the Negroes is the Gir of Ptolemy, terminating in an inland lake, in which was the island of Uti, one days' sail from the mouth of the river; and in which island another Arabian geographer places the capital city of all Soudan. Beyond this lake and island, Edrissi appears to have had no knowledge of central Africa. all the regions and towns he mentions seem to belong to the Gir, his Nile of Negroes, running to the N. W. and from his account it would appear that Wangara is the Delta of the Gir.

narrow at it's mouth, becomes two days' sail for a boat across it in most parts higher up; there is a very high swell and generally strong wind blowing down it particularly in April, May and June. Forty-five days' journey up this river, the black mountains commence, and they are said to be in the form of a Pyramid and very distant from each other, only one is reported to be very high. There are two islands in this river not far above it's entrance, and it abounds in Hippopotamuses and Alligators, as do indeed all the large rivers on this side of Africa. The mud or sand at the bottom is red and the water is also said to be red. The entrance is described to be close to the island of Mozambique.

The original account, so far as relates to the internal navigation of the rivers, from which we have extracted the foregoing, was founded on information given by three different people, traders on the African coast, and was put down, at the time, as he received it, without alteration or addition by Lt Hardy. It rests therefore solely on the credit due to them, and we think our readers will agree with us that very considerable doubts must be entertained of the accuracy of their report, when they are informed, that in mentioning the animals of the country, these people state that "there are black Snakes up in the river described to be 15 and 16 fathoms long, about 40 feet circumference, have long heads and large teeth about 1 foot long, and when they seize their prey erect themselves right up and dart on the head of it. That they eat men, women and children, cattle of all descriptions and wild beasts of any kind. There are a larger kind, all black snakes, and they are said to swallow their prey whole, and that afterwards they entwine themselves round a large tree and break the bones of the large animals they have swallowed, they are also said to entwine themselves round small villages, when they smash the whole and eat the inhabitants and cattle!

The French settlement of Malee was restored to the French authorities on the 23d of last month.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA; APRIL 14, 1817. [No. 270.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

APRIL 10, 1817.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 5, 1817.

Lieutenant H. Dwyer of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, is appointed an Extra Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief, from the 17th March last, being the day of Lieutenant Dwyer's landing at Fort St. George, on his return from Europe.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 5, 1817.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. H. Riney of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to the temporary charge of the Body Guard, during the absence of Captain Gall.

Mr. Thomas Butter, having produced a Counterpart Covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, dated 1th September 1816, is admitted to the service accordingly.

Captain Orrok of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

Cornet Stedman of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him, is extended for six months from the 22d January last.

A further extension of two months leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant Earle of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, beyond the time specified in General Orders of Government, under date the 15th November 1816.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 31st January last, to Cornet Mactier of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDER, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: APRIL 5, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of a Provost Serjeant with the Nagpore-Secudary Force, on the usual allowances attached to that situation.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Kedgee report of Saturday announces the arrival of the Brig *Mauritius Packet*, from Madras the 26th ultimo;—and the *Shaw Alton* from Alpee the 17th, and *Columbo* the 20th ultimo. The *H. C. S. Ernad* and the *Resource* arrived on Saturday off Calcutta.

On Saturday last the Asiatic Society held a meeting at which the Right Honorable the President was in the Chair, and the Members present were numerous. A paper was read from Lieutenant BOILEAU, descriptive of a great variety of Images collected at Nepaul, and presented to the Museum. Another letter was read from Lieutenant TAYLOR, containing an account of a curious Stone Coffin, enclosing a disjointed skeleton, which was discovered near Busheer. The Coffin has also been sent to the Museum. A communication from Captain WEBB, was also read, containing many particulars of his survey of some of the Urmalagu Mountains. A letter from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Science, at Copenhagen, accompanied by a present of their transactions and charts, was communicated; and another letter was read from the Secretary of a Literary Society established at Penang, offering and requesting a correspondence between the two societies. Mr. SINNOX of Bencoolen; and another Gentleman whose name we cannot ascertain, were elected Members. Professor PLAYFAIR of Edinburgh was proposed by the Right Honorable the President to become an honorary member; and Captain BASIL HALL, R. N. Messrs. YELD, J. ROBINSON and CALDER were respectively proposed by Dr WALLICH to become Members of the Society.

A considerable number of curiosities were presented to the Museum, which we understand is exceedingly progressive, and promises to exceed the most sanguine expectations: and under the superintendence of Dr. WALLICH, whose zeal cannot be surpassed, and whose science is only exceeded by his zeal, we may hope that the museum will ultimately rival similar collections in Europe.

On Thursday last the sittings of the Supreme Court terminated: and the Sessions were opened pursuant to adjournment—whereupon the Court pronounced Judgement against two Natives, convicted during the last Session of Conspiracy. Another Native Prisoner, against whom no Bill had been found, in consequence of a witness having absconded, was discharged by Proclamation. The Sessions were then adjourned until Monday the 21st instant.

Letters from Cawnpore mention that the force at Kytah, commanded by Colonel D'AUVERGNE, was under orders to march at the shortest notice; and a small detachment had actually moved towards Chat-terpoor. The irregular horse under Captain ROBERTS, have been ordered to Bundelcund. The hot winds had already set in at Cawnpore.

The expectations which we expressed in our last publication,* respecting the body of Pindarries, in quest of which Capt. CAULFIELD had been detached, have been fully realized. That gallant officer, having received information of the position near Hindiah, in which the Marauders were encamped under the command of SHAIK DOLEAH, proceeded to the spot with two Companies of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, and a Squadron of Native Cavalry. The approach of Captain CAULFIELD's little party, was not perceived, until it was in the midst of the Plundering force: which being too much alarmed to attempt resistance, plunged into the Nerbudda, and endeavoured to cross that river. Many were drowned and several cut to pieces;

and it is supposed that **SHAIK DOLEAH** lost his life on the occasion. The repeated chastisements which the Pindarries have lately experienced, has we trust so thinned their numbers, that they will not hereafter venture to pursue their abominable system of devastation : in all events, the successes of our brave troops, must have impressed the surviving Pindarree Chiefs with a due sense of what they may expect,—and has in a great degree relieved the provinces of the British Government and its Allies, from the terror which these marauders had occasioned by their atrocities.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated the 25th of March.

“ Captain **CAULFIELD** left us with a Squadron a few days ago, and while posted at a place called **Chogwar**, heard of the approach of **SHAIK DULLOO**, within six coss of him, with about 100 of the best class of Pindarrees.—He instantly dash'd at them, and drove them all the way to **HinJeah Ghaut**, a distance of 35 miles,—there the **SHAIK** found a party of Infantry, and forthwith turned round, but, being immediately met by Captain **CAULFIELD**'s Force, thought the river the least evil of the two, and so attempted it—the result is known.”

The **Ukhbars** of the week are totally destitute of intelligence of any importance. **MAHOMED SHAH** and his **Vizier** on the 1st ultimo continued at **Peshour**, but the former was preparing to proceed to **Ahmed Shahé**. Two **Hurkaras** had passed through **Raolpundy**, charged with dispatches from **RUNJEET SINGH** to the **Vizier FUTTEH ALLY KHAN**. **RUNJEET** was at **Lahore**, but his **Dewan BHOWANEE Doss** on the 12th of March, was encamped at **Kote Kumaliah** and the **Seik** army at **Sirdarpore**. **SIRFERAUZ KHAWN** was at **Moltaun**, but had not been able to conclude any amicable arrangement with **RUNJEET**'s **Dewan**.

HOLKAR's **Head-Quarters** on the 26th of February was at **Bhoojah Guriah** : and his mutinous army

under GUFFOOR KHAWN were at Bhauporah, subsisting by plunder. Nothing is said about the promised efforts of SCINDIAH and AMEER KHAWN to reduce the mutineers to obedience.

According to the Delhi Ukhbars the Chieftains of the Jaypoor Rajah have been carrying on *offensive* warfare. ASHRUF KHAN and GUNISH NARRAIN, after plundering Hindoon, took prisoner the confidential agent of MOHTAUB KHAN; and on their return with their booty, being intercepted, gave battle to MOHTAUB KHAN and defeated *him* with considerable loss. AMEER KHAN was encamped within twelve coss of Jaypoor.

We republish from the last *Government Gazette* the following account of a disturbance that recently occurred at Cuttack, in which the life of Lieutenant FARIS has been lost to his country. We have not received any further information respecting this insurrection: and therefore presume it has been suppressed:—

“ *Cuttack, 30th March, 1817.*

“ On the 29th ultimo, intelligence was received here that a body of insurgents from Goomsur had entered the district of Khoordah, where they were joined by all the Pikes and Dullbearahs in that quarter; they burned the town of Khoordah, drove away the Darogah and Tehsildar, helped themselves to the public treasure, said to be about 15,000 rupees; killed one Bunkundans, carried off another, and destroyed several villages in the neighbourhood.

“ A letter from Jaggernaut states their number to be about 1200; they are daily increasing, and their avowed object is to expel the public Officers from the Rajah's state. Their Chief is a man of the name of Jugbundo, who was formerly the sirdar of the Pikes, and the other leaders are Berdeadhur and Bhomonbur Roy; some reports state their numbers to be about 5000, and the whole district is in a state of alarm and dismay. Yesterday afternoon Colonel O'Halloran sent off two detachments, one to Khoordah, consisting of 115 men, under Lieutenant Prideaux, and the other about 140, to Jaggernaut, under Captain Wallington, to move wherever the insurgents may be, and to chastise them, which by forced marches it is expected they will be able to accomplish.”

The immediate cause of this disturbance appears to have been the irruption of a party of Marauders, supposed from the Mahratta frontier, which had entered the Cuttack district, through Groomsir, and being joined by a multitude of vagabonds.

from the pargannah of Khoordah, the insurrection soon assumed an alarming character. The town of Khoordah having been taken by them, the gathering rabble, armed with spears, and matchlocks, proceeded to Piply, situated mid-way between the town of Cuttack and Jagernath, with the view of cutting off the communication between those places, and particularly of securing the person of the Rajah of Khoordah, who is the High Priest of the temple, and hereditary sweeper to the great Idol. Having got possession of Piply a party of them was dispatched to Jagernath, where the Rajah resides, but in the meantime Capt. Wallington with the detachment under his command had arrived there, and posted himself in the town, to frustrate the object of the insurgents. Letters have been received of the 5th instant, but no rencontre had taken place between them at that period. We regret to observe that an officer, Lieutenant Fairs, in charge of a reinforcement of troops, had been killed in attempting to cut his way through the rebel party. A detachment of the Body Guard, and a large reinforcement of Infantry, are said to be under orders to proceed to Cuttack immediately.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. April 9. *Commodore Hayes*, Pelit, from Bombay the 17th February, and Ceylon 25th March.—Cutter *Mermaid*, Chiene, from the Isle of France 9th February, Point de Galle 23d March, and Madras the 1st April.

Do. 10. H. C. Ship *Ernaad*, Jones, from Bombay 13th February, and Mangalore 20th idio.—*Resource*, Jordan, from Bombay 28th December, and Point de Galle 20th February.—Brig *Jane*, Dyer, from Aleppee the 18th February and Point de Galle 17th March.

Do. 13. *Vengenty*, (Portuguese) Rimonde, from Macao the 10th February.

Do. 14. Brig *Mauritius*, Packet, Current, from Madras the 26th March.—*Shah Allum*, Wodsworth, from Aleppee 17th and Columbo 20th March.

DEPARTURES. April 7. *Elizabeth*, Aster, for London. Do. 8. S. *Mignac*, (Portuguese) Lopes, for Macao. — *Endavour*, (American) Bryant, for Salem.—*Aceon*, Mackay, for the Mauritius.

Do. 9. *Woodman*, Bear, for Liverpool.

Passengers per *Commodore Hayes*: Mrs. Khariy Mrs. Carey and Child; Lieutenant Morgan, and Cornet Khariy, Madras Est. Lieutenant Ritque, Navy Officer, Senhor Francis, Catholic Bishop.

Per *Mermaid*: Captain G. Greig, late Commander of the Ship *Maudslows*.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. March 12. Ship *Fazel Kurim*, Captain J. F. Longlands, from Bussorah; Armed Boat *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

DEPARTURE. March 17. Armed Boat *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

MADRAS.

Letters containing an account of the progress of the *Larkins*, to the 22d of November, have reached the Presidency: at that date they were near the Cape, and expected to be round in two days: they had experienced squally weather and latterly gales, but were all well. It would appear from accounts which have reached Calcutta, that the *Larkins* had touched at the Cape.

Port Gazette, March 13

At the date of our latest accounts from England, it was not known who was to be appointed to the junior Puisne Judgeship vacant on this Bench.

A Correspondent has favored us with the following piece of information which will be interesting to many of our Military Readers, and to which we have much satisfaction in giving publicity.

“ Charles Street, 1, Westminster, London,

22d October, 1816

“ SIR,

“ Two Dividends have been already issued both for the Isle of France and the Isle of Java, the particulars of which I annex, both Payments of the Isle of France, have been paid over to Chelsea Hospital,—The first Dividend for Java has also been paid over to that Institution, but the 2d Dividend will not for some time to come, as the period allowed by Act of Parliament to the general distributing Agent for issuing the money, has not yet expired.

“ No distribution has hitherto taken place for Bourbon, yet I am hopeful that a Dividend will soon be issued and in sufficient time to send you a Statement thereof, along with those for France and Java.”

(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL.

PROPORTIONS

ISLE OF FRANCE

1st Dividend.			2d Dividend.
£5069 5 7½	Commander in Chief ..	2283	17 0
2234 12 9½	General Officers,	1416	18 9
419 1 6	Field Officers,	221	18 2½
57 2 0	Captains,	50	5 6½
23 4 6	Subalterns,	13	3 11½
13 10 6	Sergeants,	7 1½	7½
4 13 0	Corpls. Drums, & Prov.	0 18	4

ISLE OF JAVA.

1st Dividend.			2d Dividend.		
£21,513	6	0	Commander in Chief,	£14,248	16 8
10,756	13	0	General Officers,	7,124	0 1
2,204	11	1	Field Officers,	1,494	19
286	18	10	Captains,	177	11
124	2	0	Subalterns,	77	9
89	17	6	Sergeants	58	7
9	1	6	Corpls. Drums & Privs.	5	3

But all the above terms are liable to deductions for Agency and Expences.

(Signed) G. B. ROSE.

[*Courier, March 18.*]

Yesterday being the anniversary of St. Andrew, a grand Dinner was given by the Highland Society of Madras, in honor of the day.

Yesterday being the first day of Term, Mr. Stavely and Mr. Byrne, took the usual oaths and were admitted Barristers in the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.

A Salute of 19 Guns from the Garrison of Fort St. George, announced on Saturday last, the arrival of Major General Browne, Commanding the Centre Division of the Army.

His Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Sturt, embarked on Thursday morning on board the Transport, Lucy Maria, Captain Barclay for England. This Ship is expected to sail in the course of the evening for her destination.

Passenger proceeding to England on board the H. C. Ship Lady Campbell.

Lieutenant Fireworker Benn, Artillery.

Private Ship Lucy Maria.—Captain T. Ramsey, H. M. 89th Regiment, Lieutenant L. MacLure, H. M. Royal Scots, Lieutenant W. H. Hamilton, H. M. 34th Regiment—CHILDREN: Miss Femmy Balmain, Masters Robert Dashwood, E. B. Gordon and J. M. Gordon.

An after Packet to be forwarded by the Honorable Company's extra ship Lady Campbell, Captain Marquis, remains open at the General Post Office.

On Wednesday Evening, in consequence of the Horses in a Carriage taking fright and running away, from the drive on the Beach, Lieutenant Barnard of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, had the misfortune to break his leg. Immediate assistance having been procured, we are happy to add, that Mr. Barnard is in a fair way of recovery.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA; APRIL 21, 1817. [No. 270.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

APRIL 17, 1817.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT; APRIL 19, 1817.

Mr. EDWARD MAJORIBANKS, Commercial Resident at Santipore.

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 5, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the Monthly Allowance to be drawn by the Commanding Officer of the Dromedary Corps, for Stationary and the repair of the Arms and Accoutrements of that Corps at 120 St. Rs. out of which sum of the Commanding Officer is to defray every expence of Artificers, &c.

2 The Establishment of Artificers authorized for the Dromedary Corps, by General Orders of the 24th of November, 1815, is accordingly to be discontinued from the 1st proximo, from which date the foregoing Monthly Allowance is authorized to be drawn.

3. An Allowance for keeping in repair the Saddles and Furniture of the Dromedary Corps, will be hereafter fixed and notified in General Orders, until which time the Officer Commanding that Corps is to charge the actual expence of keeping those articles in repair, in Monthly Contingent Bills.

4. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that the feeding of the Camels attached to the Dromedary Corps, and the supplying them with Mussalabs, Medicines, &c. shall be transferred to the Commissariat Department, from the 1st Proximo, from which date all allowances or Establishments, at present drawn by the Commanding Officer for those purposes, are to cease.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 5, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following monthly Salaries and Establishments to be drawn by the undermentioned Staff Officers attached to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, in addition to the full Field Allowances of their respective Regimental ranks; viz.

1. Assistant Adjutant General,	
Staff Salary,.....	Sonat Rs. 400
For Writers and Stationery,.....	100
Office Tent,....	40
Candles, Wax, Tape, &c.....	30
Horse Allowance,.....	60

Total, St. Rs. 650

2. Deputy Assistant-Quarter Master General to draw the Allowances to which he is entitled by his station in the Quarter Master General's Department, under General Orders 1st January 1817.

3. Cantonment Staff and Quarter Master's Staff Salary (including Establishments, Stationery and all Contingencies,) St Rs. 275.

4. Commissary of Stores, the Staff Salary of a Commissary of Ordnance, with an Allowance of 200 St. Rs. for Writers and Stationery and Office Contingencies.

5. Secretary and Persian Interpreter,	
Staff Salary,.....	St. Rs. 300
For a Moonshee,.....	40

340

6. Deputy Paymaster to draw the personal Salary, &c. of a Deputy Paymaster and the following Office Establishment.

1 Head Sarkar, - - -	Sa. Rs. 100
2 Sarkars, at 20 each, - - -	40
2 Bengally Writers, at 20 each, -	40
1 Cash Keeper, - - - - -	50
2 Shroffs, at 15 each, - - -	30
2 Native Writers, at 50 each, - -	100
1 Ditto ditto, - - - - -	40
For Thread, Wax Cloth, Cooly and Hackery Hire, Treasure Chest, Candles, Duffries and every other incidental charge of Office, except Stationery,	150

Total Sicca Rupees 553

Or Sonat Rupees	574	12	4
Add Office Rent (in lieu of Re-	}	90	
gimental Tentage,)			

Sonat Rupees 664 12 4

7. Deputy Post Master,		
Staff Salary, - - - - -	200	
Writers, Stationery and Contin-	}	40
gencies, - - - - -		

St. Rs. 240

8. Superintending Surgeon, as a Superintending Surgeon in the Field.

9. Medical Store Keepers, Staff	}	St. Rs. 200
Salary, - - - - -		

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The mercantile accounts received from Port Louis, by the *Hercules*, are gloomy and unpromising. The Market was glutted with goods of all descriptions, particularly with the produce of this Country: and from the non-arrival of several Vessels, whose names will be found in our Shipping list, considerable apprehensions are entertained for their safety. A severe Hurricane had been experienced on the 12th of February at the Island, which had injured several vessels in the harbour of Port Louis. Further particulars on this head will be seen in the nautical article.

It is said that the devotee who performed the diabolical ceremony of *swinging*, in the Mullunga division of Calcutta, during the last *Churruck Pooja*, fell from the hook by which he was suspended, pitched upon his head—and expired on the spot!

In our last number, we noticed the wreck of the *Union*, Captain BARKER, on the Island of Engano; and stated that a vessel had been dispatched from Bencoolen, to endeavour to remove from that inhospitable spot, the unfortunate persons who had survived the wreck. It appears that the Ship *Good Hope* had returned to Fort Marlborough,

on the 20th of February, with thirty of the crew of the *Union*, who were all that had outlived the inhuman treatment of the Islanders, Captain BARKER, it was ascertained, had been ordered by the person, to whom he had been allotted as a captive, to ascend a lofty cocoa-nut tree, in order to bring down toddy; and having fallen from the top of the tree, and sustained so much injury, that he was unfit for further labour, he was sewn up in a mat, and thrown into the woods, where he had perished about ten days before the arrival of the *Good Hope* at the Islands! One officer had died before the escape of the three persons, from whom the particulars of the wreck had been ascertained;—and another had been speared, while in the act of drinking toddy; for which act of cruelty, no cause had been assigned. The European Gunner had been killed on the day he had landed from the wreck, for having resisted an attempt to strip him, but no intelligence could be obtained of the fate of a third Officer or of the Captain's Clerk. We regret exceedingly that the names of the unfortunate persons who are missing have not been furnished; for their fate will excite anxiety in the minds of many who have relatives in the Country Service, and who may not be apprised of the Vessels to which they belong.

The natives of Engano are described to be but little, if at all removed from a state of savage nature: and of their brutality, the fate of Capt. BARKER and his Officers affords a most melancholy proof. We are glad to find that a chart of the Island is likely to be made public for the benefit of future navigators; and we sincerely hope that some means will be adopted to tame and civilize these inhuman barbarians.

The 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry are to proceed from Keitah to Pertanbghur whom relieved by the corps of Irregular Horse under Captain ROBERTS.

Ukhhars from HOLKA's head-quarters dated at Bhogagurry the 6th ultimo state, that AMERN KUAWN had solemnly protested that he had not di-

rectly or indirectly instigated the late revolt of GUFFOR KHAWN and the army; and that to prove his sincerity, he AMEER KHAWN had resolved to murder the rebel, the first opportunity. It does not appear what accusation had led to this declaration of the KHAWN's innocence, but the BHAE had declared that she was perfectly convinced of his integrity, and that her principal confidence was reposed in him; especially as she had been entrusted to his care and protection by the late HOLKAR.

RUNJEET SINGH continued at Lahore on the 21th of February. He had received reports from Dyal of their progress to Sirdaurpore and Rungpore; and had transmitted positive orders that if the Nabob of Moltan did not immediately pay his tribute, the whole Country should be laid waste.

The Delhi Ukhbars state, that ASHRUF KHAWN was incamped at Muhwu, and that he had been joined by about two hundred and fifty of DYARAM's Cavalry who had escaped from Hatrass. ASHRUF had enlisted them, and promised them a share in the plunder which he contemplated—*where*, is not stated. The Jaypoor Ministers have distributed some money to the troops, and JUMSHED KHAWN had divided his forces and posted them in four separate places, in which they might more easily obtain subsistence. They were dispatched to Shahpore, Gobend Gurrah, Rum Gurrah and Thana Beem. The Ukhbars of the week contain no other intelligence worthy of being noticed.

From the last *Government Gazette* we transcribe the following account of the proceedings of the insurgents in Cuttack, to whose acts of violence we alluded in our last publication. We have not received any information of what has happened in that quarter, subsequently to the period referred to in the following article; but we presume, that the efficient force which has proceeded under Captain LA

FEVRE against the rioters, and the troops moving to his support, will before long reduce the insurgents to obedience and restore tranquility :—

“ We are happy to learn that the insurgents in Cuttack had abandoned their intention of proceeding to Jaggernaut to secure the person of the Rajah ; for although no apprehension could be entertained regarding the issue of their operations, a rencontre might have been the occasion of much bloodshed. They had however been surprizingly active in obstructing the passes, by a sort of stockade, in the wooded and hilly part of the district in which they had assembled, and the detachments that had been sent out to check their progress found great difficulty in their attempts to reach them, and were obliged to return for want of supplies,—those that were sent after them, together with the tents and baggage having been cut off by the enemy. It was in an effort to forage with a small party for the detachment under Lieut. Prideaux in a village, not supposed to be in the occupation of the insurgents, that Lieut. Paris met with his lamented fate. He, and a Soubadar, at the head of about 56 men are said to have been shot by some rebels who were skulking behind a wall. The body of the unfortunate officer was instantly placed in his palankeen, but while the bearers were carrying it off, one of them was killed, and the remainder, unable to proceed, fled from the scene of action. The village, where this unhappy circumstance occurred, is called Gongparah, and is about a koss from Khoordah. As the party retreated from the jungle they fired two vollies upon the rioters, by which several were killed and wounded.

“ Lieut Prideaux, having no grain, retired upon Piply and arrived there in the night, after fighting the whole day, and having in his progress forced eleven stockades. The Magistrate, anxious to inquire into the cause of the revolt, had taken an escort of 64 men, but hearing that Lieutenant Prideaux had gone to Piply, Lieut. Travis, the officer in command, forced his way to Balcattce, killing and wounding several of the insurgents, who attempted to obstruct his march. On hearing of the retreat of Lieutenant Prideaux, Colonel O'Holloran sent the first Battalion of the 18th Regiment ; with guns, under Captain Le Fevre, who proceeded to Umrooah, where he remained two days, but unable to procure the necessary supplies he was obliged to return, and encamped on the west bank of the river Cotjurah. Our letters of the 10th state, that with great exertion and activity grain sufficiently for fifteen days and three hundred bullocks, had been collected, and that Captain Le Fevre advanced on Khoordah that day. Jugbundoo appears to retain the command of the rebels, and continues sending parties from Khoordah in different directions to plunder the houses of the Daroghas and Tehsildars. They had burnt and destroyed the greater part of Piply, and then retired within the Purgunnah, which is said to be in universal agitation and revolt. Their wanton and barbarous cruelties happily promise to be of short duration, for the moment that a regular force enters Khoordah

we trust that the bond of union, which at present holds them together, will fall to pieces, and the ring-leaders of the disturbance be secured. The only thing likely to delay the restoration of tranquility is—the insurgents may fly to the inaccessible parts of the purgunnah, and amidst jungle and under wood elude for a time the activity of the troops. The confederates from Goomsur and the Mahratta frontier are still at Khoordah.

“ We understand that five companies of the 11th Regiment have marched from Midnapore, where the detachment of the Body Guard will remain to wait the orders of Colonel O'Halloran. Five companies of the 30th have also proceeded from Barrackpore.”

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Letters have been received by the *Hercules*, from the Isle of France of the 26th February. They contain intelligence of a severe gale of wind, or rather hurricane, which had occurred about the 12th, and done very considerable damage to several vessels. The *Haystack*, Captain Cox, of Calcutta, had left Port Louis two days before the gale came on, to which place she returned on the 20th, having sustained the most material damage to her masts and rigging. We regret to say, that Captain Cox, in the act of cutting away the wreck the Jib-boom, which hung under the ship's bows, was carried off by a heavy sea, and every attempt to save him proved ineffectual.

The Harbour of Port Louis is said to be full of ships, mostly foreigners. Vessels from France with Claret, and all kinds of French Merchandize, were daily arriving. The *Eliza*, *Frederick* and *Maria*, *Tropic Bird*, and *Friendship*, from Calcutta had not reached Port Louis on the 26th of February. The *Anna Amelia*, was going to Bombay with her Cargo, being unable to sell at the Isle of France, where the market is overstocked with Price, and Cash very scarce. The *Fame*, Captain Brown, of this port, had been driven out to Sea, with the loss of her anchors; but had returned to Port Louis, and was to sail on the 10th March, for Calcutta.

ARRIVALS. April 17. *Hercules*, Henderson, from the Isle of France 1st March, and Madras 11th April.

Do. 18. *Forbes*, Basden, from Columbo 29th March.

DEPARTURES. April 14. *Pembroke*, Rogers, for Bombay.—*Harriett*, D'Peyster, for England.

Do. 16. *Waterloo*, Moor, for London. *Dorothea*,
(American, J. Harman, for Philadelphia.
Do. 19. Brig *Ganges*, Stuart, for Penang.

Passengers per *Heracles*, From Mauritius: Mrs. Henderson and Child, and Captain Henderson, late of the Country Service. From Madras: Mrs. Lockett, Captain Lockett, of the Bengal Establishment, and Lieutenant Barnett, ditto.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. March 20. H. M. Sloop *Chalenger*, P. H. Bridges, Esq. Captain, from the Persian Gulph; Ship *Samung*, Captain John Gover, from Liverpool.—21. Ship *Kited*, Captain John Pringle, from Bussorah; H. M. Sloop *Bacchus*. F. P. Parker, Esq. Captain, from Trincomalie.—22. Ship *Milford*, Captain M. Boles, from China; Brig *Wellington*, Captain George Lyons, from London.—23. American Ship *Packet of Providence*, Captain Dan S. Cook, from Gibraltar.

DEPARTURES. March 19. Brig *Sephyr*, Capt. W. L. Alford, to Port Louis.—21. Schooner *Cadrie*, Syrang Fucker Mieran, to Cochín.—23. H. C. Cruiser *Ariel*, Lieutenant J. Arthur, to the Persian Gulph; H. C. Cruiser *Sylph*, Lieutenant J. W. Guy, to Mangalore and Malabar Coast.—24. Schooner *La Maria*, Mr. J. Correya, Captain, to Cochín.—25. Brig *Minerva*. Captain F. Jolieffe, to Goa and Dele Goa.

PENANG. ARRIVALS. March 8. H. M. Sloop *Lyra* B. Hall, Esq. Captain, from China and Manila.—11. Brig *Eleanor*, P. Thissel, from Pera 3d March; Ship *Gloucester*. W. Rankin, from Malacca 3d ditto. Passengers: 4 Women and Children; Ship *Viagante*, R. N. Vieira, from Macao 16th Feb. Passengers: 113 Chinese.

DEPARTURES. March 8. Brig *Passangun*. Ornameah, for Portonovo.—13. H. M. Sloop *Lyra*, B. Hall, Esq. Captain, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

His Excellency the Admiral left Trincomallie, in His Majesty's Ship *Orlando*. Captain Chavel, for Bombay on the 14th Instant--and was expected to return in May next, when His Excellency will hoist his flag on board the *Minden*, Captain Paterson, who sailed for the former port on Thursday last. [Gazette, March 29.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA: APRIL 23, 1817. [No. 270

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

APRIL 21, 1817.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 18, 1817.

Mr. H. W. MONEY, Collector of Dinagepore.

. MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 5, 1817.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize four Hand Behesties, or one to each Troop, to be attached to the Dromedary Corps on its present Establishment.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 11, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, adverting to the considerable losses which the Public has suffered, by the decease of Officers who had drawn advances of cash on account of past, or in anticipation of future allowances, to an extent greatly exceeding the amount of arrears actually due to the parties at the time of their demise, has judged it expedient to prevent the recurrence of similar losses, by establishing the following rules for future advances of Cash, on account of Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Army.

1. Officers of H. M. service arriving in Bengal, to join Regiments on this Establishment, or appointed to Staff situations here, and Officers also of the Honorable Company's Bengal Army returning from furlough, will be permitted to draw their Regimental Pay, and (if entitled thereto,) Company's Allowances to the end of the month in which they may quit Calcutta, to join, together with one Month's Pay and Allowances in advances upon Bills to be audited before Payment, accompanied by Certificates

of last Pay and Allowances. If proceeding to any post or station below Allahabad, they will be entitled to draw a Month's Allowances from the Dinapore Pay Office, and if to any Station above Allahabad, may obtain another similar advance from the Office at Cawnpore, or Muttra, together with all arrears, up to the end of the month in which they shall have arrived at either of those Stations; the date of arrival to be certified by the Major of Brigade, or other Public Staff Officer present, which document is to accompany the Bills when presented. Officers proceeding to posts in Oude, Bundelkand, or in Berar, are in like manner to draw one Month's Allowances from the Pay Office at Dinapore, and a similar advance at Benares, exclusive of their Arrears up to the end of the current Month, certified as above directed.

2. Officers belonging to His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Army serving under the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, or Government of Ceylon, or Officers appointed to Staff Stations and proceeding to join from Europe, will be permitted to call at Fort William to draw King's Pay and Company's (or Colonial) Allowances as the case may be, if entitled thereto up to the end of the Month in which they may quit this Presidency, together with one Month's Pay and Allowances in advance, *but to be audited before Payment*, accompanied by a Certificate of last Pay and Allowances. Officers arriving at this Presidency on leave, or otherwise from other Presidencies, if not about to return to Europe, will be permitted to call regularly to draw the allowances sanctioned by the Government of their respective Presidencies or Government of India, up to the end of the Month in which they may quit Bengal, *but to be audited before Payment*, accompanied by a Certificate of last Pay and Allowances, a Certificate of the discharge of the Fort William from the Fort Major, or Major of Brigade, King's Troops, to be ticked to the first Bill, together with an authenticated Copy of the General Order granting leave of absence.

3. Officers belonging to His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Armies on this Establishment, resorting to the Presidency of Bengal, will be entitled, on departing to rejoin their Corps, to the same indulgences in regard to Pay and Allowances as are authorized in the first Article of this Regulation.

4. It is to be distinctly understood, that in all the foregoing cases the Allowances now authorized to individuals are to be drawn in separate Monthly Bills, accompanied by the prescribed Vouchers. The Bills thus drawn by Officers of His Majesty's service attached to Corps serving in Bengal, or holding Staff situations under this Presidency, the amount of which shall have been discharged by the Deputy Pay Masters of Stations, are to be forwarded by them without delay to the Paymaster of the King's Troops, for eventual audit and adjustment.

5. In consequence of the present Regulation, by the operation of which individual Officers of H. M. service are authorized to draw their Pay and Allowances falling due antecedent to joining their Corps, Regimental Pay Masters will in future not in-

clude in their estimates or abstracts any Officers absent from the Regiment, and when such Officers shall have actually joined, will include them only upon ascertaining from the Pay Certificates to be delivered by the parties (which are invariably to accompany the pay estimates or Abstracts,) the exact dates to which they shall have already received, individually, subsistence and Company's allowances. Bills drawn by Officers of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service serving under the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay and Government of Ceylon, are to be regularly transmitted by the Accountant in General for adjustment to the department of accounts at those Presidencies respectively and to the Paymaster General at Ceylon, conformably to the practice theretofore used for advances of Cash on account of Pay and Allowances, or otherwise made to Individuals in the Military Department.

J. M. V. G.

Offg Sec to Genl. Mil. Dept.

—44922—

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 11, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to make the following provisions in the Regiment of Rank.

18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Esq'n Sidney Sneyd to be Lieutenant from the 1st of April 1817, vice Faris killed in action.

Ordnance Department.

Conductor of Ordnance John Edwards to be Purveyor Commissary, vice Jeffs, deceased, with rank from the 14th of March 1817, to the augmentation.

Sub-Conductor William Chapman to be Conductor of Ordnance, vice Edwards, promoted, with rank from the 14th February 1817, vice White, promoted.

Sub-Conductor William Sloop to be Conductor of Ordnance from the 14th of March 1817, vice O'Loughlin, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Midole to be Conductor of Ordnance from the 14th of March 1817, vice Edwards, promoted.

Adjustment of Rank.

Deputy Commissary Whale to rank from the 16th February 1817, vice Jeffs, deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to cancel the promotion of Captain Lieutenant Dana, in the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, as announced in the Government General Orders of the 9th March last (authentic information having been received of that Officer's previous decease,) and to direct the substitution of the following in its stead.

23d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Senior Lieutenant Alexander Spiers to be Captain Lieutenant from the 19th September 1816, in succession to Worsley, promoted.

Senior Ensign Mark Gregg to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Spiers, promoted.

Ensign William Johnson Farley to be Lieutenant, vice Dana, deceased, date of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant Field of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months, from the date of his embarkation on board of the Ship on which he may take his passage.

Lieutenant Wemyss McLeod of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical Department, together with an engagement from Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton & Co. to be responsible for any claims that may be brought against him by the Pay Department, is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months.

Lieutenant J. Stuart of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request to make a voyage to New South Wales for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for ten months, in lieu of the permission granted to him in General Orders of Government under date the 14th ultimo.

The same * Establishment that was sanctioned for the vaulted Cavalry Buildings at the station of Muttra, by General Orders of Government bearing date the 22d July last, is also authorized for those at Kurnaul from the 1st ultimo, and upon the same rates of Pay.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 18, 1817.

1. Lieutenant Colonel George H. Fagan, late Adjutant General of the Army, having furnished a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave granted to him conditionally in General Orders of the 29th December, 1815, to proceed to sea for ten Months, for the benefit of his health, and confirmed in General Orders of the 12th Jan. 1816, is altered to a *Furlough* to Europe on the same account, commencing from the 14th of November last, the date of his quitting the Cape.

* Vis 3 Bk. Sergeant with the usual Staff Salary.

2 Masons at 8 St. Rs. per month each.

1 Bheesty, at 8 8 do.

4 Bhdars, at 4 do.

1 Lallah, at 15 do.

2. While the Governor General in Council indulges his regret at what the service has suffered in the relinquishment of the situation of Adjutant General by Lieutenant Colonel George Fagan, His Excellency must endeavour to diminish the effect of that loss by rendering the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Fagan's official exertions, an example and incitement to the Army.

3. The universal tribute of acknowledgement paid to the ability and indefatigable zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, ought to stimulate every Officer to aim at attaining a similar character. This however, is not to be acquired by arduous alone—recollection of the note of Lieutenant Colonel Fagan's professional energy should impress this conclusion on every one disposed to strive for equal reputations:—That no talents, not even such as Lieutenant Colonel Fagan possessed, will carry an individual to proud distinction, unless he join to them habits of application and a judicious direction of his genius.

4. It is to the combination of these qualities, that Lieutenant Colonel Fagan has owed the high estimation in which he is held, and the sorrow now expressed that the service has ceased to benefit by them.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.



Several vessels have arrived since our last regular publication, but we have not received any intelligence from Europe later than that which we previously possessed. The *Sherburne* left England on the same day with the *Auspicious*, and the *Beverly* from Boston the 21st of December, has not added to our stock of news from North America.—The only article of intelligence from South America, of which we have heard, announces the capture, by a British ship of war of the vessel commanded by Brown, the Independent Admiral. From this circumstance we may infer that some change has taken place in our policy towards the Spanish Patriots, unless, indeed, Brown had committed some aggression, against our maritime regulations. If he has been Bucaniering, as we think was suggested in some former journals, he perhaps may have rendered himself a lawful prize. His vessel is said to be valued at 500,000 dollars. The *American Ship Trident*, from Gibraltar the 11th of January, has not brought any intelligence, that we can learn. It appears that on the day when she left the Rock, a packet had arrived from England, which had sailed

the first day of the year : but no news of importance had transpired. The voyage made by the *Triton*, may reasonably lead us to expect, that the next arrival from England, will bring us all the intelligence of December.

Yesterday, and the preceding Sunday, Divine Service was performed by the Reverend Mr. GREENWOOD, a Minister of the Church of England, attached to the Church Missionary establishment. It commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning at his house near the New Road leading from Kidderpore to Garden Reach. The congregation on either day, was not so numerous as might have been expected from the numerous families who reside in the neighbourhood; but the service was performed in a very solemn and impressive manner; and the sermons were excellent and well delivered. We sincerely hope, that this laudable attempt to establish a place of Worship, near to the houses of those, who reside so far from Calcutta, will be duly appreciated and properly encouraged.

The disturbances in Cuttack to which we alluded in our last two publications, have unfortunately continued much longer than we expected : but we hope, that before our next, tranquillity will be restored. For the following details, we are indebted to the last *Government Gazette* : and we are happy to learn, that the detachment under Captain LE FEVRE completely routed the insurgents on the 18th instant, in the neighbourhood of Juggernaut. They were drawn up, it is said, in a strong position, but almost immediately fled. Several have been killed and taken ; but the leader JUGBUNOO effected his escape. The Raja waited on Captain LE FEVRE immediately after this affair.

We understand that General MARTINDALE is to command in Cuttack, and that on the 10th instant, a Battalion of Native Infantry was preparing to embark at Madras for the Northward.—This force is

doubtless to co-operate in the reduction of the disaffected to obedience.

"The 1st Battalion of the 18th Regiment which marched from Cuttack on the 10th to Khoordah, under Captain Le Fevre; found in its progress pass through Gungpah, where Lieut. Drais was killed, and we trust that the conduct of the inhabitants on that unhappy occasion will not escape unpunished. The Magistrate has proclaimed martial law in Khoordah. Every thing was quiet at Poooree on the 10th, the march of Captain Le Fevre having drawn the insurgents from that neighbourhood. The disturbance does not extend beyond Khoordah. Lamba'ee and Koordye Letters of the 14th mention that 6 companies and two guns were expected from Midnapore, and a detachment of Rohilla horse had been directed to march to assist in quelling the insurrection and establishing tranquillity.

"We have already observed that the Rajah of Khoordah, Mukood Deo, is the High Priest of the temple of Jaggernaut; he is also the keeper of the wardrobe of the idol. We understand that soon after the conquest of Cuttack the pergunnah of Khoordah was remarkable for its disaffection and hostility to the British Government, and fell into such a state of revolt and confusion that it was found necessary for the purpose of securing tranquillity at the time to take charge of the person of the Rajah, then a young man, and retain him in custody at Midnapore;—his name and influence however, while he was at large, served to foster and increase the resistance of his people. After all opposition had been subdued, and on the emanation of the Rajah from restraint, the liberality of Government was strongly shewn in restoring him to his hereditary functions in the temple,—but as there might have been great danger in recommitting to him the management and control of the pergunnah of Khoordah, so recently the scene of tumult and disaffection, he was allowed a *Mulk* of 24 pees only, which is more than double the amount given to ordinary chiefs, and further testify the consideration and indulgence of Government, he was permitted to hold the Title of Lamba'ee. At the recent transactions the multitude seem to have been hurried only by revenge, and the expectation of restoring the Rajah in his ancient rights, as private property does not appear to have been touched. But it is said that one of the Peshkars or Tehsildars has been plundered of about 40,000 rupees. Rayundoo, the principal leader in the insurrection, has been proclaimed, and a reward offered for his person. The Bukshee of Khoordah under the Rajah during the Mahratta Government, and vainly imagines that his rebellious movements will terminate in the restoration of the old regime in which he and his followers had derived, and would again derive the greatest advantage.

"Since the above was written we have received further accounts from Cuttack to the 16th. It appears Captain Wallington had fortified Mr. Busby's bungalow at Jaggernaut, and had surrounded his little camp by a mud wall about 7 feet high.

He had thrown out wickets on every side, and was well prepared against attack. The party, including civil servants, police officers, camp followers, and domestics, was very inconsiderable, and they had with them about 50,000 rupees of public Treasure. On the 13th, several columns of the insurgents rushed forward to attack Fort Busby, but they were soon obliged to retire with great loss. They however made another attempt, led on by the son of the Dewan of the Khoordah Rajah, armed with two large jinjals, matchlocks, bows and arrows, and bamböos. In this rencontre, having lost 17 men killed and about 100 wounded, they again precipitately retired and were pursued by Lieutenant Patterson to the skirts of the town. Six were taken prisoners, from whose depositions it would appear that the Rajah is the main spring of the disturbance. The carriages of the jinjals were left behind. Captain Le Fevre, in command of the Battalion had been fired upon in Khoordah. He had burnt the village of Gongparah which had been deserted, to the ground. The insurgents avoided coming to an engagement, but kept hanging upon his rear.

Jugbundoo being informed of the discomfiture of the parties which had proceeded against Captain Wallington's force, immediately pushed on to Jaggernauth at the head of thousands of insurgents. It appears that a great quantity of arms had been concealed at Pooree which were now distributed to the rabble, who having surrounded Fort Busby and placed picquets in every direction, began to erect a battery with two great guns. The daring leader, flushed with his success, had taken possession of the Collector's Cutchery and was levying contributions on the pilgrims! Captain Wallington believing it impossible, with his small force, to make any impression on so numerous and formidable a multitude, thought it prudent to retire with the treasure under his charge. He marched off in the middle of the night, luckily got clear of the town to the sea side, without being observed, and reached Cuttack on the 16th. Mr. Becher, Mr. King, and the other gentlemen had also arrived in safety. They were however frequently fired at in their progress, but fortunately no casualty had occurred. Two of our sepoys who undertook to go to Pooree as spies had been betrayed. One was instantly killed, and the other spiked, and thrown into a hole in the sand, supposed to be dead, but he happily recovered and succeeded in getting back to the camp.

The advance of insurgents to the sea-coast appears to be a circumstance favorable to our troops as they will be the better able, on account of the openness of the country, to effect their final overthrow. Khoordah, it is said, is full of deep and thick jungle, and the Battalion under Captain Le Fevre, though frequently within sight of the rebels, could not succeed in doing much execution, for the moment a shot was fired they rushed among the trees, where it was impossible to follow and overtake them. Letters of the 18th state that the force from Midnapore, was daily expected, and we understand that a detachment of regular Cavalry, and two Battalions of Infantry were in full march from Ganjam, to reinforce Colonel O'Halloran."

A letter from the Camp at Hassergabad, dated the 12th instant mentions that the Pindarees in that neighbourhood were quiet; and the whole body in considerable apprehension that the force would cross the Nerbudda to attack them. Their loss had been very great in men and followers; and they had not only been disappointed in their general plunder, but had been prevented from collecting their necessary supply of grain for the rainy season.

The Ukhbars of the week are as usual nearly destitute of intelligence: The affairs of HOLKAR continued to be almost desperate. The main army under GURFOOR KHAN plundering the provinces;—The domestic troops setting in dhurna, and SCINDIA and AMBER KHAN amusing the BHAREE with unmeaning promises.

RUNJEET SINGH on the 31st ultimo was at Lahore. DEWAN CHUND with a body of chosen troops was near Noorpoor. His progress had been unsuccessfully opposed by MULUCK MAHOMED KHAN the Zemindar of Bavannah. About 70 men of the Seik Army were killed and wounded, a few Seik horsemen had approached Multan, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Repeated applications had been made by the Nabob of Multan to the King, for assistance in repelling the Seik invasion, but His Majesty and his Vizier, had not attended to the solicitations. In the mean time Multan was suffering all the miseries of indiscriminate plunder. An Army of Belooches had attacked and defeated Nabob ABDUL SUMUD KHAN the Governor of Derah GAUZEE KHAN, with considerable loss.

The accounts from Jaypore are not worthy of notice.

We have taken from the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, the following particulars of a serious affair with a body of Pindarees. The success of our gallant men, has been sadly clouded by the death of Capt. HOWORTH whose conduct on the occasion deserves the utmost praise. It is, however, to be lamented, that under the circumstances of

his health, his ardour was not repressed : for it may be presumed, that his sickness alone, placed him at the mercy of the wretches, by whom he was destroyed. If these details may be depended upon, the numbers of the Pindarees have increased Hydra-like, by their slaughter.

"We are happy to have it in our power to communicate to our readers the following interesting documents, connected with the recent gallant affair with the Pindaries.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta : April 26th, 1817.

The Commander in Chief has directed that the following report from Captain Ridge, of the 4th Native Cavalry, to his immediate Commanding Officer, shall be published in General Orders, not only with the view of giving publicity to the applause which His Excellency bestows on Captain Ridge's conduct, but as furnishing a most encouraging example to the Army.

This affair, and the gallant action antecedently performed by Captain Caulfield of the 5th Native Cavalry, evince what incalculable superiority is possessed by troops, who have a just confidence on their own discipline, while both instances shew, how much may be achieved by the determined bravery of even a handful of men. The disproportion on this latter occasion was so enormous, that an opportunity could not have been more completely fashioned by fortune, for displaying the judicious and intrepid decision of the leader, as well as the admirable courage of the Hon'ble Company's Troops, nor should the perseverance of the squadron in the effort to overtake the Pindaries be put out of view by the more brilliant circumstances of the final contest. An exertion continued for 69 miles at this season, is a proof of both ardor and patience, best to be appreciated, by the lamented event of its having actually caused the death of that most valuable Officer, Captain Howorth.

In expressing his praise of the zeal and energy manifested by Captain Ridge and Captain Caulfield, the Commander in Chief desires them to communicate to the Officers and men whom they commanded, His Excellency's warm approbation of their distinguished behaviour.

TO MAJOR ALLDIN, Commanding, &c. &c.

SIR,

Agreeable to your instructions on the 11th instant, I have the honor to report to you that I left Camp about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 p. m. and after marching about 16 miles at a trot and gallop the whole way, I came in sight of three gales of Pindaries, I should conceive of about 1500 each, to whom I immediately gave pursuit, on which they separated and took different directions; but I am happy to say, after a chase of about 8 miles I had the good fortune to come up with a body of them, of whom about 250

were killed. The engagement occurred about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 p. m. the number of wounded it was impossible to ascertain. I had no sooner driven this body across the Bearner River, when another gale was observed advancing on my right; those I phrased, but from the number of obstacles, such as deep ravines, and broken ground, could not come up with the main body, but about 50 or 60 stragglers were shot in the jungles, where they had taken refuge. This body fled across the Bearner; at this time my horses were so fatigued,—having been mounted from half past 8 the preceding evening, until half past 7 the following evening, during which time we had marched 45 miles, and since having gone more than 24 miles in more little than two hours.—I deemed it advisable to discontinue my pursuit, and halt for a short time to refresh my men and horses. During this time the third body was observed, advancing in my rear;—these I kept off for a short time with my skirmishers, when I determined to make a third attack, which the enemy perceiving, took flight, in the direction the two abovementioned bodies had gone. At this time my horses were so much fatigued, that I could not have proceeded two miles with any prospect of success. I have particularly to regret the smallness of my force, for had I had 500 instead of 190 men, I have not the smallest hesitation to assert, that of the enemy, which I conceived to amount to about 5000, the greatest part would have been destroyed, as it will be perceived, that it was impossible, from my small force, to detach any part to intercept their retreat.

I am sorry to say my loss has been severe, particularly in horses. This attribute to the dreadful bad ground we had to pass over, not only in pursuit, but before we came in sight of the enemy. The whole of the fugitives, after being driven across the Bearner, appeared to take the direction of Hintah.

I beg leave to express my satisfaction at the assistance I received from Lieut. King, in keeping the men together, as I had a great many recruits, who had never before seen a shot fired, but whose eagerness to attack the enemy singly, frequently caused them to quit the ranks. The conduct of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, afforded me the highest satisfaction; every individual is entitled to my warmest thanks for their gallant conduct in the afternoon of the 11th. I beg leave to inform you that Captain Kennedy, 5th Regiment N. C. who was waiting for an escort to enable him to join his Regiment with the Nagpore force, volunteered his services with the Squadron, and did me the honor of accompanying me throughout the afternoon of the 11th in pursuit of the Pindaries. I feel the greatest pleasure in offering Captain Kennedy my warmest thanks for the assistance I received from his presence, and I shall ever remember the flattering compliment he paid the squadron I have the honor to command, in accompanying it as a Volunteer.

I have now to perform the most painful part of my duty in reporting to you the melancholy fate of my lamented friend Capt. H. Howorth of the 6th Regiment N. C. whose zeal for the

service induced him to volunteer to serve with the Squadron under my command, notwithstanding the very bad state of health, in which he then was. After accompanying me in pursuit of the Pindaries for some distance, he became so completely exhausted, that he fell from his horse and expired on the spot in the arms of one of my Troopers.

I have now only to add that I hope the conduct of the European and Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to the Squadron of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, has merited your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,

(Signed) C. I. RIDGE, *Capt.-Lieut.*
Comdg. Squadron 4th Regt. Cavalry."

"We understand that on the morning of the 14th Major Alldin was joined by a detachment of 120 men from the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry under the command of Lieutenant H. Warde of that Regiment, which had been dispatched as a reinforcement by Lieutenant Col. R. Gahan, commanding at Belharee, in consequence of Major Alldin having suggested the advantage of a rapid and forward movement from Belharee to Katak on the banks of the Bearmer River. It appears that Lieutenant Warde accomplished this extraordinary long and fatiguing march of upwards of 70 miles in less than 26 hours. The last account state that the Pindarees were near Nursingah on the morning of the 13th, and it was expected that they would continue their march that day in further progress to Saugor. Major Alldin was well prepared to pursue them, whatever direction they might take."

POSTSCRIPT."

We are happy to learn that accounts from Cuttack to the 22d instant mention that Juggernaut continued in our possession, and that there—at Balasore, and in the vicinity of Cuttack, the public tranquillity was undisturbed. Ten six-pounders, with ammunition, and a detachment of Artillery, with their usual complement of Officers embarked yesterday morning on a Government Agent Vessel to proceed forthwith to Ganjam; and we again repeat our trust and persuasion that in a few days, we shall hear, that the misguided men, who have occasioned these exertions on the part of Government, will be brought to a due sense of their duty and their interest.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Catherine*, spoke the *Ganges*. Falconer, from the Isle of France, for Madras and Calcutta, in Latitude 1. Deg. 50. min South, Longitude 83 Deg. East, on the 30th of March. The *Ganges* was under jury masts, having lost her fore and main masts, and bowsprit, in a gale of wind off the Isle of France, on the 14th February.

The *Caherine*, also spoke the American Ship *Pekin*, on the 2d instant, for Madras, and Calcutta.

The Mauritius Gazette of the 8th of March, notices the following arrivals.

1st March, *Mars*, Georgeson, from Calcutta 16th January.

3d, *Friendship*, Wise, from ditto the 31st December.
4th, *Madras Packet*, Mahon, from Calcutta the 29th December.

No intelligence of the other missing Ships.

The *Walton*, for Calcutta, left Port Louis on the 5th of March, and the Brig *Jane*, Court, on the 4th.

In Lat. 4. 10. North, Long. 24. 50. East, the *Sherburne* spoke the Brig *Mary*, (American,) Thöndike, from Canton, bound to London and Amsterdam; she also spoke the *Ceres*, Goldsbury, on the 30th March last, in Lat. 0 5. South, Long. 86. 30. East, from Calcutta, for the Isle of France,—all well.

MADRAS.

REPORT OF A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY BLOOD-LETTING, BY ASSISTANT SURGEON GIBSON, H. M. 69th REGIMENT.

ISABEL, the wife of Sergeant M'Daniel, of his Majesty's 80th Regiment, aged 22, was taken ill this evening (19th September,) about five o'clock, complaining of head ache and pain at the Scrobiculis Cordis,—about an hour afterwards, refused to take her tea and shewed a degree of horror at the sight of it: her husband then offered her some spirits and water, which she also refused, and looked at it with dread; was immediately seized with a violent convulsive fit, in consequence of which I was sent for, and found her labouring under strong muscular spasmodic action of the whole body,—her countenance expressive of a degree of furor. I had never before witnessed, her eye-balls

were turgid and glistened with a vacant stare, attempting to bite the attendants, and every thing that came in her way. While she was in this state, some officious person threw a cup-full of cold water in her face, which, aggravated the spasms very much, and increased my suspicion of the disease being Hydrophobia. This fit continued about an hour; when she became a little quiet, I desired some water to be offered her, at which she shuddered, yet attempted to swallow and succeeded, with great difficulty in taking about a table spoonful, which produced a repetition of the spasmodic fit considerably more violent than the former, and attended with a most dreadful sense of suffocation; during this paroxysm the saliva collected in increased quantities and was discharged. As the violence of the muscular action subsided, she cried loudly in a peculiar tone of voice, sighed deeply and applied her hand to her breast expressive of severe pain. Pulse one hundred and twelve in a minute and small. Having now at thorough conviction of the real nature of the disease, and having predetermined in the event of a case of Hydrophobia ever coming under my charge to follow the practice successfully adopted by Mr. Tymon, of the 22d Light Dragoons, and afterwards by Dr. Shoolbred of Calcutta; I opened a vein in the right arm which I allowed to bleed until the pulse at the wrist ceased, the strong convulsive muscular action also ceased, her countenance became placid and the turgidity of her eye balls diminished. Forty-eight ounces of blood were extracted, no deliquium supervened—the Patient being kept in the horizontal position; the blood was extracted from a large orifice, but it exhibited no buffy coat nor was it cupped. Pulse shortly after the bleeding ninety-six. *R. Tinct Opii. gtt. L. Aq. Menth. Pipp. ℥i; mix; to be taken immediately.*

10th, 10 P. M.—Succeeded in swallowing the draught, and shortly afterwards at her own request had two cups full of tea, which she swallowed with avidity and without much difficulty, has great aversion to strangers and in her placid intervals does not recognise those she formerly knew, has also great aversion to the admission of light into the chamber.

11 P. M.—Has taken, with a great effort another two cups full of tea, which brought on a slight spasmodic action of the muscles of the throat and was succeeded by vomiting. Pulse eighty. *Adplecet. Emp: Mel: Visicat cervicæ.* Being now sensible, has informed her husband that she was

bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, about ten weeks ago at St. Thomas's Mount, Anodyne to be repeated.

20th, 6 A. M.—Has not had a return of the convulsive paroxysm during the night, drank water twice but vomited immediately afterwards; is now much dejected and melancholy, is extremely sensible to all external impressions, sighs frequently and appeals to the scrobiculis cordis as the seat of great pain.

10 A. M.—It being necessary to raise her in bed, Syncope was induced until she was again put in the horizontal position; still expresses the greatest dread of water, and can take her drink only from a tea pot (the sight of it producing a recurrence of the spasms) succeeded at each time by vomiting, &c. slight return of the convulsive muscular action of the throat, her eyes are slightly turgid, but her countenance is still placid. Pulse one hundred in a minute. Sumat. Extract; Opi grs. ii.

7 P. M.—Since my last visit has had occasioned slight returns of the spasmodic fits, brought on by the least exciting cause, particularly by seeing some of her relations and children; has swallowed tea in the same manner and with the same difficulty, as before, but was not followed by vomiting. Has had rather a severe fit since I entered the room, caused by seeing some water accidentally. Pulse seventy-two, skin moist, no stool since yesterday morning. Sumat Pill Calomel grs. VIII. Repts: Extract Opii grs. ij.

21st, 10 A. M.—Mr. Steddy, garrison surgeon, whose absence from the cantonment these two days, I very much regretted, visited the Patient with me at this hour, and concided with me in opinion with respect to the nature of the disease and approved of the plan of treatment adopted. She has enjoyed good rest during the night, but is still extremely irritable, has the greatest aversion to the sight of a mirror and shuddered at the idea of drinking water, the sight of which produced a recurrence of the spasms. Pulse one hundred, heat of surface increased, tongue white. No alvine evacuation since she has been taken ill. Habt: Stat. Enema com. et. Capt: Pill: Alce: Comp: No: ij.

12 A. M.—The spasms have been frequent and severe since last report, excited by her repeated attempts to satiate her thirst; in consultation with Mr. Steddy, it was determined to repeat the bleeding, I accordingly opened another vein and extracted twentyfour ounces of blood. Pulse

Immediately after the bleeding ninety-six, she became extremely weak, her eye balls less turgid, and her features altogether assumed a more favourable expression: has retained the enema.

6 P. M.—Has not had a return of spasms since the last bleeding. No alvine évacuation. Repetant. Pilulæ et Enema. com.

9. P. M.—Has had a very severe fit, caused by the administration of the Clyster, but is again perfectly sensible and calm. Pulse seventy-two. R. Extract. Opii. gr. ij. Gum. Camph. ʒi. M. st. Bolus Stat. Sumendus.

11 P. M.—No return of the paroxysm, is at present in a sound sleep. Pulse and heat of surface natural.

22d. 6 A. M.—Has enjoyed good rest—she has drank freely out of a tea cup, and can look at a mirror without experiencing any disagreeable sensations; the turgidity of her eyes entirely gone and her countenance is calm. One copious evacuation from the Clyster. Pulse and heat of surface natural, quietness to be observed and all irritation removed.

12th A. M.—No return of the spasms, altho' she has drank tea out of a cup twice, pain at the scrobilus cordis much abated the extreme sensibility which has marked the disease throughout very much diminished—She having now no dreadful apprehensions of her fate, aversion to strangers, on the admission of light: has even no dread of water which I brought to her. But said it was still disagreeable to immerse her hand in it.

9. P. M.—Continues tranquil—no alvine évacuation since the operation of the Clyster—Pulse and heat of surface continue natural—Rept. Pil Aloe. Comp. No. ij.

23d. 10 A. M.—Had troublesome dreams during the first part of the night, towards morning enjoyed good rest Has had her hands washed in water this morning without any reluctance; the other symptoms of the disease have entirely yielded; leaving her very much debilitated.

24. 10 A. M.—Amendment progressive.

25.—Discontinued my attendance: having the pleasure of observing my Patient. recovering her strength rapidly.

Remarks.—I think there cannot exist a single doubt of this being a well marked instance of Hydrophobia; and that the happy result is to be attributed to the early and cold use of the lancet, seems equally doubtless. When the subject of it was apprehensive of instant death, she informed her husband that she was bitten by a dog supposed

to be mad, as stated in the report communicated at my third visit: I think it proper however to mention that for reasons which I cannot define, she now, after her perfect recovery says, she does not recollect that the dog bit her, but that it leaped on her, worried her and tore the bottom part of her gown.—She had several small sores on her leg at the time, and on examination I have discovered a scratch on her left heel which she cannot account for: it is slightly swelled and inflamed. I have to regret the want of professional evidence from the commencement of the disease; yet I think the concurring opinion of Mr. Steddy who witnessed every symptom of Hydrophobia in this case, should strengthen that of a much younger and less experienced Surgeon.

JAMES GIBSON, *Assist. Surg.*

His Majesty's 69th Regt.

Poonamallee, 26th Sept. 1816.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

MARRIAGES.

MARCH.

13. At Allahabad, by the Rev. E. Brodie, Captain Henry Eyer Pitman, of H. M. 59th Regt. to Miss Dorothy Hannah Harriot.

21. At St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, M. A. Senior Chaplain Revd. W. A. Theating, M. A. Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort St. George, to Margaret Wray, third Daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq. of Dean Lodge, Ealing Middlesex.

27. At Quilon, by the Rev. J. Hutchison, Lieutenant and Adjutant B. Blake, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment N. I. to Miss C. Selway, daughter of H. Selway, Esq. of H. M. 89th Regiment.

APRIL.

2. At Bhaugleapore, by the Rev. J. P. Nugent, James Harrington, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Sophia Steer.

7. At the Cathedral of St. John, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Mr. Christopher

Maclean, to Miss Elizabeth Whitehouse.

10. Mr. Edward Fraser, to Miss Eliza Grant.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Lieutenant Frederick Anstice, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Catharine Harvey, second Daughter of Mr. Francis Harvey.

19. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, Capt. T. Thompson, of the Ship *Hebe*, to Miss Eliza Sweeney.

Lately at Bundelcund, by the Revd. Mr. Vincent, Captain Edward H. Simpson, of the 8th Native Infantry, to Miss C. Boyd.— At Madras, Lieut. Acheson French, H. M. 80th Regiment, to Miss Maria Aradosa Bower, youngest daughter of Mr. P. Bower, of St. Thome. - At the Cape of Good Hope, John William Brown, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 88th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Anna Susanna Frederica Lehman.

BIRTHS.

JANUARY.

8. At Jaffnapatam, the Lady of Captain Truler, Commandant at that Station, of a Daughter.

FEBRUARY.

15. At Bangalore, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Kilson, of a Son.

25. At Seroor, the Lady of Captain T. Smyth, 14th Regiment N. I. of a Son and Heir.

27. At the same place, Mrs. Jarret, of a Son.

MARCH.

8. At Cochin, the Lady of Captain H. C. Harvey, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, of a Son.

11. At Madras, the Lady of Major Dickson, C. B. 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.

13. At Seroor, Mrs. Cook, of a Son.

21. At Madras, the Lady of John Douglas White, Esq. of a Daughter.

27. At Jungypore, the Lady of Henry C. R. Wilson, Esq. of a Son.

29. At Caungypore, the Lady of George Lickell, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

At Boglepore, Mrs. J. L. Turner, of a Son.

30. At Gra, the Lady of Captain Fraser, of Artillery, of a Son.

The Wife of Captain W. T. Bennet, of the Country Service, of a Daughter.

APRIL.

4. Mrs. W. D'M. Sinnes, of a Son.

7. At Burdwan, the Lady of C. R. Martin, Esq. of a Son.

9. Mrs. A. Lackersteen, of a Son.

10. Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a Daughter.

12. The Lady of Joseph Ephraim, Esq. of a Daughter.

14. At Mirzapore, the Lady of Major H. Manley, of a Son.

15. At Barrackpore, the Lady of George Webb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 1st Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

17. At the house of her mother, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Sarah Dunn, of a Son.

Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of a Son.

21. The Lady of James Ewing, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

25. Mrs. James Oliver Jones, of a Son.

Lately at Sydney, New South Wales, the Lady of Edward Riley, Esq. of a Daughter and Heiress.

DEATHS.

FEBRUARY.

10. At Chicacole, after a few days illness, the Lady of Captain T. Chambers, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. most deservedly and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

25. At Quilon, Lieutenant Armstrong, H. M. 89th Regiment.

At Nellore, George Morris, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon of H. M. 25th Regiment of Dragoons, sincerely and deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

MARCH.

2. At Poonamallie, Lieutenant Henry Stodard, of H. M. 80th Regiment.

9. Mr. John Barretto, aged 31 years, leaving a Widow, with two small Children to lament their irreparable loss

At Madras, Mrs. Maria Jane Goad, the Lady of Samuel Thomas Goad, Esq. one of the Commissioners for settling the Debts of the Nabob of Arcot.

18. At the Presidency, George Hay, Esq. of the House of Messrs. Hunter, Hay and Co. much regretted.

21. At Madras, cut off in the prime life, in Camp at Peegaum Tockley Barr, Capt. Angus MacLachlan, of H. M. 2d Battalion 1st (or Royal Scots) Regiment of Foot, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

22. At Madras, Eliza Harriett, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Darling, of H. M. 30th Regiment, aged 7 months and 12 days

26 At Dacca, of the Hooping Cough, Arthur, third son of John Patterson, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 23 months and 21 days.

APRIL

1. Mrs. A. DeRoza,—aged 70 years.

2. Mrs. Stanley, wife of Lieutenant J. Stanley, of the Invalids.

Killed by the Insurgents of Khoordah, Lieut. Thos. Faris, of the 1st Batt. 18th Regiment N. I. by which the service has lost a very promising young Officer, and his Brother Officers a worthy Member of Society.

Mrs. Edward Broadbrooke.

3. At Serampore, Miss Margaret Bony, daughter of the late H. C. Bony, Esq. aged 3 years.

6 The Infant Son of Mr. Joseph Treely, of the H. C.'s Marine,—aged 2 months & 2 days.

11. At Chowringhee the Lady of H. W. Money, Esq. of a Son.

Killed in action with a body of Pindarees, near Lo-haigong, Humphrey Howarth, Esq. Captain in the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry, distinguished and respected as an Officer; beloved and lamented as a man.

12. At Chinsurah, Mr. Louis Erhardy, eldest son of Mr. A. A. Erhardy,—aged 23 years.

Of the small Pox, Mr. John DeCosta.

13. Of the small pox, Mrs. Louisa Augustin Rigordy,—aged 29 years.

14. The Lady of W. Moir, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's 2d Ceylon Regiment—aged 31 years.

Mrs. Evans Ede. of the Harbour Master's Department.

15. John Yates, Esq.—aged 48 years.

16. At Amchangah Factory, Jessore, Mr. Wm. Gibson, Indigo Planter.

21. At Diamond Harbour, on his passage to England, on board the ship *Waterloo*, Lieut. Col. J. F. Desbarres, C. B. His Majesty's 87th Regt. of Foot,—a brave and meritorious Officer, who served his Country with equal zeal and reputation in numerous and brilliant Campaigns. His gallantry in the field and contempt of danger ever distinguished him, and his private virtues endear his remembrance to

many friends by whom he is seneerely and deserved by lamented.

24. At Chinsurah, Miss E. C. Hoff, daughter of Mr. J. J. Hoff, Sen. of Fultuh Farm, her loss is deeply regretted by her father, relations and friends,—aged 11 years, 4 months and 26 days.

Lately after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Caroline Carr, wife of Mr. Robert Carr, sincerely regretted by her relations and friends.—At Ganjam, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Rule, of the Medical Establishment.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GO-
VERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	<i>Saturday, April 5, 1817.</i>	SELL.
0 5	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	0 10
	<i>Saturday, April 12, 1817.</i>	
0 2	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	0 6
	<i>Saturday, April 19, 1817.</i>	
0 2	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	0 6
	<i>Saturday, April 25, 1817.</i>	
0 8	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	1 0

APRIL, 1817.—Thirty Days.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ FULL MOON,.....	2	5	3	FORENOON.
☾ LAST QUARTER,.....	8	9	22	AFTERNOON.
● NEW MOON,.....	16	8	22	AFTERNOON.
☾ FIRST QUARTER,.....	24	0	17	AFTERNOON.
☿ ENTERS ♈ (TAURUS).....	20	5	22	AFTERNOON.

MIND	ENG.	HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c.	SUN RISES	SETS	V. S. AGE	HIGH WATER			
						MORN		EVEG.	
THUR	D. M.	D. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
CHOUTER, 1817.	30	1	Tue	5 5	6 8	16	2 8	2 32	
	29	2	Wed Victory off Copenhagen, '01	5 51	6 9	17	3 1	3 25	
	28	3	Thu Rich ^d Bishop of Chichester.	5 51	6 9	19	3 56	4 20	
	27	4	Fri. Good Friday.—St. Ambrose.	5 50	6 10	19	4 54	5 18	
	26	5	Sat.	5 50	6 10	20	5 53	6 17	
	25	6	Sun. Easter Day.	5 49	6 11	21	6 53	7 17	
	24	7	Mon Easter Monday.	5 48	6 12	22	7 52	8 16	
	23		Tue.	5 48	6 12	23	8 49	9 13	
	22		Wed	5 47	6 13	24	9 42	10 6	
	21		Thurs	5 47	6 13	25	10 31	10 55	
BYNACA, 1821.	30	11	Fri. [Battle of Thoulouse, 1814	5 46	6 14	26	11 16	11 40	
	29	12	Sat. Rodney's Victory, 1782.—	5 46	6 14	27	11 59	12 23	
	28	13	Sun. 1 st Sunday after East—Low	5 45	6 15	28	12 40	1 4	
	27	14	Mon. [Sunday.	5 44	6 16	29	1 20	1 44	
	26	15	Tue.	5 43	6 17	30	2 24	2 48	
	25	16	Wed	5 43	6 17	1	2 24	2 48	
	24	17	Thu	5 43	6 17	2	3 5	3 29	
	23	18	Fri.	5 42	6 18	3	3 18	4 12	
	22	19	Sat. Alphege.	5 41	6 19	4	4 33	4 57	
	21	20	Sun. 2 ^d Sunday after Easter.	5 40	6 20	5	5 23	5 47	
	20	21	Mon	5 39	6 21	6	6 12	6 36	
	19	22	Tue. [Rohillas at Lo ^d Dong, 1774.	5 39	6 21	7	7 5	7 29	
	18	23	Wed St. George.—Bat. with the	5 38	6 22	8	8 0	8 24	
	17	24	Thu [born 1776	5 37	6 23	9	8 54	9 18	
	16	25	Fri St. Mark.—Princess Mary	5 37	6 23	10	9 48	10 12	
	15	26	Sat.	5 36	6 24	11	10 40	11 4	
	14	27	Sun. 3 ^d Sunday after Easter.	5 36	6 24	12	11 31	11 55	
	13	28	Mon	5 35	6 25	13	12 23	12 47	
	12	29	Tue	5 34	6 26	14	1 15	1 39	
	11	30	Wed	5 34	6 26	15	2 9	2 33	

**THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,**

**FOR
MAY, 1817.**

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; MAY 5, 1817. [No. 271

**FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
MAY 1, 1817.**

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 25, 1817.

**Mr. A. F. LIND, 1st Assistant in the Office of the Board of
Revenue.**

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 13, 1817.

1. Lieutenant H. E. Peach of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Assistant Commissary General, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to China, and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for ten months.

2. Captain Fogo, of the Pension Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, subject to the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors regarding the payment of his pension in England.

3. The arrangement for the provision of Match for the Corps of Irregular Cavalry, directed by General Orders of the 29th of November last, is extended to the Agra and Dehly Nujeeb Battalions.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 18, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Supplementary Statement of the Off- reckonings, payable in advance for the year 1816, to the Officers who severally held the Command of the 4th Grenadier Battalion, be published in General Orders.

Amount due from the 1st January to the 26th of December 1816, agreeably to the annual proportion authorized for Grenadier Battalions, by G. O. G. G. in Council of the 1st March 1816.

St Rs.	1,533	6	6
<i>To be divided as follows</i>			
Major McPherson of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st January to the 29th of May 1816, Sonat Rupees,	63	2	5
Captain W. C. Faithful of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 30th of May to the 26th of December, 1816, Sonat Rupees	893	4	1
Total Amount to be divided, Sonat Rupees.	1,533	6	6

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 25, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

6th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Captain Lieutenant Harry Thomson to be Captain of a Troop.

Senior Lieutenant and Brévet Captain William Dicks to be Captain Lieutenant.

Senior Cornet Robert Lindsay Anstruther, to be Lieutenant.

From the 12th of April 1817, in succession to Poworth, died of fatigue, in action,

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers to be Sub-Conductors of Ordnance, from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Serjeant Major Andrew Foy of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, from the 10th February 1817.

Serjeant Lorne of Artillery, Ditto 14th March 1817.

Serjeant Major George Harding of the 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, from the 14th March 1817.

His Lordship in Council was pleased to appoint in the Judicial Department, under date the 11th instant, Lieutenant James Stewart, Adjutant of the Provincial Battalion at Burdwan, to superintend the construction of a new Hospital to the Jail at Burdwan.

Mr. William Adamson, Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Ensign John Cheape of the Engineer Corps, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 25, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that suitable accommodation shall be set apart in every European Hospital, for the European women belonging to Corps, and that these persons shall be received into Hospital under sickness, and be put on the same footing as to medical treatment and diet as the men of the Regiment.

2. A stoppage of one anna per diem is to be made from all European women when in Hospital, and appropriated in the same manner as directed for the stoppages of the men.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 28, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. to be Military Commissioner in

Cuttack, with the Command of the Troops stationed in that Province, upon the following monthly allowances in addition to his Pay and Batta as Colonel, viz.

Staff Allowance, a Sonant Rupees,	1500
Allowance for Camp Equipage and Horses,	300
Ditto Writers, Stationery, Peons, &c.	150

2. The Military Commissioner in Cuttack will exercise his Command, independent of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency station, and will report direct to Head-Quarter through the channel of the Adjutant General.

3. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that a Brigade Major shall be attached to the Troops serving in Cuttack, under the Command of the Military Commissioner, on the present arrangement, and to nominate Lieutenant R. C. Faithful of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to that situation.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Depts.

A letter from Fultah Farm, dated the 1st instant, mentions, that considerable mischief has been done in that neighbourhood by two Tygers. A party consisting of two Europeans, and a few native Servants, proceeded from the Farm in quest of these Animals, and found one of them about a mile off, concealed in a ravine covered with short jungle. A shot was fired which struck the animal in the neck, when, he made a violent leap, and took shelter in another part of the Jungle. An attempt was made to dislodge him without effect, and the few natives, who ventured near to him, are stated to have suffered severely. Our correspondent says that two men have since died of their wounds, and that seven others have been injured. When our letter was dispatched, these ferocious animals, were laying near the Fultah Creek, and had been seen there, by some men who were fishing near the spot.

The season having returned for the annual visit of the Alligators, several of them have made their appearance in the river, nearly opposite to the Cenotaph at the Botanical Garden. One, of an enormous size, is generally to be seen during the afternoon, near to the Southern bank of the river.

Five packets of letters, which were to have been conveyed to India on the *Ganges*, from some untoward circumstance, were not received on board: and have been returned to the General Post Office. It is probable, that these letters will be detained in England, until some other Vessel shall be created a *Packet*; and we may, perhaps, receive them, about the time that replies to them might have reached home, if the channel of correspondence with India had not been impeded by the enactments, of which we have, the most serious reason to complain. We earnestly hope, that the Petitions from the different Presidencies of India, will be properly supported in England: and, if the Act shall not be repealed, that some means will be adopted to obviate the vexatious inconvenience and delay which is now experienced. If we are to pay nearly quadruple the sum, for which we formerly purchased our communications with friends and relatives,—the persons in England who execute the provisions of the Act, are bound to find means, to transmit our letters with all practicable safety and expedition.

Major ANBUREY has been appointed Principal Field Engineer attached to the Field Command.

An intelligent friend has kindly pointed out to us an inaccuracy which occurred in our last publication, and which was occasioned by the following circumstance. We had in the first instance selected from the *Bengal Hurkaru* the particulars of the affair between Capt. RIDGE and the Pindarries; in which, the death of the lamented Capt. HOWORTH, was stated to have been occasioned by the spears of a band of Pindarries, who attacked him while he was laying on the ground; in an exhausted and defenceless condition, and intending to republish the article from the *Hurkaru*, and with reference to it our paragraph was written. The *Government Gazette*, having afterwards published an official account of the affair, we substituted the official document for the other article, without adverting to the difference in the statement, respecting the death of the gallant Capt. HOWORTH;—and were thus betrayed into the error.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* has officially announced the occupation, in His Majesty's name of the Islands of Tristan de Cunha, as dependencies of the Government at the Cape of Good Hope; and the notification is accompanied by a well executed sketch delineating the new settlement and the nature and situation of the anchorage. It appears that this establishment has been formed, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty's Government at home—and we presume, that it is a part of that system of precaution, which has been adopted to guard against the escape of BUONAPARTE. Captain CLOETE of His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons, and a detachment from the Cape, are at present in the actual occupation of the Islands; and it appears from the sketch alluded to, that Batteries, and a Fortification called Fort Malcolm, have been constructed. The official notification gives the Latitude and Longitude, and mentions, that there is good convenience for watering at the principal Island.

The Ukhbars of the week contain few articles of intelligence. The troops of UNJEET SINGH continued in the neighbourhood of Multan. MOHTAB KHAN was wounded by a cannon ball from the Fort of Sukerall. The Najah of Joudapore has put to death GORRAJ SINGH, his favorite minister who some time ago was appointed to negotiate with AMBER KHAN.

We are much gratified in re-publishing from the *Bengal Asikharu* the following paragraph, which ably describes the impressive and instructive eloquence of the Reverend Mr. TOWNLEY—a Gentleman whose character and talents have procured for him in England the esteem and regard of numerous and most respectable persons: and whose *worldly* sacrifices, afford the most incontrovertible pledge of his sincerity and earnestness, in assuming the spiritual functions which he seems so eminently qualified to perform.

“According to the notice previously given by advertisement, Divine Service was on Wednesday evening performed at the place of worship of the Kirk of Scotland, when a most eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. M. Townley. While conscious

of our inability to convey any idea of the eloquence of the Preacher; we trust it may be permitted to us to express our unfeigned admiration in listening to the words of the Gospel from one so highly gifted. We never had the fortune to hear any Preacher or Public Speaker who to such eloquence joined a manner more impressive, or who carried more completely with him the sympathies of an audience. Our apology for presuming to offer any remarks on a subject so far above us must be found in our anxiety to bring to the notice of our readers the opportunity which presents itself of hearing the words and the precepts of the Gospel unfolded and enforced in so eloquent a manner."

On Thursday last, a Sepoy having been warned from a certain part of the ghaut of the River by a Peon of the Police Establishment some words ensued, when the Sepoy seized the sword of the Peon and attacking him, wounded him so severely that his life is stated to be in danger. After this the Sepoy appears to have run a muck—he attacked a Bearer whom he met on the road, and severely wounded a Subadar of the Body Guard, before it was found possible to secure and disarm him.

Our information of the proceedings against the insurgents at Cuttack, is entirely derived from the *Government Gazette* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*; and from these papers we republish the following particulars which have already appeared in print.

"The subjoined is an Extract from a letter, dated Kothra, April 6th, which gives some account of the present situation of the predatory forces to the north of the Nerbuda.

"The Chiefs of the Pindarees have quarrelled among themselves, and some of them have made proposals to submit to the British Government, and declare that they only wish for our protection and countenance to attack their brethren, who will not give up their predatory mode of life.—Jey Sing, Chief of Ragoghur, has sent a Vakeel to Colonel Adams, and requests to be protected from the vengeance of a higher power (Soudah, it is supposed) promising to destroy Seetoo and his partisans. This Seetoo appears to be much disliked and feared by the less powerful Pindaree Chieftains. One of them named Hurreem Khan has made a solemn vow, (so say our Hirkaragh-to, destroy Seetoo, or to sacrifice his own life in the attempt; he has actually marched against him, with a considerable force, of which five hundred men are his kinsmen, and wholly devoted to his cause. Seetoo some time ago got the family of Hurreem Khan, into his possession, who is said to have divested himself of all the feelings

of humanity, having attired himself in saffron robes, symbolical of *eternal hate*! Sestoo has left his cantonments at Sutwasee and has betaken himself to the jungles supposed to be from dread of the fury of the exasperated Kurroem Khan.

"From every thing that is going on among the Pindarees, it appears, that a little management will cause the confederacy, which has been so long the scourge of the adjacent countries, to fall to the ground. It will be long, however, before the inhabitants return to peaceful habits. The subjects of the Berar Raja, along the banks of the Nerbudda, are to the full as hostile to the return of tranquillity, as the Pindarees themselves,—and the Raja's troops are perhaps more dissatisfied than either.—When a Lulbut (plundering party) crossed the Nerbudda, to make an excursion to the Company's territories, the inhabitants on this side soon increased its numbers by joining it,—in this way a party, the original strength of which did not exceed five hundred men, on its arrival at the grand scene of action, has been increased to as many thousands,—being generally joined by those whom they have plundered in their progress to the southward. Formerly the people on this side, who were inimical to the Pindarees, used frequently to cut up parties, returning laden with plunder, which they of course *appropriated*. But the Raja's Troops being badly paid, and finding it the safer method of making themselves master of the *loot*, take it from the villagers in the name of *the Sovereign*, who agreeably to ancient usage, receives, or ought to receive, the larger share. No sooner do the inhabitants of a village, overcome any small body of Pindarees, than they receive a visit of *congratulation* from the nearest of the Sircar's troops, who very *politely* request to be paid the Raja's share of the booty they have gained—and it is lucky if the unfortunate villagers retain their own property by giving up all which they had risked their lives to acquire. A fisherman told me, that the people of his village had once succeeded in surprising a party (which had just returned from near Mirzapore)—from which they took a good deal of plunder. They in consequence received a congratulatory visit, and those who had been so fortunate as to get a sword in the spoil, lost that, and their own to boot. The poor-fisherman, having taken some pieces of cloth, was in consequence robbed by the troops of every garment he had formerly possessed! We expect to be at Hooshungabad on the 15th of the present month, to caution for the rains."

"Our last contained intelligence from Cuttack to the 21st. It appears that when the force under Captain Le Fevre had dispersed the insurgents on the 18th, that officer immediately pushed for Pooree, in the view of affording relief to the force he concluded was stationed there. The communication had been so completely intercepted that this officer had not gained intelligence of the party having previously retired from Pooree to Cuttack.

"By the accounts of the 26th, Jugbundoo is stated to be at Bhanpore in the district of Goomser is not far from it, and with but

few followers. It is added that he would be off with what he has got, but that having an account to settle with his followers they will not allow him. Captain Armstrong with 9 companies of the 2d Battalion 18th Native Infantry, together with the detachment of the 1st Battalion under Captain Wallington, (to rejoin the head quarters of that Battalion,) marched from the station of Cuttack on the 23d, on intelligence being received that the insurgents were assembling, under the son of the late Deewan of the Rajah, at Dillan and Ronas, which places are between Peeplee and Khoorda, a little to the South. The detachment from Midnapore arrived on the 23d at Cuttack; the guns not till the 26th, when they came in accompanied by a detachment of the Body Guard. The force would move from Cuttack on the 26th.

"By accounts from Cuttack of the 23th, it appears that the remaining Companies of the 2d Battalion 18th Native Infantry, with a Brigade of Guns, crossed the Cajoora that morning and on the evening would march towards Poorie, which it was expected they would reach on the 1st, and where the force under Captain Le Fevie would wait their arrival. Captain Armstrong with 3 companies of the 1st Batt had taken post at Peeplee, having ascertained that the country about Dillan and Ranas was free from any body of the insurgents. Martial Law had been extended to Poorie, Peeplee and the Purgunnahs of Lemba and Khoordies.

"No further accounts had been received of Jugbundoo, but it was considered probable he would be given up. The tributary Rajahs in the direction which he must take to effect his escape and to have given assurances, that they would intercept him—a consummation most devoutly wished by our friends in Cuttack."—*Hark.*



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship *Diana*, was lost the day after she left Malacca Roads—her commander Captain A. Lyall, a most worthy upright man, his servant and a lascar, were the only persons who unfortunately perished. Captain Lyall remained by the ship to the last, and before the boats which saved the rest of the crew could return, she went down, and with her, the three persons already noticed.

Letters dated the 12th March, from the Mauritius, we are sorry to say, still express very serious apprehensions for the safety of the *Eliza*, *Mars*, *Frederick* and *Maria*, and the *Tropic Bird*, which vessels left this Port in December last.

ARRIVALS. April 29. Schooner *Brothers*, Gordon, from Bourbon.

Dec. 30. *Jane*, Maughan, from Batavia 6th February and Malacca 22d March.—*Ruby*, Dennison, from Mauritius 12th February and Madras 23d April.

May 1. *Juliana*, (Portuguese) Hudson, from Macao 13th March and Malacca 1st April. Passengers: Messrs. Crichton, and McGregor. Officers of the late Ship *Diana*.—*Lady Sophia*, Dennis, from Rangoon 2d April.—Cutter *Howrah*, Carnot, from Madras 23d April. Passengers: Captain William Snoball, Country Service, Mr. William Apley and Master Snoball.

Do. 2. *General Brown*, Kilpatrick, from the Mauritius 14th March.

DEPARTURES. April 28. H. C. Ship *Minto*, Heather, for Pattamondy and Ganjam.—*General Palmer*, O'Brien, for China.—*Sunbury*, Tosh, for Bombay.—*Gertrude's*, (Spanish) for Manila.—*Experiment*, Mee, for Trincomalee.—Schooner *Emma*, Taylor, for the Isle of France.

Do. 29. *Cornwallis*, Browne, for Madras and England.—*Portsea*, Nicholl, for England.—*Hebe*, Thomson, for England.—*Flora*, Hammon, for Manila.

Do. 30. *Ceres*, Brown, for Liverpool.—H. C. Bark *Sophia*, Captain W. Maxfield, for Balasore.

May 1 Brig *Adapture*, James, for Masulipatam.—*Lady Flora*, Balston, to complete her Cargo at the New Anchorage for China.—*John Tobin*, Fennon, for Liverpool.—*Edward Strettell*, Balston, for Madras.

Do. 3. Brig *Orient*, (American) Meez, for Marblehead.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. March 22. Ship *Milford*, Captain M. Boles from China; Brig *Wellington*, Captain George Lyons, from London.—23. American Ship *Packet of Providence*, Commander Daniel St. Cooke, from Gibraltar.—26. Ship *Ann*, Captain Robert Dickie, from Bengal; Grab Brig *Ramanev*, Naqudah Amote, from Penang.

DEPARTURES. March 21. Schooner *Cadree*, Syrang Fackeer Meran, to China; H. C. Cruiser *Arcti*, Lieutenant J. Arthur, to the Persian Gulph; Do. *Sylph*, Lieutenant J. W. Grey, to Mangalore and Malabar Coast.—24. Schooner *La Marina*, Mr. J. Correya, Commander, to Cochin.—25 Brig *Vinerva*, Captain F. Jolliffe, to Goa and Delagoa Bay.

MADRAS.

The Ship *Cutharine*, Captain Morice, arrived from the Isle of France last week. The Captain reports that on the 29th ultimo, they spoke the *Ganges*, Captain Falconer, in Latitude 1 deg. S. and Longitude 88 deg. East, completely dismasted; this unfortunate occurrence took place near the Mauritius on the 15th of February. The *Ganges* is from England bound to Calcutta, having sailed in November. The *Catharine*, also in Latitude 1 deg. 30m. N. spoke the American Ship *Pekin*, Captain Dexter, from Boston, the beginning of November, and bound to this place. The *Pekin* anchored in the roads on Monday last, having touched at Trincomalie. Mr. Munro was considered as certain of being elected President of the United States.

The Ship *Wellington*, from Bombay is also said to have been dismasted off the Isle of France, where a violent hurricane is stated to have taken place; which there was reason to apprehend had been productive of serious consequences—some of the vessels bound to Port Louis, were considerably out of time. The Brig *Jane*, arrived from the Mauritius on Sunday: The Ship *Two Brothers*, from Pegue the 21st ultimo, anchored in the roads on Monday.

His Majesty's Ship *Conway*, Capt. Digby Dent, arrived in the roads on Tuesday last, from Trincomalie. Commissioner Puget, R. N. and William Pitt, Esq. came by this opportunity. [Gazette, April 24.]

MADRAS; APRIL 18, 1817.

• CEYLON GAZETTE.

We subjoin an Extract of a letter from the Collector of Baticaloa, giving an account of a vessel which has foundered off Panichankany in that District. There can, we think, be little doubt that the Ship is the *Mauritius*, the abandonment of which by her crew on the coast of that part of the Island was mentioned in our Paper of the 15th instant.

“BATICALOA, 12TH MARCH, 1817.

“I received on the 10th instapt, a report from the Coni-
copy of Corlepattoe, with the intelligence, “that a Ves-
sel whose size or description could not be ascertained,

" was lying off Panichankany (about 38 miles to the
 " North West of Batticaloa) and that from all appearance
 " the Vessel was wrecked, as she continued in the same
 " position for two days, and that four oars, five broken
 " empty Boxes, three water Casks, and a Box with part
 " of a Sea Compass, had been washed on shore, that how-
 " ever from the great distance the Vessel was from the
 " beach, and no boats except Canoes being in that part of
 " the Country, they were unable to go out, and conse-
 " quently could not positively ascertain the nature of the
 " case, but that no person either alive, or dead had come
 " on shore." Immediately upon receipt of this intelligence,
 I determined to start for the spot, and having got ready my
 Boat proceeded with the view of affording every assistance
 to the unfortunate sufferers or of rescuing as much of the
 property as possible, from destruction or pilfer.—I reached
 Panichankany yesterday morning, about dawn, and upon
 the break of day, descried about 12 miles in a direct
 line to Seaward, a bare mast or pole, just visible at the
 edge of the horizon.—The land wind then blowing fresh,
 we were enabled to reach the object about 7 A. M. and
 melancholy to add, discovered it to be a large Ship, appar-
 ently six or seven hundred tons burthen, which by some
 accident had foundered and that the object visible above
 the water was the main top gallant mast. As the sun at
 first shone obliquely upon the water, it was impossible to
 discover exactly the nature of the circumstance, the sails,
 yards and hull presenting the appearance under water, of
 an irregular rock : when however the sun reached the me-
 ridian, every part of the Ship's sails and rigging then dis-
 tinctly appeared, the bottom was clear sand, and appeared
 to be about thirteen fathoms, the Ship lay upon
 her Starboard beam ends, her mainsail, foresail,
 Driver, Gibs, and Top sails appeared set, just as if the ves-
 sel was under way, the fore top mast studding Sails also
 appeared set, indeed every bit of Canvas was apparently
 stretched, upon close inspection however, we ascertained,
 that the Mizzen top mast, and fore top mast had been car-
 ried away close to the Caps, and the wreck of the spars
 and sails, were hanging on by the shrouds and stays, to
 the lower masts, the Sea being about 12 o'clock perfect-
 ly serene, both myself and Mr. Robinson an Officer of His
 Majesty's 19th Regt. who accompanied me, distinctly dis-
 cerned the deck, which appeared strowed over confusedly
 with Ropes, the larboard anchor was a-bow, the three
 Hatchways on the main Deck were open, and so distinct—

was every object, that the Gang way, and the steps up the Ship's side were perfectly discernable, we could not however perceive any dead bodies, indeed any thing of that kind would in all probability have floated or rolled away by the current, which we found setting very strong to the Northward. Having now laid the particulars of this melancholy case before His Excellency, it is with much regret that I have to add, that no person belonging to the Ship has been heard of, or known to come on shore in this district. If however still indulge a hope, that the Crew of this ill fated Ship may have landed on the Trincomalie District, or made for that Port, in the Ship's Boats.

What the Ship contains, I am unable to conjecture, whatever it may be, however, there is no chance of any thing coming on shore till she breaks up, or the bottom falls out, as the planks of the orlop deck are of course battened down, and the breaking up of the Hull I am inclined to believe, will not take place for many months, perhaps years, as the Ship lies in a smooth sand bed, as easy as if in Dock, upon a full view of this case, I hope His Excellency will approve of the steps I have taken, and trust it will be believed, that had it been possible to afford any relief or assistance, every exertion should have been made by myself, as well as by the inhabitants of this District, in rescuing and assisting the unfortunate Seamen."

N. B.—The Ship's masts and yards are painted white, her bow sprit half black, half white, the Hull a black ground with white streaks, no guns or Port holes visible, believed her to have a poop from the mizen mast with quarter Galleries aft, but from the shadow of the main sail falling on the quarter Deck, and optical deception owing to the depth of water, could not positively ascertain this circumstance, some conjecture the Ship from her sharp stern, to be a large Arab, but this is very uncertain.—No paper or other information has been obtained by which to trace her name or destination—she appears about 6 or 700 Tons burthen.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA; MAY 12, 1817. [No. 271

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

APRIL 25, 1817.

Mr. W. Wright, Judge and Magistrate of Rajeshahy.
Mr. M. Bruce, Register of the Zillah Court at Furruckabad.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 11, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council was pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. Everest, of the Regiment of Artillery, (in the Territorial Department under date the 21st ult.) to examine and remove the obstructions existing in the Navigation of the Issamutty, Matabhangah and Choornee Rivers.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 18, 1817,

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Statements, Nos. 1 to 9, prepared by the Military Auditor General, of the Surplus Off- reckonings for the year 1811, and of the distribution of them among the Officers of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, who are entitled to share in the General Fund of that year, shall be published in General Orders, for the information of the Armies of the three Presidencies.

No. 1.

Statement of the Surplus Off- reckonings of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, for the year 1811, shewing the Stipends payable to the Officers on the retired List, and the amount remaining to be divided among the Colonels of the three Presidencies.

FORT WILLIAM.

Amount of the Surplus Off-
reckonings of the year 1811, Sa. Rs. 3,16,208 14 11
Deduct the amount paid to 9 Of-
ficers on the retired List, at
£ 543 15 each,..... 37,469 8 0

Ditto ditto of one-third proportion of the sum of Sonaut Rupees 32,854 1 6, laying at the Debit of the General Fund, connected with the years 1811, 1812 and 1813, for Equipments furnished to the Horse Artillery and to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Native Cavalry Regiments, St. Rs. 10,951 5 10 or Sicca Rupees.....	10,479	5	1
	47,941	13	8

Net Surplus, arising from the Off-reckonings of the Bengal Establishment,.....	2,68,267	1	10
--	----------	---	----

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Amount of the Surplus Off-reckonings of the year 1811, as per Statement received with Mr Secretary Gardiner's Letter of the 29th November last, Star Pagodas 72,438 34 15, or Sicca Rupees	2,21,812	10	3
Deduct the amount paid to 8 Officers on the retired List, at £ 543 15s. each.....	33,300	0	0
Net Surplus appertaining to Fort St. George, Sicca Rupees	1,88,512	10	3

BOMBAY.

Amount of the Surplus Off-reckonings of the year 1811, as per Statement received with Mr Secretary Gardiner's Letter of the 31st October 1812, Bombay Rupees 69,490 3 34, or Sicca Rupees.....	66,185	15	5
Deduct the amount paid to 4 Officers on the retired List, at £ 543 15 each Sicca Rupees....	16,650	0	0
Net Surplus appertaining to Bombay, Sicca Rupees....	49,535	15	

Grand Total of the consolidated disposable of Surplus of the three Présidences, Sicca Rupees	5,06,615	11	6
--	----------	----	---

ABSTRACT OF SHARES.

General Officers and Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, including the Agents.....	37
Ditto ditto ditto of Fort St. George,	30
Ditto ditto Bombay,.....	11
	—
Total Number of Shares.	78

The Amount of each Share is Six-
ca Rupees,..... 6495
Lost by Fractions,.....
No. 2.

*Statement shewing the Names of the Officers of the three Presi-
dencies who are entitled to share in the remaining surplus
of-reckonings for the year 1811, and the Amount resulting to
each individual.*

FORT WILLIAM.
MAJOR GENERAL.

Thos. Nicholls (the late) full Share, 6495 1 2

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

George Russell, ditto, 6495 1 2

Sir Eben Baillie, ditto, 6495 1 2

Sir John McDonald, ditto, 6495 1 2

William Palmer, (the late,) ditto, 6494 1 2

MAJOR GENERAL.

Edward Clarke, (the late,) ditto, 6495 1 2

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

James Dunn, ditto, 6495 1 2

James Dickson, ditto, 6495 1 2

Samuel Watson, (the late,) ditto, 6495 1 2

MAJOR GENERAL.

Richard Macan, (the late,) ditto, 6495 1 2

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

George Hardyman, ditto, 6495 1 2

Hugh Stafford, ditto, 6495 1 2

James Morris, ditto, 6495 1 2

Peregrine Powell, ditto. 6495 1 2

Robert Phillips, ditto, 6495 1 2

MAJOR GENERALS.

Robert Bruce, (the late,) ditto, 6495 1 2

H. C. Palmer, the late

from the 1st Jan

to the 24th August 4199 8 9

MAJOR GENERAL. } 6495 1 2

Sir Gabl Martindell,

from the 25th Aug.

to the 31st Dec. 2259 8 5 J

MAJOR GENERALS.

Sir Robert Blair, for the whole year	6495	1	2
William Kirkpatrick, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
John McIntyre, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
John Gardiner, (the late), ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Henry De Castro, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Bennet Marley, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
William Burne, (the late), ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Thomas Hawkshaw, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Dyson Marshall, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Daniel Cunningham, (the late), do.	6195	1	2
Samuel Bradshaw, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Sir George Wood, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
John Haynes, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Nicholas Carnegie, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
John Horsford, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
John Gordon, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
T. S. Bateman, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Henry White, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
The Clothing Agent of the 1st Division, Lieut. Col Ainslie, ditto, ..	6495	1	2
Ditto ditto of 2d Division, Major Browne, ditto, ..	6495	1	2

Proportion payable to the Bengal Officers. 240,917 11

FORT ST. GEORGE

COLONELS.

Keith M'Allister, for the whole year	6495	1	2
Thomas Dallas, ditto, ..	6495	1	2

MAJOR GENERALS.

John Pater, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
John Orr, ditto, ..	6195	1	2

COLONELS.

Treadaway Clarke, ditto, ..	6495	1	2
Robert Bell, ditto, ..	6495	1	2

MAJOR GENERALS.

Daniel McNeil, ditto, ..	6495	1	2
Robert Croker, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
William Kenzie, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Thomas Bowser, ditto, ..	6495	1	2

COLONELS.

Alexander Cuppage, ditto, ..	6195	1	2
Alexander Dyce, ditto, ..	6495	1	2
R. M. Strange from 1st January to 29th November, ..	5925	10	2
John Cuppage from 30th November to 31st December, ..	569	7	0
	6195	1	2

Charles Corner, for the whole year,	6495	1	2
John Richardson, ditto,	6495	1	2
John James Durand, ditto,	6495	1	2
Francis Gowdie, ditto,	6495	1	2

MAJOR GENERALS.

George Roberts, ditto,	6495	1	2
Urban Nigars, ditto, ..	6495	1	2
Archibald Brown, ditto,	6495	1	2
David Campbell, ditto,	6195	1	2

COLONELS.

Aldwell Taylor, ditto,	6495	1	2
John Chalmers, ditto,	6495	1	2

MAJOR GENERALS.

Francis Torrens, ditto,	6495	1	2
Carey Lalande, ditto,	6495	1	2
Barry Close, ditto,	6495	1	2
P. A. Agnew, ditto, ..	6495	1	2
Robert Mackay, ditto,	6495	1	2
Gabriel Doveton, ditto,	6495	1	2
Hector McLean, ditto,	6495	1	2

Amount payable to the Madras Officers, Sacca Rupees 1,94,852 3 0

BOMBAY.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Richard Jones, for the whole year, .	6995	1	2
Kenneth McPherson, ditto, ...	6495	1	2
James Kerr, ditto,	6495	1	2
Richard Gore, ditto,	6495	1	2
John Wiseman, ditto,	6495	1	2
Henry Oakes, ditto,	6195	1	2
Thomas Marshall, ditto, .	6195	1	2
Charles Reynolds, ditto, .	6195	1	2

COLONELS.

Andrew Anderson, ditto .	6495	1	2
Charles Bozé, ditto,	6495	1	2
Malcolm Grant, ditto,	6495	1	2

Amount payable to the Bombay Officers, ... Sa. Rs. 71,445 12 10
 Lost by Fractions, 6

Grand Total of the consolidated surplus of the year 1811, Sa. Rs. 5 06.15 11 6

No. 3.

Statement of the balance of shares of Off-reckonings for the year 1811, payable to Colonels of the presidency of Fort William,

who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators or Assigns of such as have died in India.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Sir John McDonald, amount of his share,	-	-	6495	1	2
Deduct the amount received in advance,	-	..	6000	0	0
			<hr/>	495	1 2
William Palmer (the late) as Macdonald,	-	-	-	495	1 2
Samuel Watson, ditto,				495	1 2

MAJOR GENERAL.

Richard Mason, ditto ditto,				495	1 2
-----------------------------	--	--	--	-----	-----

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Hugh Stafford, ditto,				495	1 2
James Morris, ditto,				495	1 2

MAJOR GENERALS.

H. C. Palmer (the late) to the 24th August 1811,	-	-	4199	8	9
Deduct received in advance,			3579	6	5
				320	2 4
Sir Robert Blair, as Macdonald,				495	1 2
Bennet Marley, ditto,	-			495	1 2
Dyson Marshall, ditto,	-			495	1 1
Sir George Wood, ditto,	-			495	1 2
Sir John Horsford, ditto,	-			495	1 2
John Gordon,	-	-	-	495	1 2
Mr Gabriel Martindell, 24th August to 31st Dec. 1811.			2295	9	5
Deduct the amount received in advance,	-	-	2190	9	7
			<hr/>	174	14 10

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Ainslie, agent for the 1st Clothing Division, full share as Colonel.			6495	1	2
Deduct the amount received in advance,	-	-	4500	0	0
			<hr/>	1995	1 2

MAJOR.

M. W. Browne, agent for the 2d Division, full share as Colonel,	-	-	6495	1	2
Deduct the amount received in advance,	-	-	6000	0	0
			<hr/>	495	1 2
Amount remaining to be paid to Bengal Officers in India,				8996	1 6

No. 4.

Statement of the shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1811, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Thomas Nicholls, alias Broadhurst,
(the late,) .. full year, 6495 1 2

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

George Russe l, .. full year, 6495 1 2
Sir Even Baillic, .. ditto, 6495 1 2

MAJOR GENERAL.

Edward Clarke, (the late,) ditto, 6495 1 2

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

James Dunn, ditto, 6495 1 2
James Dixon, ---- ditto, 6495 1 2
George Hardyman, ditto, 6495 1 2
Pergrine Powel, ditto, 6495 1 2
Robert Phillips, ditto, 6495 1 2
Robert Bruce (the late) .. ditto, 6495 1 2

MAJOR GENERALS.

Wm Kirkpatrick, (the late) ditto, 6495 1 2
John McIntyer, ditto, 6495 1 2
John Gardiner, (the late) ditto, 6495 1 2
Henry DeCastro, ditto, 6495 1 2
William Burn, (the late) .. ditto, 6495 1 2
Thomas Hawkshaw, ... ditto, 6495 1 2
Dan. Conyngham, (the late) ditto, 6495 1 2
Samuel Bradshaw, ditto, 6495 1 2
John Haynes, ditto, 6495 1 2
Nicholas Carnegie, ditto, 6495 1 2
T. S. Bateman, ditto, 6495 1 2
Henry White, ditto, 6495 1 2

Off-reckonings to be adjusted in
Europe on account of Bengal
officers, .. Sicca Rupees 1,42,891 9 8

No. 5.

Statement of the balance of shares of Off-reckonings for the year 1811, payable to Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators or Assigns, of such as have died in India.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

J. Pater, amount of his share, 6495 1 2
Deduct the amount received
in advance, 5741 6 1

7753 11 1

MAJOR GENERALS.

R. Bell,	..	as Bater,	753	11	1
A. Taylor,	....	ditto,	753	11	1
J. Chalmers,	....	ditto,	753	11	1

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

R. Croker,	....	ditto,	753	11	1
F. Torrens,	....	ditto,	753	11	1
C. Lalande,	....	ditto,	753	11	1

MAJOR GENERAL.

J. J. Durand,	ditto,	753	11	1
---------------	------	--------	-----	----	---

COLONEL.

R. M. Strange, to the 29th					
November 1811,	....	5925	1	2	
Deduct the amount received					
in advance,		5741	6	1	
				183	11 1

Amount payable in India to

Madras Officers,	Sicca Rupees	6213	3	9
------------------	--------------	------	---	---

NO. 6.

Statement of the shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1811, payable to Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe, and shewing the sums to be deducted from the shares of such as have received advances in India.

COLONELS.

Keith Macallister, for the full year,	6495	1	2
Thomas Dalla,	ditto,	6195	1 2

MAJOR GENERAL.

J. Orr,	ditto,	6495	1 2
---------	--------	------	-----

LIEUT. COLONEL.

T. Clark,	ditto,	6495	1 2
-----------	--------	------	-----

COLONELS.

D. McNeil,	ditto,	6495	1 2
William Kinsey,	ditto,	6495	1 2
T. Bowser,	ditto,	6495	1 2
A. Cuppage,	ditto,	6495	1 2
A. Dyce,	ditto,	6495	1 2
J. Cuppage, from the 30th November to the 31st December,	ditto,	6495	1 2
C. Comer, -- for the full year,	6495	1	2
J. Richardson,	ditto,	6495	1 2

MAJOR GENERALS.

F. Cowdie,	ditto,	6495	1 2
G. Roberts,	ditto,	6495	1 2
W. Vigors,	ditto,	6495	1

A. Brown,	ditto,	6495	1	2
D. Campbell,	ditto,	6495	1	2
COLONELS:				
B. Close,	ditto,	6495	1	2
P. A. Aghew,	ditto,	6495	1	2
R. Mackay,	ditto,	6495	1	2
G. Doveton,	ditto,	6495	1	2
H. Maclean,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Amount payable to Madras Officers in Europe, Sa. Rs. - -				
		136,965	15	6

No. 7.

Statement of shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1811, due to Colonels of the Bombay Establishment, who are in India, or who have died in India, and shewing the sums to be deducted from the shares of each, on account of advances made at that Presidency.

MAJOR GENERAL.

Kenneth McPherson,	amount of his share,	6495	1	2
Deduct amount received in advance, - -				
		3827	9	5
		2667	7	2

COLONEL.

Charles Bowie, amount					
of his share, - - -	6495	1	2		
Deduct amount received					
in advance, - - -	3827	9	5		
				2667	7 9

Amount payable in India to Bombay Officers,				
Sa. Rs. - - - - -		5334	15	6

No. 8.

Statement of shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1811, payable to the Colonels of the Presidency of Bombay, who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Richard Jones,	for full year,	6495	1	2
James Kerr,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Richard Gore,	ditto,	6495	1	2
John Wiseman,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Henry Oakes,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Thomas Marshall,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Charles Reynolds,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Andrew Anderson,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Malcolm Grant,	ditto,	6495	1	2
Amount due to Bombay Officers in Europe, - - - Sa. Rs.				
		55,435	10	6

No. 9.

Statement of the Surplus Off-reckonings due to Officers Commanding Independent Corps for the year 1811.

1st Battalion Native Invalid.

Gross amount of Off-reckonings for 1811 11,155 7 11
 Total Charge against the Fund, including the advance made to Capt. Dick, Sa. Rs. 7,818 12 10

Balance payable to Capt. Wm. Dick, Sicca Rupees, 3342 11 4

2d Battalion Native Invalid.

Gross amount of Off-reckonings, for 1811
 Sicca Rupees, - - 9,909 9 11
 Total Charges against the Fund, including the Advance made to Lieut. Col. Forbes. 7335 5 6

Balance payable to Lieut. Col. Richard Forbes, Sa. Rs. - - 2524 4 4

Corps of Hill Rangers.

Gross Amount of Off-reckonings, for 1811
 Sicca Rupees, - - 3215 2 3
 Total Charges against the Fund, including the Advancemade to Major Littlejohn, - - 2720 11 7

Balance payable to Major (now Lieut. Col.) Littlejohn, - - - Sa Rupees, 494 7 1

Corps of Pioneers.

Gross Amount of Off-reckonings for 1811,
 Sicca Rupees, - - 5712 10 9
 Total Charges against the fund including the Advances made to Captain Swinton, Sicca Rupees, - - 4278 5 6

Balance payable to Capt. John Swinton, - Sicca Rs. 1434 5 3

Corps of Golundauze.

Gross Amount of Off reckonings for 1811,	
Sa. Rs.	7446 9 1
Total Charges against the Fund, including the Advance made to Captain S. S. Hay.	
Sa. Rs.	6682 0 4

Balance payable to Captain S. S. Hay.	Sicca Rupees	764	8	9
---------------------------------------	--------------	-----	---	---

Ramghur Battalion.

Gross Amount of Off reckonings for 1811,	
Sa. Rs.	8910 9 11
Total Charges against the Fund, including the Advance made to Capt. Roughsedge.	
	7212 7 3

Balance payable to Captain Roughsedge,	Sa. Rs.	1698	2	8
--	---------	------	---	---

Total payable to Commanding Officers of independent Corps,	Sa. Rs.	10,258	7	3
--	---------	--------	---	---

The Accountant to the Military Department will take the necessary measures for the payment of the Balances of Shares of the Off-reckoning Funds to the Officers of the Bengal Establishment for the year 1811, as contained in Statements, Nos. 3 and 9.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM: APRIL 25, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, considering it indispensable to the due efficiency of the Army in the Field Provinces, that an Engineer Officer of rank and experience should be permanently attached and exclusively employed on the duties of his Department incident to that Command, is pleased to appoint ~~Brigadier~~ Major Thomas Arburey to be Principal Field Engineer attached to

the Field Command, with a Salary of 600 St. Rupees, and an Establishment for Writers, Stationery, &c. of 60 St. Rupees per mensem.

2. Major Anburey's Appointment is to have retrospective effect from the date of his being appointed Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Delhi, videlicet, the 6th of December 1816.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; APRIL 25, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having considered it expedient to change the mode of paying the stipends of the Native Pensioners residing in the district of Allahabad, is pleased to direct, that this duty shall from the 1st of June next be performed by the Adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad, who for this additional trouble and responsibility, is authorized to draw the following monthly allowances, viz.

Personal Salary, Sonat Rupees,	120
For Writers, Stationery, &c. and in lieu of all Contingencies whatsoever.	80
	<hr/>
Sonat Rupees	200

2. The Payments of the Pensioners to take place twice every year, viz. on the 1st May for the preceding six months, and again on the 1st of November, when the claimants are to appear personally with their original descriptive Rolls, whereon is to be carefully noted, at every Payment, the period to which the individual has received his allowances.

3. From these documents, a general descriptive Roll is to be framed, distinguishing the rank of the parties, the monthly sum respectively authorized, and the amount paid to each.

4. To preclude the necessity of separate receipts, the individual is to affix his signature or mark against the sum he has received after the manner of an acquittance Roll.

5. As soon after each half yearly payment as practicable, the General Roll is to be forwarded to the Office of Audit, and the Adjutant will take credit for the amount actually admitted thereon.

6. The Arrears due to deceased Pensioners are to be paid to the legal representatives, upon their producing the original descriptive Rolls, and proving by affidavit, and to the entire satisfaction of the Adjutant, the date of casualty and their titles as lawful heirs.

7. The name of the deceased is to be entered in the General Roll, and the casualty and date of occurrence to be noted in

red Ink, for the information of the Military Auditor General, to whom also the original descriptive Roll bearing the affidavit is to be transmitted.

8. Individuals failing to attend at two successive have yearly Payments, will be considered as having forfeited all claim to their respective stipends, and their names are to be struck off the lists accordingly, nor will any pension thus lapsed be in any case restored, without the express authority of Government.

9. The Adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad, will duly furnish the Accountant in the Military Department with a half yearly estimate of the probable amount of cash, which will be required by him to discharge the stipends of the Native Pensioners, in order to his being furnished with a draft on the collector of that district for a corresponding amount, and will conform to such instructions regarding the settlement of his accounts; as he may at any time receive from the Accountant in the Military Department.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

—*—

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 2, 1817.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hardwicke to be Colonel of a Battalion; Major Thomas Hill to be Lieutenant Colonel; Brevet Major and Captain Clements Brown to be Major; Captain Lieutenant W. H. L. Frith to be Captain; Lieutenant Isaac Pereira to be Captain Lieutenant; Lieutenant Fireworker Hugh C. Baker to be Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet Alexander Thomson to be Lieutenant Fireworker; from the 21st April 1817, in succession to Major General and Colonel Sir J. Horsford, K. C. B. deceased.

2. The Governor General in Council cannot direct the succession in the Regiment of Artillery, without expressing his deep concern at the loss which the Honorable Company's Service has suffered by the death of Major General Sir John Horsford, K. C. B. The ardent spirit, the science and the generous zeal of that admirable Officer, were in no less degree an advantage to the Public interest than an honor to himself; it is consolatory to think, that when sinking under the malady, which so early deprived his country of an energy, incessantly devoted to her glory, he had the consciousness of having just displayed with signal triumph the skill and superiority of the Corps, which he had so materially contributed to fashion and perfect.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR MAY, 1817.

393

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 2, 1817;

Lieutenant F. W. Morgan of the Corps of Pioneers on the Establishment of Fort St. George, having furnished the prescribed Medical and Pay Certificates, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the recovery of his health.

J. YOUNG,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The *Laura*, Captain DENNIS, from the Cape of Good Hope the 25th of January, from the Isle of France the 28th of March, and last from Madras, arrived in the river on Saturday. A list of her passengers will be found under our Shipping head.

A fire broke out lately at Mirzapore in a boat filled with bamboes. This boat drifted among cotton boats, laying at the Ghauts; and the flames having been communicated to the cotton, were increased by a strong westerly wind, and shortly set on fire several houses contiguous to the ghaut. Before the conflagration could be arrested, a great part of the town of Mirzapore and upwards of thirty thousand maunds of cotton were destroyed!

Accounts from Allahabad state, that about the end of the last month, the troops at that station were remarkably unhealthy. From 15 to 20 men, were daily added to the Hospital list; and the disorder was common to Europeans and Natives.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following circumstantial narrative of the proceedings of the detachment under Captain LE FEVRE, from the 3d ultimo until the 1st instant; and although many of the details have been already published, we trust the article will prove interesting to our Military friends:

The 1st Battalion 18th Regiment N. P. under Captain LE FEVRE, marched on the evening of the 3d April to Underoah,—he was fired on during the night, but a few rounds from the guns kept the insurgents at a respectable distance from his line of march. The Battalion arrived at Underoah at day-break

on the morning of the 4th, where Lieutenant Griffiths with a detachment of 60 men, (having been surrounded by the insurgents during the whole of the preceding night,) joined, and the whole marched back on Cuttack on the 15th, as they had moved from that place without supplies, and none were procurable at Underooh.

The Battalion (with the Light Company 2d Battalion) again marched on the 10th, twenty miles to Bakkotta, halted on the 11th for the remainder of the supplies. On the 12th the Rear Guard being fired on from Kosslepersaud, (a Pyke village) it was burnt, and the Light Infantry were detached in pursuit of the rebels in the jungle. On the 13th, the village of Gongpaurah (near which Lieut. Faris was killed) was burnt. On the morning of the 14th, the road to Khoorda having been reconnoitred, and the entrance found to be strongly intrench'd and stockaded, defended by Matchlockmen and Archers, the Battalion moved down to the attack, and after a few rounds from the guns, the Light Infantry under Lieut. Herring gained possession of this position without a single casualty. During the remainder of the march (which lay through a thick bamboo jungle) a succession of unoccupied stockades presented themselves. At noon the Battalion encamped near the old lines at Khoorda, which village was found deserted; the rebels having burnt the houses belonging to the Darogah and other Officers of Government.

Captain Le Fevre not meeting with any of the rebels at Khoorda proceeded on the 16th through the Noasing pass (the road still more impeded with stockades than the Gongpaurah pass) to Bajepore, which village had fired on Lieut. Prideaux's detachment during his retreat, and was consequently burnt by Capt. Le Fevre agreeably to his instructions. He also burnt the Pyke village of Cuddillabauri near a stockade, contiguous to which he found and buried the remains of the late Lieut. Faris. Having at Bajepore received creditable information that Juggbundoo's forces had gone to Juggernauth, and not having received any letters since his march from Cuttack, Captain Le Fevre proceeded the next morning (the 17th) to Kenos; marched again in the afternoon, and at sun-set on his arrival at the Naggun Nullah, it was so much affected by the tide as to render it necessary to unload the tumbrils, &c.—The troops having bivouacked during the night, again moved forward at day-break (the 18th,) and, at 9 o'clock, the rebels were perceived drawn up in our front to the number of about 1000, and occupying a strong position on the bunds of the Bhargubby Nullah, near the village of Dobunda. On the advance, and after a few shells which no doubt did much execution, the rebels perceiving our intentions of turning their flanks, fled in confusion,—they had several jingals but no guns. In the pursuit many were secured, and Martial Law having been proclaimed several have been brought to trial before a Court Martial.

The Battalion without sustaining a single casualty from the period of its first march, reached Juggernauth at 2 in the after-

noon of the 18th, when Captain Le Fevre was informed of the retreat of the Detachment under Capt. Wallington, which took place on the night of the 14th, after having for several days occupied the compound of Mr. Busby's house near the beach;—that on the 15th, all the Bungalows were burnt and plundered, and much money extorted from the Officers of Government and *Bengal Sircars*, to whom Jugbundoo appears to have a great antipathy;—That Khuisna Churdra Bediadhun, (son to the late Dewan,) with a part of the Rebel Army, had left Juggernaut on the 17th on hearing of our approach; and the same night Jugbundoo, with the remainder of the insurgents, left the town and proceeded to Dobunda, whence he was present in the morning attack.

“As soon as Captain Le Fevre had pitch'd his Camp, Muckoond Neo, the Khoorda Rajah, waited on him with assurances that he knew his own interest too well to follow the fortunes, or be in any manner concerned with Jugbundoo, that twenty palanquins had been collected by the insurgents (and at that time at the gate of his residence) for the removal of himself and family to Khoorda, but that he had declined all their solicitations. There is, however, little doubt, but the unexpected arrival of the Battalion prevented the Rajah's removal, the preparations not being completed.

“In searching for the plunder that had been taken and buried by the insurgents above five thousand rupees of the public money, was found on the 29th buried in the house of Lokenath Bullian Sing, a noted rebel, who holds a chief command under Jugbundoo.

“Captain Le Fevre re-established the Native Officers of Government in their respective situations; and the day after his arrival, the town was full, and the inhabitants resuming their several occupations.

“On the 1st of May the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment still continued at Juggernaut, waiting the arrival of Major Hamilton with the 2d Battalion of the Regt., when Captain Le Fevre is ordered to return to the Khoorda District. The Collector and Mr. Busby were daily expected at Juggernaut.

“The main body of the Insurgents is near Bajepore.”

The following account of the movements of the detachment under Major HAMILTON, we re-publish from the last *Bengal Hurkaru* :

“The intended movements, mentioned in our last, by the troops from Cuttack, after crossing the Cajoora on the 28th, were suspended, in consequence of intelligence being received that a body of insurgents were assembled in the neighbourhood of Serungthur, with the design of attempting to burn the town of Cuttack, as soon as the detachment should advance for Poorie. The movement was therefore deferred and Major Hamilton was ordered to dislodge them. He accordingly marched with 4 companies, the guns, and detachment of the Body Guard, be-

tween 8 and 9 o'clock that night, and proceeding on the Underrooa road, fell in with their stockades in approaching the village of Darootung, where the jungle begins to thicken and is continued onwards. As the detachment advanced, they found the stockades very numerous and some of them very well constructed; composed of mud walls with loop holes besides a fence of Bamboo. The best of the stockades the enemy attempted to defend, but he was quickly driven from them and followed up, and thus the detachment opened its way as far as Underrooa, which they reached about 9 in the morning; burnt that place as they had done Darootung and some other villages, where stockades had been erected. After resting for an hour they set off on their return to camp, where they arrived about 9 o'clock on the night of the 29th, all much fatigued. In turning one of the stockades, Lieutenant White had an arrow shot through his thigh and 3 Sepoys in all slightly wounded—two, of them by arrows. The arrow indeed appears to be their chief weapon. It is said few of the insurgents have matchlocks and that they are still worse off for ammunition. They did not on this occasion appear to be assembled in any considerable numbers. In consequence of this business the force did not move for Poorie till the night of the 1st. On the night of the 2d it arrived at Peepie and would not reach Poorie until the night of the 4th. The heat of the weather had become severe. It was understood the 2d Regiment Madras Cavalry had arrived at Romba on the lake, and that the Madras troops in that quarter had been reinforced by two Battalions. In which case one Battalion with the Cavalry would probably advance, and then there would be abundance of troops for every purpose."

The Ukhbars from Peshour to the 1st of April state, that MAILMOOD SHAH was about to proceed towards Cabul, and thence to AHMUD SHAHEE. The Vizier FUTTEH KHAWN intended to remain at Peshour, to co-operate with MAHOMED AUZEEM KHAWN in the defence of Cashmere against the menaced attack of RUNJEET SINGH.

HOLKAR's Camp on the 26th ultimo was at Bhojagurry. AMAJEE, a commander in the service of Scindiah, had communicated to the BHAEE his arrival within twelve coss of Rampoorah, where GUFFOOR KHAWN and the mutinous army were encamped; with an intimation of reducing them to obedience. AMEER KHAN, who a short time ago, had assured the BHAEE that he was determined with his own hands, to slay GUFFOOR KHAWN for his treason; had of a sudden, become a mediator for him and his mutinous troops. The KHAN besought the BHAEE not to allow her

men to be coerced by SCINDIAH's troops: but rather to conciliate her own army by giving them part of their arrears of pay. However the latter conduct of the Khan may seem inconsistent with his former Hectoring, it would appear, that his late advice has been politic: for, if the Chiefs of SCINDIAH are allowed to reduce or disperse the army of HOLKAR,—consequences which the short-sighted policy of the BHAREE, may not perceive, are very likely to ensue. The only other article of importance in the Ukhbars from HOLKAR's Head-quarters, informs the Asiatic News-mongers, that Mr. WILLIAM FRASER, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, has employed some celebrated artist, to paint a picture of "an old Tatan Wo—" man, *with a long beard!*"

Our accounts from Amretsir reach to the 13th April. The camp of RUNJEET SINGH had moved from Shahderah towards the Fort of Govind Gurrah.

The Chief of Moltan on the 7th ult. had not been able to satisfy the demands of the Seik army, which was burning and pillaging the Moltan villages. The mother of SHOOJAH-UL-MULUCK, at his request, had proceeded from Moltan to Ludhianna.

We have no news from Jaypoor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship *Lady Melville*, from Europe, has arrived at Madras; also the *Agasson*, from this port.

Intelligence per St. Antonio from the Isle of France, Point de Galle, Madras and Ganjam.

The *Frederick and Maria*, *Eliza* and *Tropic Bird*, had not arrived at Mauritius, on the 27th March.

The Price of Rice improving.

The *General Stewart*, from England, sailed from Point de Galle on the 27th April, for Calcutta, also the *Wellton*, from England and the Isle of France.

The *Eliza*, Captain Pringle, with Horses from the Gulph, was to sail from Point de Galle on the 28th April, for Madras and Calcutta.

The *Perserverance*, Captain Brown, sailed from the Isle of France on the 27th March, for Calcutta.

The *Ann*, Captain Dickie, from Bombay, and the *Laura*, Captain Dennis, from the Cape and Isle of France, were at Madras on their return to Calcutta.

The *Lord Melville*, arrived at Madras on the 1st instant, from England bound to Calcutta.

The *Junarthan*, Captain Laird, arrived at Madras on the 2d instant.

ARRIVALS. May 5. Brig *Salamanca*, Smith, from Rangoon the 7th April.

Do. 7. Brig *Nelly*, Ingram, from Madras 6th April, Masulipatam, and Vizagapatam the 1st May.—*Cerie*, (American) Humphreys, from New York 20th December.

Do. 9. *Ajax*, Somes, from England 19th December, and Trincomalee 28th April. Passengers: Mr. James Peare, Mr. Nicholas Craddock, and Mr. Harriott Lane, Free-mariners. From Trincomalee: Mrs. Lockyer and five Children, and Captain Lockyer, H. M. 19th Regiment.—*St. Antonia*, Edward, from the Isle of France 27th April, Madras and Ganjam 5th May.—Brig *Dragon*, Brady, from the Cape of Good Hope 1st March.

Do. 10. *Ann*, Dickie, from Bombay 11th April.

Do. 11. *Laura*, Dennis, from the Cape of Good Hope 25th January, Isle of France 28th March, and last from Madras. Passengers from the Cape: Lieutenant Hart, N. I. From the Isle of France: Lieutenant Foster, H. M. 50th and Captain Duncan, of the Country Service. From Madras: Cornet Alexander, H. M. 24th Dragoons, and Mr. Turner.

DEPARTURES. May 5. Brig *Two Sisters*, Scongall, for Madras and Ceylon.—*Indian Packet*, (Danish) Bruhn, for Copenhagen.

Do. 8. *Bengal*, (American) Dennis, for Salem.

MADRAS ARRIVALS. 21. American Ship *Penkin*, Captain C. Dexter, from Boston 9th Nov. and Trincomalee 20th April.—22. H. M. Ship *Conway*, Captain Digby Dent, from Trincomallie. Passengers: Commissioner Puget, and Mr. W. Pitt; American Ship *Cordelia*, Captain C. E. Magee, from Boston 2th December.—26. Ship *Fair Trial*, Captain Wyatt, from Trincomalee.—27. Ship *Fame*, from Mauritius left 18th March; Ship *Ennore Transit*, Captain Greig, from the Isle of France 15th Jan. and Colombo 11th instant; Ship *Ciera*, Captain William Gibson, from Sumatra left 25th March, and Negapatam 26th April.—28. Ship *Benson*, Captain G. Betham, from Calcutta 8th April; Brig *Helen*, Captain S. Teiscera, from Chittagong 22d January and Pondicherry 27th April.

DEPARTURES. April 18. Ship *Catherine*, Captain George Mearns, to Calcutta.—22d. Brig *Jane*, Captain T. R. Court, to Calcutta; Ship *Ruby*, Captain R. Dennison, to Calcutta.—23. Cutter *Haurah*, Captain N. Cornet, to Calcutta.—27. Ship *Fame*, Captain J. B. Brown, for Bengal.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. March 29. Ship *Pascoa*, Captain James Nicoll, from Calcutta.

April 1. Free-trader Ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Captain James Ralph, from London, Rio Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope.—2. Armed Boat *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahamud, from Surat; Ship *Lowjee Family*, Captain George Seton, from London and Rio Janeiro.—3. Free-trader Ship *Oxford*, Captain John Lamb, from London and Rio Janeiro.—13. H. C. Cruiser *Sylph*, Lieutenant J. W. Goby, from Mangalore; Schooner *Williams*, J. Stoffenberg, Commander, from Madras.—14. H. M. Ship *Orlando*, John Clavell, Esq. Captain from Columbo bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Baronet, K. C. B. Commander in Chief, in the Indian Seas.—16. Ship *Cabrass*, Nacquadah Hajee Natha, from Bengal; Ship *Swallow*, Free-trader Captain John Faith, from London and Mauritius.—17. Ship *Friendship*, Captain William Black, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES. March 31. Grab Ship *Hamoody*, Nacquadah Cooty Coy, to Cannanore; His Majesty's Sloop of War *Bacchus John*, P. Parkin, Esq. Captain, to Mocha.

April 3. Ship *Sir Evan Nepean*, Captain John Boog, to Suez; Armed Boat *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat; Ship *Eliza*, Captain John Pringle, to Bengal.

Passengers per *Lowjee Family*, from England: Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Graham; Miss Canac; Michie Forbes, Esq.; Major Bentley, Engineers; Mr. Oakes, C. S.; Mr. Graham, Artist; Mr. Thomas Dent; Mr. Archibald Inglis; Mr. Peter Simpson, and Mr. Jerves Skeene.

Per *Oxford*, from the Coast: Charles Walter, Esq. H. M. 22d and 11th Morgan, Esq. M. D. Bombay Establishment.

Per *Mulgrave Castle*: Edward Grant, Esq.; Mrs. Grant; Mr. Brown; Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Baynes, and Lieutenant Anthony.

Per *Pascoa*: C. K. Robinson, Esq. Free-merchant; Lieutenant Pemberton, 68th Bengal Infantry; and Mr. A. V. Caldes.—12. Portuguese Grab Ship *Rainha dos Anjos*, Commander Ludvins da Encarnacao, Macao.—13. Brig *Prime*, Commander William Lewes, to Pondicherry and other Port.—14. Portuguese Ship *Prince Regent*, Commander F. C. Dos Santos, to China; Ship *Charlotte*, Captain James Stevenson, to China; H. C. Cruiser *Sylph*, Lieutenant J. W. Guy, to the Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

SUPREME COURT.*

In the trial of Mooliah and his accomplices on the first indictment, it appeared, that Raumah Rajah Sastry had been led to believe, he would be put in possession of the lands and property of the late Rajah of Vettom, by the aid of the Prisoners, and through the influence of certain Persons at Madras, whom J. Eberhardie was employed by the conspirators

to personate; and that he actually, at various times, did appear three different characters before Rajah Sastry; that at one of these meetings, the latter gave him a Diamond Ring and two Shawls; that Rajah Sastry was also induced to advance about 4,800 Pagodas to the conspirators, for the purpose as he thought of bringing the negotiation to a favorable close; the European Actor in this most extraordinary drama, having received the reward for his part of the performance, retired upon the country out of the way—where he remained more than a twelve-month—when he again came down to the Presidency: In the mean time Raminah Rajah Sastry had died of grief and vexation, it was thought, at the failure of the scheme, and the loss of his property; and his Executor desirous of discovering how he had been defrauded of this property, was brought by one of Mootiah's "accomplices to J. Eberhardie, who laid open the whole of the conspiracy.

The evidence against the Prisoners was perfectly clear; and the Jury found them guilty.

Mootiah, the principal Actor in this infamous conspiracy, was a common servant; the other natives belonged to no higher class; while J. Eberhardie, is of Dutch extraction, born in the country, and appears to have engaged in this plot, principally from a love of Brandy; we cannot help expressing our abhorrence at the folly and credulity of Rajah Sastry and those about him, in allowing themselves to be so grossly duped by a set of men like these—nothing indeed could more fully prove their extreme ignorance of the character of the British Authorities here; as well as of the manner and appearance of the higher class of Europeans.

On Saturday Mootiah and his accomplices were put to the Bar upon the second indictment—for conspiring to poison and destroy the European J. Eberhardie. It appeared by the evidence, that the conspirators finding Eberhardie had become acquainted with the Executor of Rajah Sastry, and was probably discovering their infamous plot, administered poison to him at two separate times; which though it failed in the effect they intended was sufficiently powerful to undermine his constitution; having been failed in their plan to destroy him, they resolved upon another attempt, which from the preparation made, they appeared to consider as not likely to fail; and under the pretence of giving him a sum of money to leave Madras, they invited him to a house in the Black Town, which they had taken for their diabolical purpose, and where the assassins assembled in the evening, they were to meet Eberhardie, who repaired to the house according to appointment;—they had not only prepared the instruments of death, but had dug a grave for their victim in one of the rooms,—fortunately an accomplice (Tandroyen) discovered the plot to Rajah Sastry's Executor, as well as to Eberhardie; and Police Officers were on the watch, when the latter entered the house; into which, after a interval they rushed, and seized the wretches, before they had completed their murderous purpose.

The Jury found the Prisoners Mootiah, Andjapen, Gundapen, and Mootooswamy, Guilty.

On the subject of conspiracies in general, and of these in particular, the learned Judge in addressing the Grand Jury, stated in substance—That he viewed conspiracy, as the most dangerous offence in society—one from which no person, whatever his rank or station in life—his circumspection or prudence, could guard against; the old Law marked it with peculiar odium; a judgement of great severity, called the *Attainour Judgement*, was appropriate to this offence and to no other; it might be defined a combination of persons to injure or defraud the public, or individuals; and was as various, as the objects of mischief, which depraved minds, could engender: it was not necessary to prove the *actual fact* of conspiring, that might be collected from collateral circumstances, the offence did not consist of a specific act, but was a combination of acts, tending to one common end; and the object of a conspiracy in most cases, could only be judged, as one would judge of the plan and objects of a hostile Army by the concurrent acts, motives, and conduct of the parties engaged, and acting for one common purpose. Accomplices in conspiracies were competent witnesses, and have been considered so in all ages; upon the principle of necessity—and of public policy—as such deeds of darkness could seldom be discovered by any other testimony; and because it was of consequence to show persons who engage in them, that the greatest risk of discovery, was from the treachery of hire town confederates: there was a peculiarity in the law of evidence in cases of conspiracy, founded in great wisdom; the principle of which, applied not only in treasonable conspiracies, but in misdemeanours—all who take any share in the guilt are considered principals—"and the acts and writings, and proceedings of each person engaged and acting in the same common design is evidence against all the others engaged with him." A conspiracy to murder or poison was in this country only a high misdemeanor; Lord Ellenborough's Act, which made the offence of administering poison with the intent to kill, a capital crime, did not extend to this Country; the offence also of conspiring to cheat and defraud, was only a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, by corporal punishment, or pillory—unless it could be made to belong to the class of cases, which proved an original preconcerted plan in the parties to steal the property—which amounts in point of law to a felony; personating another at the Bank to transfer Stock or in a Court of Record was a capital offence—but the case in question did not come within the limits of these statutes. The learned Judge considered the conspiracies about to be brought before the Jury, as the most flagitious and iniquitous, in the history either of ancient or modern delinquency; whether the base objects they had in view were considered, the artful and wicked means by which such objects were to be effected, or the consequences, which might have resulted from the base artifices and wicked intrigues that were resorted to. He

was very happy that these cases were brought forward; and were to undergo a strict and unbiassed scrutiny, both on account of the high and honorable characters which this kind of miscreants had with so much audacity introduced into their plan, as well as because he hoped it would afford a good moral lesson to Natives, and Europeans in subordinate situations—it would also remain a lasting memento to the Natives of the dangers they expose themselves to, by indulging the corrupt and delusive notion, that the Authorities in this country can be approached or moved by such base and sordid arts—the unfortunate man Rajah Sastry had become the dupe of his folly and credulity, and had fallen a sacrifice to his own corrupt practice. A lesson would also be afforded to low Europeans, of the hazards they run, in becoming instruments in such iniquitous enterprizes; by which they disgraced the name and character of an European; an extraordinary interposition of Providence had saved the European, J. Eberhardie, from private assassination, in order that he might stand forth, and reveal those wicked and mysterious conspiracies which Mooliah and his accomplices had resolved should be for ever concealed—they had been concealed for some time, like the conspiracy to poison Sir Thomas Overbury, in the Tower, in the Reign of James the 1st, which was shrouded in darkness for years; until the Apothecary's Apprentice who had been employed to mix the poisons, and who was sent out of the way to Fushing, was discovered in his retreat; and the criminals who had lived thus long in security, and thought all was forgotten, were astonished at the evidence thus suddenly brought forth to convict them.

A Bill having been found against Barker Hoosain, and Abdul Rahim, charged with conspiring to poison Javar Hoosain Khan with intent to kill him; the Prisoners were put upon their trial on Monday last; but were acquitted. And the Prosecutor committed for trial.

On Tuesday and yesterday, the Court was occupied in the trial of Vercasawmy and others servants in the Master Attendant's Department for conspiring to obtain the removal of Lieutenant Betham, Acting Master Attendant. The trial was going on when this Paper was prepared for the Press, [*Gazette, May 1.*]

We are as destitute of any news by Sea, as we have already observed we are by Tappala from Bengal.

On Tuesday evening, His Majesty's Sloop *Conway*, Capt. Digby Dent, arrived in the roads from Trincomalee. She brings no news. Passengers, Commissioner Pugal, and William Pitt, Esq. for the recovery of his health.

On the same evening, sailed the *Ruby*, Captain Dennison, for Bengal, having on board Colonel Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and Captain Fitzclarence.

The Ship *Fane*, from Port Louis the 16th ultimo, came in on Sunday, but she does not bring any intelligence of so late date as that we gave in our last.

The *Fame* brings no news, but reports that the *Frederic* and *Maria*, and *Tropic Bird*, had not arrived at the French Island and were supposed to have been lost; or greatly driven out of their track by the late Gale.

The *Annore Transit*, Captain Greig, also arrived on Sunday last from Colombo, whence she sailed on the 12th instant. She brings no news.

The *Ennore Transit* has had a very long Passage from being very unfortunate in respect to wind and currents.—She did not suffer in any of the gales off the Mauritius, but when she got into the Longitude of the Maldivil Islands, a succession of calms and currents ensued that in the first place carried her to the Coast of Africa, and for upwards of two months baffled every attempt to get her into any Port whatever.—She was carried at one time near the entrance into the Red Sea; and she endeavored to make Bombay in order to stock and water, being in great distress for the latter; but the total failure of wind sufficient to effect this object, prevented it.—Shortly after a breeze at last providentially sprung up, that enabled her to reach Colombo, when she procured the long desired supplies.

We are happy to announce the arrival of the Free Trader *Benson*, Captain Betlam, she will convey a Mail from this Presidency for England. The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Betham, Miss Laing, Mr. J. R. Lawg, Captain Page, Capt. East, Mr. Reynold, Mr. Trist, Mr. Shaphard, Mr. Paribv, and Mr. Agejee.

We are still unable to furnish any further particulars of the loss of the Honorable Company's Ship *Elphinstone*, but there can be no doubt of the truth of this melancholy story.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. Sheffield, First Head Assistant to the Collector of Malabar.

Mr. W. Mason, Second Head Assistant to the Collector of Malabar. [Courier, April 29.]

ROMBAY.

Another vessel was launched on Wednesday the 2d of this month from the Mazagon ship for the pilot service at Calcutta. She glided into her element under the name of THE HENRY MARITON; the ceremony of christening her having been performed by Alexander Bell, Esq. with a consideration most justly merited by the respectable character whose name she bears, and under whose superintendency this and the other vessels for the same service have been recently constructed at this port. If nautical skill, knowledge, and intrepidity, is a life bled in the

seafaring line, and a zeal devoted to the profession, constitute a claim to public notice on such an occasion, we may be allowed to assert that this vessel could not have been more appropriately designated.

Sir Pulteney Malcolm left the Cape in the Newcastle, for St. Helena in December.

The *Lowjee Family*. Capt. J. Seton, and the *Orford*, Capt. John Lamb entered this harbour on Wednesday the 2d instant, they left Portsmouth the 27th October, and Rio Janeiro the 24th December; they have brought no news.

[*Courier*, April 5.]

We were rather surprized while perusing a paragraph in the *Calcutta Gazette* asserting, on the authority of a letter from New York, "that by an Act of the 20th of June, all American vessels are permitted to import, into India, British manufactures or articles, the produce or manufacture of any foreign state, at the same duties, to which they would be, subject if imported in a British bottom." We have had reference to the acts connected with this important privilege, and find that the correspondent in question has not taken a very correct view of the intentions of the British Legislature. The 56th of the King Chap. 15, being an act to carry into effect a convention of commerce, concluded between His Majesty and the United States, provides, that upon the importation into any port of the United Kingdom of American goods, in American vessels, no higher duties shall be paid than if imported in a British Ship; and that upon the exportation from the United Kingdom of any European goods in American bottoms, no higher duties shall be paid than if exported in British vessels.

As however the act in question did not contain any provision for permitting vessels of the United States of America to clear out from the ports of England to the British Settlements in the East Indies, another act was passed in the same Session, on the 20th June 1816, to amend the former one, which permits vessels built in the United States, &c. to clear out from any Port of the United Kingdom to the principal settlements of the British Dominions, in this country, with any goods which may be legally exported in British built vessels; "subject to the like

“ rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties and forfeitures as are now by law imposed upon the exportation of such goods to the said settlements in British-built Ships.”

The act being entirely silent in respect to the rates of duty and charges to which the trade in American bottoms is to be subject, the terms of the convention of commerce must regulate that point; that instrument will be found to place the Americans, in that respect, only on the same footing as the most favored European nations, and as no foreign trader is placed, in regard to duties and charges on an equality with a British, it follows that the Americans cannot claim that indulgence; the most favoured nation is liable to the payment of double the duties imposed on the British trader. The American therefore must also be subject to double duties. [*Gazette, April 9.*]

The Orlando Frigate arrived on Monday evening, having on board His Excellency the Admiral; to whom, when landing, the accustomed honors were paid.

[*Gazette, April 16.*]

We have heard from undoubted authority that H. M. Ship *Minden*, when proceeding to Gibraltar, was one of the fastest sailing ships in the squadron under Lord Exmouth; and in the action at Algiers, although warmly engaged, she suffered less from the enemies' batter as than any other ship, the consequence of the shot not splintering her sides; and we understand that, in private letters from his Lordship himself to his friends at Bombay, he desires, with that anxiety for the credit of the old builder, which he has at all times manifested, that the good conduct of the *Minden* might be communicated to Jametree, and his congratulations offered to him at the result of so severe a test of the character of that ship.

The Hon'ble Company's vessels *Sylph* and *Mosquito* arrived here on Sunday last with treasure from Mangalore. On the 7th April they passed a fleet of vessels under Arab colors standing to the N. W. consisting of one ship, two brigs and four daws, the ship was without a main topmast and foretopgalant mast, and on the 9th they passed another Arab ship at anchor, without a mizen top mast. From the appearance of the vessels it was supposed the masts had been carried away.

We understand that the Orlando frigate spoke with the Despatch cutter, from Calcutta, bound for this port on the coast in want of water, with which she supplied her. [*Courier, April 19.*]

CEYLON.

We learn from Galle that on Sunday evening last, the Church within the Fort was struck by lightning. One of the ornaments which surmounted the Building at the South end caught the flash and was shattered to pieces, the tiles of the roof have been considerably broken, but no injury done within except that part of the back boarding of the seats fronting the principal entrance being injured. This lofty Building having attracted the lightning, we must consider as a fortunate circumstance for the House of the Commandant which immediately adjoins it; and at a moment when a Church was empty, a few hours more, and a large number of persons would have been assembled there to celebrate Easter Day.

[Govt. Gaz. April 12.]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; MAY 19, 1817. [No. 271.]

FROM THE GOVT. GAZETTE,—MAY 13, 1817.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 2, 1817.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council was pleased, in the Judicial Department, under date 18th ultimo, to appoint Captain William Blake of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, to survey and mark out the line of the proposed road from Benares to Scharunpore, and to place that Officer under the orders of the Superintendent of Police in the Western Province, in the execution of the above Survey, or of any other works or estimates connected with the same.

2. Lieutenant E. Jeffreys of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 2, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provision of the 6th Article 1st Section Medical Regulations, shall be considered applicable to the European Troops at Prince of Wales's Island and Bencoolen, whether amounting to or falling below 24 men; and to cancel the arrangement specified in 6th Article 2d Section, as far as regards those Settlements.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 9, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon W.

Adamsen, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil station of Mangalore, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Henderson, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil station of Calcutta.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PORT WILLIAM; MAY 16, 1817.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct the publication of the following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 7th of December, 1816, announcing the advancement in the Peerage of his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, in the name and on the behalf of HIS MAJESTY, has been graciously pleased to confer on the Governor General.

WHITEHALL DECEMBER 6, 1816.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of HIS MAJESTY, to grant the Dignities of VISCOUNT, EARL, and MARQUESS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto FRANCIS, EARL OF MORAY, Governor-General of India, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and General of His Majesty's Forces, and to the Heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of VISCOUNT LOUDOWN, EARL OF RADWON, and MARQUESS OF HASTINGS."

Officers, Civil and Military, are in consequence to take notice, that all acts requiring the signature of the Governor General, or the Commander in Chief, will henceforth be attested by the Title of HASTINGS.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. ADAM,

Acting Chief Secretary
to the Government.

Several respectable individuals at this Presidency, have formed themselves into a Society for the truly laudable purpose of providing suitable books of instruction in the Asiatic and European languages, for the use of native schools; with a view, to the enlargement of the understanding—and the improvement of the character of the rising generation of our native fellow subjects.

We are happy to find that this Institution which is to be denominated the *Calcutta School Book Society*, has avowed, that it is no part of its design to

furnish religious books. The restriction however will not preclude the supply of moral tracts, or works of a moral tendency, which may improve the mind without interfering with the religious sentiments of the natives: and, indeed, the association of the respectable Native Gentlemen who have become Members of the Provisional Committee, will convince the most scrupulous individuals of the native community, that the objects of this institution are the improvement of morals and the diffusion of knowledge.

While we are on this subject, we cannot help suggesting to the Reverend Gentlemen who have been so indefatigable in their exertions to introduce into British India, the principles of the Lancasterian system of education; and whose exertions have already been so successful:—that it will be advisable to keep in mind the principle, which seems to have formed the corner stone of the School Book Society. The *Tables* proposed to be exhibited to the youth, who are expected to attend the Native schools; should be so contrived, that no possible alarm may be given to their Parents: and although the *Tables may* contain simple actions and perspicuous sentences relative to astronomy, geography, and the principal phenomena of nature; we think, that in giving the native children a compendium of history and chronology, so as to make them acquainted with the state of the world in past ages—the nature of man—the call of ABRAHAM—and the gradual revelation of the scriptures;—too much care cannot be manifested in guarding against consequences which would seem to be obvious. It will be readily admitted that the eye which has been long accustomed to the privation of light, may be injured rather than benefited, by being too suddenly exposed to the full influence of the solar-ray: and that a person long accustomed to darkness, will perceive objects with more distinctness, if gradually introduced to the enjoyment of the GREATEST HUMAN BLESSING.

It is stated in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday, that the Governor General will probably proceed to the Western Provinces in the month of July—and that

Colonel Sir JOHN MALCOLM will embark this day on a Pilot Schooner to the Southward.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, dated Hussingabad the 1st instant; from which we collect that the force at that place was preparing for the rainy season, which was expected to commence about the latter end of this month. The cantonments are described to be pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nerbuddah; but as the country is low, and covered with jungle, and in the vicinity of high hills, some apprehension is entertained respecting the health of the Troops during the expected rains. The second Battalion of the 10th, the first Battalion of the 19th and 22d Regiments; the Light Battalion; the 5th Native Cavalry and the Artillery, are to be Cantoned or Halted at Hussingabad. The first Battalion of the 23d Regiment at Ballangpore; the first Battalion of the 10th at Gurwarah; the second Battalion of the 23d and the Rohilla Cavalry, at Jubbalpore and Belharée; the three latter stations are represented to be well situated in a beautiful country. Two detachments of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry under the command of Major CHYARE and Lieut. BUCKLEY, had fallen in with two parties of Pindarees near Mendrice—the killed, wounded, and prisoners of the marauders amounted to about 280—No casualties are mentioned to have happened in either detachment.

Accounts from Cuttack state, that Captain LE FYRE had opened a communication with Ganjam. Major General RUMLEY was encamped near Berhampore with two Battalions and six Companies of Infantry, and six hundred Cavalry; and it is hoped that the disturbances in the district of Ganjam before this time, have been subdued. The body of insurgents under JUDHUNOO, were at the time of our last accounts encamped near Khoorda. Some reports state that he attempted to make his escape from the district of Cuttack; but that the Pykes prevented his departure: and other rumours assert

that he has endeavoured to cheer the spirits of his followers, by assuring them of a speedy re-inforcement of two thousand Mahratta Cavalry. The Detachment of Artillery which left Calcutta some time ago in the *Minto* has returned ; not having been able to effect a landing, by reason of the state of the coast, and the want of proper boats, in the neighbourhood of Balasore.

The Rajah of Poorie is to be removed under a strong escort to this Presidency. Major General MARTINDELL and his Staff arrived at Cuttack on the 6th instant.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph, the following Postscript to the *Hurkaru* has been published :—

“ At sun-rise on the morning of the 10th, a body of about 2,500 of the Insurgents paid a visit to the post of Peeply in two bodies. The force stationed there remained for some time under arms in expectation of the enemy coming within range of their shot. Finding however that they would not, our party advanced, fired a volley, when the Insurgents took to their heels and were pursued for about 4 miles. Nineteen of them were killed near to Peeply and many more must have fallen in the pursuit. It is supposed from eighty to one hundred were wounded. A few Matchlocks and Swords, were taken. Among the killed was a Sirdar of some note, who had done much mischief in that neighbourhood. Another Sirdar was wounded but carried off by his adherents. The only casualties on our side were—one Seapoy wounded by a Matchlock ball, another slightly by an arrow. No Cavalry was with the detachment, otherwise the enemy must have been entirely cut up. Captain Le Fevre with the 1st Battalion 18th marched from Peeply on the 9th, with the Rajah and Suite.”

We have also been informed, that a Legion, to consist of Cavalry and Infantry, is forthwith to be raised at Cuttack for Provincial duties ; and is to be under the charge of Capt. SIMON FRASER who lately Commanded the Javanese Corps.

Intelligence from HOLKAR's Camp at Bhooja Gurrah, dated the 29th of March states, that the mutinous army under GURFOOR KHAN had resolved to measure its strength with the troops of AMAR, and that an attack would speedily be made by the mutineers.

It appears from the Moltan and Amretsir Ukhbars that the Nabob of Moltan has prevailed on RUNJEET SING to withdraw his army. Sixty thousand Rupees are to be paid forthwith and the remainder by instalments.

AMEER KHAWN was actively employed in the siege of Madhorajpoorah. The place was completely invested: but the Kelaudar had found means to remove his Women to Lawah. MOHTAUB KHAWN was at Hindoon.

A Sale of Landed Property took place on Saturday last, at Messrs. GOULD AND CAMPBELL'S, the result of which, demonstrated the degree of estimation in which the Houses was built by Mr. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, are considered by the public. We have been informed that five of these Houses sold for One Lac, Ninety-nine Thousand and Nine Hundred Rupees.

We also learn that seven other Houses in Chowringhee, the property of the same gentleman, are shortly to be disposed of by Messrs. GOULD AND CAMPBELL.

Extract of a Letter from Kedgerree :

"Some Tigers having made their appearance in this neighbourhood, men were sent out to discover their haunt, and their place of abode was discovered. The old ones had gone in quest of prey but three young Cubs were taken away in triumph, and are now doing well. The old ones have not since been seen or heard of."

Extract of another letter received from Kedgerree, dated the 16th instant.

"There are two large Tigers in the vicinity of this place, which I suppose are the mother and father of the three young cubs we took several days ago.—On the 13th and 14th instant, they killed two large bullocks, one at the Kedgerree village, the other near the Flag Staff. The Dawk-boats cannot lay in the creek for fear of loosing the men. It is to be

hoped that some measures will be adopted to get them destroyed, as it is very dangerous for any person to move out at night."

We understand that it is in contemplation to establish a sort of *Conversazione* at the Town-Hall every Wednesday evening, during the hot season, where a room will be provided with card tables, chess boards, port-folios of prints, caricatures, pamphlets, and newspapers. Each gentleman's ticket to admit all the ladies of his family. The particulars of the scheme have not yet been decided upon.—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. May 12. Brig *Alice*, Gracia, from Madras 1st and Vizagapatam 7th May. Passengers from Madras: Mr. J. King. Putser of the *Harriett*. Messrs. W. Tuttello and H. Whitecomb, Officers H. M. Navy, and Mr. C. Rutledge.

Do. 13. *Dutchess of Argyle*, Campbell, from Chittagong 5th May—Brig *Cyclops*, Poulson, from Madras 6th May.

Do. 14. *Barrossa*, Garrick, from China 15th March, and Malacca 9th April. Passengers from China: Mr. Charles Cutter, Merchant; from Malacca: Lieutenant Fletcher, and Mrs. Short and Child—*Earl Kellie*, Hamilton, from Mauritius 2d April, and last from Madras—*Charlotte*, Coucher, from the Cape 18th February, and Madras 7th May.

Do. 16. *India*, (American) Tomkins, from Teneriffe 19th January, and Tristan da Canna 10th March.

Do. 18. *Albion*, (American) Conway, from Boston 22d December.

DEPARTURES. May 10. Schooner *Brothers*, Gordon, for Okhotsk.

Do. 11. *Eliza*, Oliver, for London—Cutter *Mermaid*, Schally, for New Holland.

Do. 14 *George*, (American) West, for Salem—*Nymphes*, (Danish) Kierulpe, for Copenhagen—*Emma*, Mitchell, for the Isle of France.

Do. 15. *Phillippa*, Nicholls, to complete her lading for China—*Phœnix*, Thompson, for London.

Do. 16. *Viagente*, (Portuguese) Vieira, for China—*Mustapha*, (Arab) Mahomed, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. April 18. Brig *Ralph*. Captain F. Leclerc du Rouvray, from the Mauritius.—19. Portuguese Ship *Glorious*, Syrang Merjee Dowjee, from Demauu.—20. Ship *Anne and Amelia*, Captain Edward Oakes, from the Isle of France; Armed Boat *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.—25. Ship *Timandra*, Free-trader from London, Captain John Cattaniok. Passenger: Mr. H. B. Nelson.

DEPARTURES. April 19. H. M. *Sheer Hulk Arrogant*, John Thimble, Lieutenant, in charge, to Trincomalie; H. M. Sloop *Challenger*. P. H. Bridges, Esq. Captain, to Trincomalie.—20. Ship *Shaw Byramgore*, Captain G. Hammets, to China.—21. American Ship *Saco*, P. Haskell, Commander, to Boston.—22. Ship *Helen*, Captain Andrew Crawford, to China; The *Henry Meriton*, Pilot Brig, to Calcutta, Mr. A. Barths, Commander.—23. Armed Boat *Vigilant*, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Broach and Cambay.

MADRAS.

The Criminal Session has not yet terminated, but we believe the proceedings will be completed this day. This Session has been remarkable for some of the most important and singular trials which perhaps have ever engaged the attention of the inhabitants of this Presidency.—But we trust that the numerous convictions which have taken place, will at least have the effect of preventing the recurrence of the high crimes and misdemeanors which have disgraced the present Criminal Session, and that henceforth the Calendar will be stained with charges of a comparatively light and insignificant nature, and with the names only of persons of the lowest description. In our last, we published the important trial of *Mootiah* and others, for the most atrocious and diabolical Conspiracy which ever entered into the human heart to perpetrate. We have now to record the conviction of Conspirators equally dangerous to the Community in general, though perhaps not so fatal to the objects of their malicious designs.

We here allude to the trial of *Veeraaayam Ramaswamy*, *Davoinaigum*, and *Sevasunkaran*, servants in the Master Attendant's Departments, for a Conspiracy to procure

the dismissal of Lieutenant BERNAM, Acting Deputy Master Attendant of this Port, from that appointment. The investigation of this important case occupied the Court during the whole of the week, and only terminated on Saturday afternoon. It was our intention to have taken notes of this trial, which had so greatly excited the public interest, but the evidence was of that voluminous nature, consisting principally of public documents from the Board of Trade, and the most minute details of the Madras Administration's Department, that we have found it quite impossible in this instance to fulfil our intention to meet the wishes of the Public. On Tuesday, Mr. Stavely commenced the prosecution in an eloquent speech, and did not close his case till Thursday evening. On Friday, the Advocate General addressed the Jury on behalf of the Defendants, in an able and argumentative appeal, and the examination of the witnesses for the defence consumed the remainder of the day. On Saturday, Mr. Stavely replied, and the Chief Justice immediately proceeded to sum up the evidence with great clearness and ability, shortly commenting as he went on upon the nature of the testimonies which had been adduced, and concluded with expressing his confidence in leaving the case to the intelligent and justly discriminating minds which characterise the Madras Juries. Mr. Justice STANLEY followed at very considerable length, remarking upon the important nature of the charge, and selecting from the whole of the voluminous evidence in this case, such passages, as he conceived, clearly demonstrated the existence of the conspiracy, and the guilt of the Prisoners. The Jury immediately returned a Verdict of GUILTY.

The Court was greatly crowded throughout this interesting Trial.

Yesterday the investigation of a case of Conspiracy to Cheat by fabricating a Bond and producing evidence of its having been executed by the pretended obligor, occupied the Court. The Trial had not concluded at a late hour of the day.

The Chief Justice and family will leave the Presidency this evening or to-morrow for Bangalore, to pass the ensuing vacation.

The Shipping arrivals at this Port during the last week have been more numerous than we ever recollect in the same period of time: but we have not benefited by this

circumstance, as no news has been received by them. Most of the arrivals have been from the Mauritius, from whence they sailed nearly at the same period. The date of the latest paper we have seen from Port Louis is the 29th of March, and it contains nothing worth extracting, except a few Shipping notices, which will be found in their proper place. The Markets at Port Louis are very bad. Trade is at a stand and money was extremely scarce.

The Packet *Benson*, Captain Betham, it is thought, will sail about the end of the week, but no notice has yet been given of the time for closing the Packets.

The American Ship *Frances*, sailed for Boston yesterday.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Cleaveland, Mrs. Dowden, Lieutenant Dowden, N. I. and Master Gibson.

H. Majesty's Sloop *Conway*, sailed for Trincomalee on Saturday evening.

The Ship *Charlotte*, arrived in the Roads on Sunday, from the Cape, whence she sailed on the 17th of February. We had hoped to have gained by this arrival some further intelligence relative to the Imperial Prisoner at St. Helena, but we have been disappointed, and have learned no particulars in addition to those we received by the *Laura*, which it will be recollected brought us Cape Papers of the 1st of February. We have merely heard that a Transport arrived at the Cape from St. Helena, a few days before the departure of the *Charlotte* from Table Bay, which reported that the Ex-Emperor was well, but that he continued to get fat, and was sullen, and out of humour with every body.

The *Eliza*, has arrived from the Gulph, but has brought no overland intelligence, neither can we learn from her any thing relative to the Joassme Pirates.

[*Courier*, May 6.

On Sunday last arrived the Cutter *Mermaid*, Captain Chiene, from Mauritius the 9th of Feb. By this conveyance we have received Gazettes from that Island to the 8th, from which we have made several Extracts for this day's Paper—and are happy to observe that from the prompt and decisive measures adopted by the Supreme Government, all apprehensions of scarcity from the late destructive conflagration and the succeeding draught had been completely obviated.—The Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor will be found in a preceding column.

It appears, from the report of Dr. High, that the Cinnamon tree was thriving on the Island.—The latest arrival at the Mauritius from England, was the Ganges, Captain Falconar, which left the Downs on the 4th of November, bound to Bengal.

PORT LOUIS.

After the doubts which have been raised and propagated, concerning the Cinnamon trees heretofore introduced into this Colony, the planters and inhabitants of this Island will hear with pleasure that Doctor High, the superintendant and taster of Cinnamon, at Ceylon, for a great many years, has, on examination of the Cinnamon trees of the King's Botanic garden, at Pamplemousses, declared, that they are of the true species, and of an excellent quality: Doctor High prepared some of the Cinnamon from these trees, himself, and a specimen of that which he has prepared, is left for the examination of those who desire it, at the Office of the printers of this Gazette.

MAURITIUS PROCLAMATION.

Article 1st.—The Proclamation of the twenty-seventh of September one thousand eight hundred and fifteen is repeated.

Article 2d.—Mr. Barbe de Marbois is reinstated in his situation of President of the Court of Appeal.

Article 3d.—The situation of Vice President of the Court of Appeal is re-established, and Mr. Martin Meizeroi is again called to fill it.

Article 4th.—Mr. Devience is reinstated in his situation of Chief Registrar of the said Court.

Article 5th.—The Judges of the Court of Appeal shall sit, and take their rank according to the following order, viz. Messrs. Martin, Pigeot St. Vallery, De suc, De la Chenardere, May, Mallac, Martin St. Geniez.

Mr. Barbes shall continue in his situation of Substitute due Procureur General

Article 6th.—The present Proclamation to be read and entered upon the records of the Courts and Tribunals, and an Office copy of the same to be forthwith addressed to His Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

[*Mauritius Gazette*, Jan. 21.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wedderburn, to be Accountant General and Accountant in all the other branches of the Departments and Civil Auditor, in succession to Mr. Kaye.

Mr. Best to be Sub-Treasurer and Civil and Marine Pay Masters, in succession to Mr. Wedderburn.

Mr. Doveton, to be Deputy Accountant General, Deputy Revenue Accountant and Deputy Civil Auditor, in succession to Mr. Best.

Mr. Cherry, to be Deputy Military Accountant, in succession to Mr. Doveton.

Mr. Bruce, to be Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer, in succession to Mr. Cherry.

Mr. Bouthier, to be Second Assistant to the Commercial Agent in Malabar.

By private information received here, we learn that a large body of freebooting horse, whether Pindaries or not we are ignorant, who were encamped on the banks of the Peira about eleven miles north west of Sonee Ramaney, were surprised in their camp by a detachment of the Madras army under the command of Major Smith. The account states, that two companies of the 1st of the 3d, two of the 1st of the 2d and the flank companies of the 14th, Madras native infantry, marched from the banks of the Berma 4½ miles southeast of the Seroor, in pursuit of a body of horse; they continued the chase with astonishing exertion and perseverance for four days and five nights, and at day break of the fifth day (the 17th April), surprised their encampment, just as they were preparing for a march. The nature of the ground prevented the infantry immediately forming line, they poured a volley into the camp and then broke into divisions of two companies and marched through the camp. The freebooters got on their horses with uncommon rapidity, and formed beyond their camp, leaving behind them several of their saddles and a great quantity of baggage. As soon as the infantry had got through the camp, Major Smith concentrated his detachment, and a body of the best mounted and equipped of the horse exchanged a few shot with the infantry and then made off, leaving about sixty men and many more horses dead on the field. This body of

1817, 1817.

419

horse, which is described as being upwards of 5000, and been driven from the neighbourhood of Maha Dew by Colonel Smith, and were on the march towards Cassarhary, and the report was that they had been fallen in with on the banks of the Godavery by the brigade under Colonel Milnes and had been still more severely handled. We regret to state that in their march they had met with Lieutenant Warre of the Madras Artillery, who was proceeding with a small party from Seroor towards Sonce Ramaney, and had murdered him with two or three of his seapoys, Lieut. Warre's remains were buried at Sonce Ramaney on the 18th instant.

We understand that the Oxford, free-trader, will sail hence for London on the 30th instant.

The Timandra, Captain J. Cattannick, from London, anchored in this harbour yesterday afternoon; she left Gravesend the 7th November, has not brought any letter nor news.—Passenger, Mr. H. R. Nelson.

[*Courier*, April 26.]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; MAY 26, 1817. [No. 274

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MAY 26.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MAY 26, 1817.

Mr W COWELL, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares

Mr J. ANNOTY, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr W. WRIGHT, Judge and Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr C DAWES, ditto ditto of Rajshahy.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDER, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 2, 1817.

It having been represented to Government that the efficiency of the Commissariat would be considerably improved by attaching to it permanently a Class of Warrant Officers, to be entrusted with Employments and Charges of a higher nature than can judiciously be confided to Non-Commissioned Officers, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to add four Warrant Officers to the existing establishment of that Department.

His Lordship in Council following the principles which recently guided the proceedings of Government in the institution of a Secondary Class of Conductors of Ordnance, deems it necessary to divide the Commissariat Warrant Officers into two equal Classes of Conductors and Sub-Conductors, who are to be placed in all respects on the footing of the Corresponding Classes in the Ordnance Department. The Conductors and Sub-Conductors of the Commissariat Department are however to form a Class entirely distinct.

His Lordship in Council, with a view to encourage zeal and assiduity among the Commissariat Warrant Officers, declares that promotion from the inferior to the superior Class shall be understood to depend on merit, and not on seniority alone.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR MAY, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 9, 1817

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

80th Regiment of Native Infantry

Ensign Charles Marriott, from the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Senior Ensign of the Army, to be Lieutenant from the 27th of March 1817, vice Short, deceased.

The General Clothing Accounts of the Army, and of the Offreckoning Fund for the years 1813 and 1814, being now under examination, preparatory to being finally adjusted and closed, the Governor General in Council notifies to the Army, that no claim or demand for Clothing or Equipments, or Compensation of any description whatever, on account of those years, can be received, which shall not reach the Clothing Board Office on or before the 1st August next.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 9, 1817

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following Establishment, being attached to the Rocket Troop, viz

- 1 Mutsuddy, at - - St. Rs. 5 per Month;
- 2 Weighmen, at - - St. Rs. 3 each, - 6

Total, St. Rs. 11

The above Establishment to be mustered and drawn for in the prescribed manner,

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 9, 1817.

Lieutenant Anderson of the 14th Regiment of N. I. having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Fort St. George; the leave of absence granted to him in the General Orders of Government under date the 16th of August last, be proceeded to Sea, for the benefit of his health, as extended for three months beyond the period therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

422 CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, May 9, 1817.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Surgeon J. McWhirter, M. D. to the situation of Apothecary to the Honorable Company at this Presidency, in the room of Dr. J. Campbell, deceased.

This appointment to have effect from the 5th instant.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; May 16, 1817.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion,

Engineers.

Caret William Nairn Forbes to be Ensign from the 25th of April 1817, vice Wilton, deceased.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Rutherford to be full Surgeon, from the 5th of May 1817, vice James Campbell, deceased.

Captain R. P. Field of the Pension Establishment, having furnished the prescribed Pay Certificate, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, subject to the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors, regarding the payment of his Pension in England.

Captain Lieutenant J. Dalziel of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry on the Establishment of Fort Saint George, on leave of absence at this Presidency, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Sergeant William Luffin, who by the General Orders of Government, bearing date the 7th of October 1815, was admitted to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, is permitted at his own request to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, May 16, 1817.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that a Local Corps of the description and strength hereafter

1877.

specified, shall be immediately available for the service of this Corps, which is to be denominated the Outback Legion, is to be composed of Light Cavalry and Infantry in the following proportions.

Light Cavalry,	2	Troops.
Light Infantry,	2	Companies.
Light Guns, 3 Ps.	2	

	<i>Detail</i>	
Subadar,	1	
Jemadars,	2	
	<hr/>	3
Havildars,	6	
Naicks,	6	
Trumpeter,	1	
Privates,	100	
	<hr/>	113
Total of one Troop,	116	
One Troop more,	116	
Total Cavalry,	<hr/>	232
Ponies or Tangans for } the two Troops,	232	
Ditto for the Light Guns,	10	
Total Tangans,	<hr/>	242

Light Infantry, one Company.

Sabadar,	1	
Jemadars,	2	
	<hr/>	3
Havildars,	7	
Naicks,	7	
Bugler,	1	
Privates,	120	
	<hr/>	135
Total of one Company,	138	
Two Companies more,	276	
Total Infantry,	<hr/>	414

European Officers, 1 Captain Commandant,

1 Ditto, or Lieutenant,
Second in Command,
3 Sub-Lieutenants,

Staff: 1 Adjutant,	}	Effective,
1 Assistant Surgeon,		
1 Serjeant Major,		
1 Quarter Master Serjeant,		
1 Native Doctor,		
1 Farrier,	}	Non-Effective.
1 Drill Havildar,		
1 Ditto Naick,		
1 Rough Rider,		
5 Pay Havildars,		

ESTABLISHMENT

5 Tindell,
6 Lascars,
3 Belonging.
To the Commander in Chief for Iron,
steel, charcoal, &c. per annum. - - 150

The Establishments of Artificers, Sices, Grasscutters, Bildars, &c. will be hereafter specified.

The Pay and Off-reckonings of this Corps, are to be same as the corresponding ranks in the Rumghur Battalion, with the additional Pay to the mounted Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, as follows.

In addition to the

<i>Cavalry</i>	<i>Infantry Pay.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Subadars, -	10	40
Jemadars, -	10	25
Haridars, -	2	12
Naicks, -	2	10
Trumpeter, -	0	2
Privates, -	1	6
Farrier -	0	8

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders for carrying the foregoing resolution into immediate effect

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Fraser of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Command of the Cuttack Legion

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil Dept

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 15th May, 1817

Extract from the Proceedings of an European General Court Martial assembled at Bareilly, on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1817, by order and in virtue of a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of His Excellency the EARL OF MOIRA, K. G. Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, for the trial of Major V. CAMPBELL, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and all other persons who may be brought before it

President—Major General Sir GEORGE ADAM

1st Judge Advocate General—Captain D. B. CRAIGIE, 1st Dr. Regt, Field Arm, conducting the trial

M. J. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, for conduct subversive of Military discipline and subordination

1st In having between the 27th of November 1816, and the 4th of February 1817, written to Lieutenant Colonel LYONS,

Commanding the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, his immediate Commanding Officer, several letters containing disrespectful and offensive expressions towards Lieutenant Colonel Lyons, and groundless and injurious imputations of neglect and oppression in the discharge of his duty as Commanding Officer.

Also in having written a letter dated the 3d of February 1817, addressed to Major General Sir JOHN HORSFORD, K. C. B. Commanding 1st Division, Field Army, wherein he unwarrantably and injuriously comments on the conduct of his immediate Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Lyons.

- By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,

Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Presidency of Fort William, 21st March, 1817.

SENTENCE—The Court having maturely considered the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the Charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him the said Major ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to forfeit the whole of his Army, and Regimental Rank and to be struck in the Army and in his Regiment from this Twenty-ninth day of April 1817.

(Signed) ST GEO ASHE,

Major General and President.

(Signed) E B CRAIGIE, }
(Captain, D J A G }
1st Division, Field Army, }
conducting the Trial }

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) MOIRA.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

There is a want of precision in the terms of the above Sentence. Because the words would in rigorous acceptation bear, that the meaning of the Court was to reduce Major Campbell to the situation of lowest Commissioned Officer in the Regiment to which he belongs, whereas the Commander in Chief rather suspects that the purpose of the Court was to reduce Major Campbell in his rank of Major to the date of the twenty-ninth of April 1817. As the Commander in Chief, however, would not have conceived a Sentence of absolute dismissal too severe for the froward, litigious, and indefensible insubordination proved against Major Alexander Campbell, His Excellency, can have no difficulty in accepting and approving the Sentence of the Court in its most extensive latitude having thus sanctioned and

confirmed a verdict which will be sufficient for the just purposes of example; the Commander in Chief feels himself justified in considering the long services of Major Alexander Campbell, and the circumstance of that Officer's having been thrice wounded: in consequence of which His Excellency is pleased to remit the Penalty of a sentence regarded by him as most just and salutary: and he directs Major Alexander Campbell to be restored to his duty.

Major Alexander Campbell is to be released from his arrest and to return to his duty.

The Court Martial is to be dissolved, should there be no further duty for it to perform.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj. Gen. of the Army

It is mentioned in one of the Madras journals that the ship *Lord Melville*, is to return from Madras to England: we are authorised to state that letters from Madras of the 11th instant, mention, that she was to sail for Bengal, in two or three days, from that date.

Extract of a letter dated Canton, 12th March, 1817.

"The *Aurora*, has been sold to Capt. Heaviside, late of the H. C. Ship *Elphinstone*, which was burnt here the beginning of last month. The wreck and every thing belonging to him, private and public, sold for 20,000 Dollars to a Chinaman. The *Aurora* is taken up in place of the *Elphinstone* to go home with Teas, and with the H. C. Ship *Wexford*, will sail about the 25th of this month for England. The only other Ships here are the Bombay Ship *Asia* for Calcutta, *Good Success*, Madras and Calcutta, *Castlereagh*, Calcutta, and the *Barossa*, Calcutta; and several Yankees.—Cotton, the first Ship's cargo will fetch 13 Tales,—Opium is as low as 1,000 Dollars, and not saleable at that; the China crop of Cotton failed last year."

Accounts received by the *Lord Castlereagh*, from China to the 20th of March, state, that the only vessels then remaining at Whampoa, were the H C Ship *Wexford* and the *Aurora*. When the *Castlereagh* left Macao, the *Mutland* had not arrived.

Opium had risen to 1300 Dollars, and Cotton was selling at 13 T 4 per Pickul. About 30,000 bales continued unsold. No ship had passed for China this year, when the *Castlerough* touched at Malacca, and it was uncertain when the Dutch would take possession of that place. Several Europeans and Natives of India had been ordered to quit Canton, and were about to proceed to Manilla for a short time: when it was expected, they would be permitted to return. The *Good Success* left Malacca before the *Castlerough* arrived there, bound for Madras and this Port.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following extracts of a letter from an Officer, dated Camp at Rutteehgub, the 17th instant, and which contains the latest information that we have received of the proceedings against the Insurgents. For further information, we refer our readers to an article that we have taken from the last *African*.—

‘ All the divisions are perfectly equip’d with ten day’s supplies, which in plenty in *depot* to replenish as may be necessary. The following is the order of movement—I believe simultaneous—is to rendezvous at Khoordah about the 20th, when I should suppose Sir G will determine on his final arrangements for the season.

‘ Lieut Colonel O’Hilloran, with 9 Companies of the 1st Bn 19th Regiment, a Brigade of Guns, and the detachment of the Body Guard, accompanied by the General and Staff, moved on the morning of the 15th, and making a westerly circuit, will penetrate Khoordah from the North. Colonel Greene with 5 Companies of the 30th, moves on the morning of the 15th from Cuttick direct on Khoordah by Saiaugurh. Major Carter with 6 Companies and a Brigade of Guns marched on the morning of the 14th, proceeds south on the Juggernaith road as far as Bilcottee and thence wheels East for the same point. Captain Armstrong with 5 Companies and a Brigade of Guns leaves Perplee, where he commenced, and falling down below Pooree (Juggernaith) thence penetrates through the pass from that quarter. These are judicious dispositions—and if General Rumley shall co-operate by a forward movement from the lake, nothing can serve Jugoo and give his adherents,—as it is, he will no doubt fly the door being open into Goodisur, and no doubt take refuge there on the Mahratta states. It is the general opinion that not a shot will be fired, and that the Pikes and Villagers will be happy to return to their homes,—a Proclamation of amnesty is issued, and will do much.

"This is our third march along the North Bank of the Mahanuddee and its refreshing stream, we are almost 23 miles west of Cuttack, and 18 N. of Khoordah, on which we insline tomorrow more direct. On the 15th we encamped at Berhampore, after a disagreeable trip over the heaviest sands of the river and broken grounds for nearly 7 miles.

"The 16th reached Kunderpore belonging to the Athgush Rajah—Country interesting—Hills close and low, the irregular jumble, if I may say so, of them with rocks, mangoe and bamboo clumps, forest and occasionally villages made it a pleasing scene to the eye of a lowland Bengallee. A little before coming to our ground we traversed a stockade erected in a pass formed by the projection of a hill to the steep Bank of the river. it was made of upright beams well secured in the ground, 7 or 8 feet high with a door in the centre—I am told it was raised by the Ath Rajah for the purpose of checking the rebels, but on the other hand it is rumored that he and all the Gurgant Chiefs answered Jugbundoo's application to join him,—We can have no communication with you until Cuttack is taken!!

"17th. Took up our present ground on the bank of the river M. which we cross tomorrow morning

"The richness of this day's scenery is not to be described by me—suffice it to say our road a very good one, wound thro' some of the most populous villages, luxuriant and beautiful topes, skirts of wood of the finest trees—over a succession of gentle ascents and descents, cultivation all round, hills adjacent, numerous population and every appearance that indicates peace and happiness. It belongs to the Bankee Raja who is also a Gurgant

The Ukhbars of the week, are, as usual, scarcely deserving of notice; and if it were not, that our Contemporaries, deem it necessary to communicate to the public, the scanty and unsatisfactory gleanings of the News-writers at the Native Courts, we should be disposed to abandon a custom, which now seems to be unworthy of observance. The excellent work of Mr. ELLIOTSONE has excited a considerable interest respecting the vast tract of country between Persia and Hindoostan; and it would be extremely desirable, if the Ukhbars from Peshawur, Raolpund, Molian and Amretsir would furnish us with information calculated to keep that interest alive. The intelligence, however, which we receive in general is so meagre and uninteresting, that it scarcely invites a perusal. We were lately, induced to glance over the Ukhbars of the last year, as published in one of the numbers of the *Asiatic Journal*; and

their contents so strongly resembled the intelligence which we now receive, that we might almost venture to re-publish the occurrences of the last year, as equally applicable to the present. The mutinous condition of HOLKAR'S army, and the embarrassed state of his finances;—the occupations and predatory excursions of the Punjaub Chieftain and his marauding Seiks;—the journeys and pursuits of MAHMOON SHAH and his Vizier, with the state of the Afghan provinces;—and the lamentable prostration of the Countries, which have been so long devoured by the locusts of AMEER KHAN: are all very much the same as they respectively were during the last year: and probably the same description will be equally applicable to the occurrences hereafter to be expected. To these general observations we shall only add, that RUSJEER SINGH has withdrawn the Seik Army from Multan;—That heavy falls of hail in the wheat countries have destroyed the crop, and rendered all kinds of grain excessively dear:—That Prince KAMRUN had marched from Candahar towards Cabul, and that the King MAHMOON SHAH had proceeded from Peshawur in the same direction;—That AMER KHAN was still occupied with the siege of Madhoorajporah—and that HOLKAR had promised his rebel chieftain GURFOON KHAN, that he, or the mutinous army, should not be attacked, by SCINDIAH'S troops, under AMBALLE.

The Postscript to our last paper communicated the particulars of the unsuccessful attempt made by the insurgents in Cuttack on the post of Peeply. Of this affair nothing farther remained to be told. In the interval which has since elapsed no event of consequence has occurred in that quarter; but the troops are every where in motion, and we trust in our next we shall have the pleasure to announce the entire suppression of these disturbances, which we doubt not will prove the result of the movements now making on Khoorda. Colonel Green with 5 companies of the 30th arrived at Cuttack on the 15th, and on the same day the Major General marched for Khoorda by the right of Govinghur, taking with him the 1st Battalion 18th. Major Carter with Companies of the 30th and one company of the 11th, crossed the Cajoora on the morning of the 13th; on the 14th went to Balcottie, and on the 16th would take the route of Gongpara to Khoorda. Captain Armstrong had been re-inforced at Peeply by 2 companies. Taking wit

have 4 Companies of the 2d Battalion 18th and leaving one at Peeply he marched for Poorie where he arrived on the morning of the 16th: Being joined by the Light Company, and carrying with him a brigade of guns, he was to proceed on the 17th for Khoorda by the Mohurbung pass. The several detachments were expected to unite at Khoorda by the morning of the 20th. Colonel Colebrooke with two squadrons of Madras Cavalry had advanced as far as Rhoubu, but appears to have been recalled towards Ganjam. We learn that when the order of Government was communicated to the Rajah for his removal to Cuttack, no objection whatever was stated on his part. He is said to have been under considerable agitation during the conference, and perhaps his apprehensions were allayed by this communication. He said he was ready to obey every *Hookum* of the *Sirar*, and got ready to move without creating difficulty or delay. He is represented as exceedingly weak as to personal character and of dangerous influence or authority merely as the tool of others.

Extract of a Letter from Cuttack, dated 19th May, 1817.

On the afternoon of the 16th, Major General Sir G. Martindell joined the 1st Battalion 18th Native Infantry, which had crossed the Mahanuddy on the morning of that day. On the 17th, the Battalion marched to Aut Gurh, distant from Cuttack 7 miles in a westerly direction. Sir G. Martindell encamped the following day with the 18th the 1st Battalion Native Infantry at Bunky, having recrossed the Mahanuddy river between Aut Gurh and the last mentioned place. The presence of the General with the Battalion has had the effect of bringing the few petty Rajahs of that neighbourhood into our Camp, with an unequivocal declaration of their allegiance—the Rajahs of Aut Gurh, Damparrab, Bunky and other places have personally disclaimed, the slightest participation in the cause of the insurgents. The progress of the 1st Battalion 18th Native Infantry was considerably impeded by occasional stockades, but were evacuated as the Battalion proceeded; but which from their particular strength it is conjectured would have occasioned some loss on our side, had the insurgents attempted a defence of them. It is hoped that Jugbundoo will not be enabled to secure a retreat for himself from the several detachments of our troops that are now in progress towards Khoordah, where Jugbundoo still continues by the latest accounts, with an assemblage of some thousands, armed and unarmed followers: The arrangements concerted by General Martindell are of a nature best calculated to ensure to us an opportunity of getting at some one of the principal bodies of the insurgents. The 20th is to be the day of trial. On the morning of that day, three detachments are to enter Khoordah by the three principal passages leading to the place, 6 companies of the 2d battalion 18th under Captain Armstrong with a brigade of 6 pounders to enter by the Nowa Sing Pass S. E. of Khoordah. General Martindell with the 1st battalion 18th and two 6 pounders by the N. West pass and Col. Greene with

five companies of the 30th Native Infantry, joined by Major Carter's detachment of the same corps to enter by the Gungpara pass, which is due East of Khoordah. In all probability the insurgents perceiving our intentions will disperse and betake themselves in small parties to the thickest recesses of the Jungles, which in thickness and extent are not exceeded by those of any other part of India. Jughundoo having succeeded in carrying a great portion of the property which fell into his hands at Juggernaut and other places, has evinced a disposition to secure his own retreat into the Marhatta territories, his intentions in this respect have hitherto been frustrated by some of the principal insurgents about his person, who most probably as a security to themselves will retain fast hold of him in hopes of obtaining a pardon by delivering up the leader of the insurrection to our Government. It is to be hoped that matters will turn out so. We have heard this morning continued reports of guns in the directions of Underrooa, and General Martindell's position, which is only 4 or 5 miles distant from Underrooa. At the last mentioned place, Major Carter's and Colonel Green's detachments were this morning to have formed a junction, and it is probable that they have been opposed by some of the enemy's stockades, or that they have alighted on a considerable body of the enemy. I am of opinion that matters will soon come to a termination. One or two of the principal abettors of Jughundoo have been, in to say, that on a promise of pardon they would submit with all their followers. This indicates the disposition of the disaffected to return to their allegiance."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVALS. May 20. H. C. P. Vessel *Henry Merri-
ton*, Bartho. from Bombay the 22d April.
Do. 21. *Phœnix*, Brown, from Rangoon the 20th Ap-
ril.—*Friendship*, Black, from Bombay the 26th April.
Do. 22. *Triumpho*, (Portuguese) Do Cobo, from Lisbon
the 23d December.
Do. 23. *Bramin*, (American) McGregor, from Boston
19th December, and Cape of Good Hope the 14th
March.—Brig *Uday*, Ashmore, from Annobobo the 27th
April.
Do. 26. *Lord Castlereagh*, Durant, from China 26th
March, and Malacca the 20th April. Passengers from
China: H. Manniac, Esq. and Captain Vent. late of
the *Aurora*.—*Bombay Merchant*, Rowe, from Rangoon
the 5th May.—*Belle Alliance*, Mackenzie, from Chit-
tagong the 17th May and last from the Isle of France.—
Brig *Frances Anne*, Thomson, from Madras the 14th
May.

DEPARTURES. May 19. *Governor Petrie*, Greenway, for Rangoon.—*Mysore*, Glass for China.
Do. 21. Brig *Vestal*, Skitter, for Penang.

MADRAS. ARRIVALS. May 3. Ship *Commerce*, Captain W. Dolge, from Calingapatam 18th April.—8. H. M. Sloop *Lyra*, Captain Basil Hall, from Calcutta, left the Pilot on the 19th April.—11. Ship *Little-Mary Ann*, Captain J. C. Anderson, from Coringa, left 21st April; Ship *Frances Anne*, Captain Thomson, from Mauritius, and 1st from Tincomallie.—12. Ship *Pallas Baltimore*, Captain Gosham Paddock, from Calcutta and Sand Heads, left 21st April. Passenger: John Watts, Esq.

DEPARTURES. May 4. Brig *Greyhound*, Captain W. Semple, for Calcutta; Ship *Anne*, Captain R. Dickie, for Calcutta; Ship *Laura*, Captain F. P. Denniss, for Calcutta.—5. Brig *Charles*, Captain J. Paulson, for Calcutta.—6. Ship *Charlotte*, Captain H. Cowcher, for Calcutta.—7. Ship *Earl Kellie*, Captain F. Hamilton, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

The Packets for the *Benson*, did not close yesterday, in consequence of greater delay having taken place in getting her cargo on board than was expected. It is now supposed the Packets will remain open till the end of the week.

The weather has been extremely sultry lately, although the hot winds have not yet set in, but from the appearance of the atmosphere their approach may be considered at hand. A northerly wind prevailed for two or three days last week, which at this time of the year is a very uncommon occurrence. The extraordinary Eclipse of the Sun which will take place on Friday, has doubtless a considerable influence on the season. We have given a description of the Eclipse according to the calculation of the native Astronomers of Madras, but it is to be observed that by the European calculation the Digits Eclipsed are only ab. 10m. whilst from the Plate it appears 9-10ths of the Disc will be eclipsed, and accordingly if this calculation be correct, almost total darkness will prevail during a great part of the Eclipse.

The Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery concluded on Tuesday last, by His Lordship the Chief Justice, passing Sentence on the several Prisoners convicted during this arduous Session.

William Shaw, convicted of the Murder of a Native, being put to the Bar, his Lordship the Chief Justice in a most feeling and impressive manner pronounced Sentence of Death upon the unhappy prisoner.

The same Sentence was passed upon Veerasawmy, convicted of the Murder of Moonyamm.

Mootiah, Andyappen and Theagaroyen for the conspiracy to defraud Raumah Rajah Sastry, were sentenced after a severe lecture, each to be imprisoned five years; to be once publicly whipped; and once to stand in the Pillory, with a Label describing their offence. Mootiah to pay a fine of five thousand Pagodas. Theagaroyen to give security for his good behaviour for two years; himself in two hundred Pagodas, and two sureties in one hundred Pagodas each.

The same Mootiah, the same Andyappen, with Kundappen and Moottoosawmy, convicted of a conspiracy to poison John Eberhardie, were sentenced, each to be imprisoned seven years: Mootiah's and Andyappen's term of imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the period of their confinement for the former offence. The Prisoners to be once publicly whipped, and once to stand in the Pillory, with a Label affixed to them, describing them as Poisoners. After the period of their imprisonment shall have expired, each of them to find security for his good behaviour—Mootiah in the sum of 500 Pagodas, and two sureties in the sum of 250 Pagodas each; Andyappen in the sum of 200 Pagodas, and two sureties in 100 Pagodas each; and Kundappen and Moottoosawmy in the sum of 100 Pagodas, and two sureties in 50 Pagodas each.

Veerasawmy, Ramasawmy, Sivasunkarun, and Devainagum, convicted of conspiring to obtain the removal of Lieutenant Betham, received sentence—the first, to pay a fine of two hundred Pagodas: to be imprisoned one year, and to find sureties for his good behaviour. Each of the other three, to pay a fine of one hundred Pagodas, to be imprisoned one year, and at the expiration of the term to find sureties for their good behaviour, and the Chief Justice made some appropriate remarks upon the heinous nature of their offence.

Saravoo, convicted of feloniously stealing, received sentence of transportation for seven years.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY REPORT

Goine Duddy, convicted of the same offence, was also sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Upon Kundappen, Pedro, Royappen and Santiagon, convicted of Burglary, Sentence of Death was passed, but the punishment was commuted to transportation for fourteen years.

Chinappan convicted of a Burglary, and Govindan, of receiving the property knowing it to have been stolen, received sentence, the former of death, which was commuted to transportation: the latter to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for seven years.

John Howes and Joseph Stewart, the former convicted of coining, and the latter of uttering counterfeit Rupees, received Sentence—Howes to be transported for seven years; and Stewart to be imprisoned six months.

Francisco, Mallappen, Peria Parasooramen, Chinna Parasooramen, A roolappen, Royappen, and Choury Moonoo, Bortmen, convicted of feloniously stealing sundry articles the property of General Sir John Chalmers, were sentenced to hard labour for six months, and to be publicly whipped, Meerah Pillay and Sheik Furreed, convicted of receiving part of the said articles, were sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for seven years.

Peter Stevens, Royappen, and Meer Ahmed Ally, convicted of receiving articles knowing them to be stolen, received Sentence—Royappen, (a notorious receiver of stolen goods) of Transportation for fourteen years, and Meer Ahmed Ally for seven years. Peter Stevens, in consequence of the recommendation of the Jury, and of his former good character, was sentenced only to one month's imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour during two years.

Thomas Miles, convicted of counterfeiting Rupees, to be transported to New South Wales for seven years.

The Honorable the Chief Justice in passing Sentence upon the Prisoners convicted of Burglary, desired it might be publicly understood, that it was the intention of the Court to cause some most severe examples to be made of persons, (particularly of any servant found guilty of aiding and breaking into and plundering his master's house,) who might at a future period, be convicted of this crime—that the law should be allowed to take its course—and the punishment of death be inflicted.

Upon Thomas Miles, Joseph Stewart and John Howes, who were convicted of coining Rupees and one of them for uttering, which by the Act of 53 Geo. 3 c. 163, sec. 116

and 117, is made a transmissible offence in the Coiner, and imprisonment for 6 months in the Utterer. The Chief Justice passed the specific sentences directed by the Act.

The punishment of Moolah and his accomplices in this diabolical attempt to poison John Lubbock, is not so severe as could be wished—it is however a large measure of punishment as a conviction for the same offence would be deemed to bear from the Bench, that it is the intention of these Lordships the Judges to recommend, that the Statute, making such an attempt in England a capital offence, should be extended to this country.

The awful sentence of the Law upon William Shaw and Veerasamy, the two unhappy criminals convicted of Murder, will be carried into effect this morning. The former dies truly penitent and has expressed the greatest sorrow for the irregularities which had brought him to his shameful end.

On the 12th ultimo, the French Settlement of YANAM was delivered over, by the British Commissioner to M. J. COURSON, appointed by His Most Christian Majesty to receive charge of the same.

The packet *Benson*, Captain Betham, is expected to sail in prosecution of her voyage to England on Sunday next. She touches at the Cape and St. Helena, for which places she has Packets.

The following Passengers will proceed to Europe by this opportunity.

Mrs. Welch, — Miss Bellina Sophia Welch — Miss Matilda Ann Welch — Miss Maria Welch — Mrs. Sarah Welch, — Master Wm. James Welch — Master C. J. Elphinstone, — Lieut. J. P. James, 2d Regt. N. L. Maj. James Lemond, Artillery, — and Lieut. A. Cowan, 17th Regt. N. L.

We understand, the ship *Lord Melville*, will take in her homeward Cargo at this Port, and sail from hence direct for England.

We are in daily expectation of being enabled to announce the arrival of the *Sir Stephen Lushington*, *Maffin*, *General Stewart*, and other Free Traders, which sailed from the Downs in the month of December.

The Brig *Frances Anne*, Capt. Thompson, from Port Louis, and last from Trincomahie has announced the near approach of the *General Stewart*. She was in Port Louis.

hour when the Brig passed, and was to sail on the following day. She had not however, arrived when our Paper went to Press. We hear she has the English Mail on board for November.

His Majesty's Ship *Lyra*, Captain Basil Hall, anchored in the Roads from Calcutta on Thursday last. She has brought no news. The *Lyra*, we hear, will sail for England direct on the 17th instant. No Packet has yet been opened for her, but we trust the Public will not be deprived the advantage of sending home by her duplicates of correspondence forwarded by the Packet *Benson*

[*Courier*, May 13.]

BOMBAY.

We have daily received in the course of the last week the most gratifying accounts of the successful operations of the gallant Troops in the Deccan against the insurgents who have lately appeared in arms in the Paishwa's territories, under circumstances of a most trying nature, and at a season of the year most unfavorable to great bodily exertions, the Thermometer, during the day, under cover, being seldom less than 115°. It appears that a detachment consisting of two Companies, of the 1st Bat. 3d Regt. Bombay N. I. and the flank Companies of the 1st Bat. 14th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, under the personal command of Major H. Smith, of the latter Corps, were detached from the reserve on the evening of the 12th instant against a body of Horse rated at 3 or 4000 strong, and that after a severe march of four days and five nights over a distance of 150 Miles, the detachment came upon the Enemy early on the morning of the 17th, killed and wounded upwards of 70, besides taking several Prisoners of consequence, a quantity of arms and many Horses.

Colonel Lionel Smith observes in his general orders on this occasion that he never troubles the troops with idle praise, and hopes, therefore that the sincerity with which he applauds the steady perseverance, the cool judgement and military skill of Major Smith upon this occasion, and the conspicuous exertions of the Officers and Soldiers under him may prove the more acceptable.

With equal sincerity and in the name of his superiors he requests the Major and all the Officers and men of his detachment to receive his very grateful thanks. He further observes that the march of the six Companies at this season of the year will become memorable and useful, and that its result, both in exertion and success, has been truly honorable, and they have all zealously upheld the character of the excellent Battalions they belong to.

By further accounts we learn, that in consequence of the soreness of the men's feet, under a burning sun, only 350 of the Detachment were up when Major Smith came in sight of the enemy. That in consequence of the guide having led him six miles out of the direct line, the day had broke before he arrived at the village near which the enemy were posted. In passing thro' the village previous to the attack by open column of sections, the detachments encountered the enemy's picquet which they mistook at first for the main body, and fired the front rank of the first section on them; the detachment then proceeded in double quick time through the village, and found one of the difficulties a bush hedges, so frequent in India, between them and the enemy, which, Major Smith had, to clear away in three places to allow his Detachment, divided into three divisions, to attack them. The enemy, it appeared, was on the move crossing the Perah, to move off with part of their body, who were encamped on the other side. Major Smith directed the front rank men of his left and right Detachments to fire a volley, when the centre one pushed on to the middle of their camp at the point of the bayonet, the whole pursuing them for about two miles, after the pursuit about 500 hundred of the enemy returned and fired into the camp galloping off, instantly they had discharged their matchlocks. It appears from this account, that the detachment got but little plunder, as the villagers stripped the ground of every thing, when the Detachment were in pursuit, a circumstance which we believe too often happens to the gallant Troops when engaged in their arduous duties.

Letters from Aurungabad give also most gratifying accounts of an attack made on a Body of Insurgents about 70 miles N. W. of that place, by a party of the Nizam's reformed Cavalry in Berar, under the command of Captain Evan Davies of the Bombay Establishment, accompanied by Captain Pedlar and Lieutenant Rind also of this Establishment. It appears, that Captain Davies marched from

Aurangabad in pursuit of the Insurgents, on the 17th instant, and came up with them on the morning of the 30th, drawn up in good order, to the number of 2,000 in a strong position with their front defended by a stream. Captain Davies had only 600 Silledar Horse with him, and after addressing them a few words of encouragement, and directing them to throw away their matchlocks, and draw their swords, he gave the order to charge. The order was immediately obeyed in the most gallant manner, and every man proved himself worthy of the confidence placed in him by their gallant leader. The enemy on the first onset this shock, though so greatly superior in number, and the battery gave way, and were followed for several miles leaving upwards of 200 killed and wounded.

The loss in Capt. Davies's party was 7 killed and about 30 or 40 wounded. Among the latter; we are sorry, to say, were Captain Davies and Captain Pedlar, both wounded in several places, the latter severely, but both were doing well when the last accounts came away.

We cannot here resist the pleasure of mentioning a trait of humanity which we believe is very rarely to be found among the Native Troops of the Country, not perhaps, of any of the more civilized Countries in Europe.

Captain Pedlar having run out of blood, found himself on recovering on the Field, with only one Native Trooper near him. This man had bound up his wounds and was supporting him. He appeared to him to be a stranger, and, on inquiry Captain Pedlar found him to be one of the enemy. Captain Pedlar has since taken him into his service, and we hope he will find him as faithful as he has proved humane.

[Gazette, April 30.]

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

MARRIAGES.

MARCH.

17. At Meerut, Thos. Dunn, Esq. to Miss Gascoigne.

APRIL.

7. At Muttra, by the Revd. Samuel Evans, Lieut. William Turner, of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Frances eldest Daughter of Major Thomas Browne.

20. At Bombay, Capt. John Bell Dunsterville, Paymaster, S. D. G. to Sarah Lauriston, daughter of the late Captain David Charles Bruce.

21. At Muttra, by the Revd. H. Shepherd, Mr. Wm. Henry Fleming, to Miss Sarah Charlotte Purser.

25. At the same place, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. Thos. McDormond, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Margaret Conner.

26. At Ghazrepore, by the Revd. William Palmer, A. B. Lieut. W. W. Crawley, of H. M. 17th Foot, to Mrs. C. B. Clarke, widow of Lt.-Col. E. Clarke, of the Bengal Artillery.

28. At the Cathedral, by the Revd. H. Shepherd, Lieut. Richard Budgen, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Marshall.

At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. R. Roseboom, to Miss E. O'Brien.

MAY.

5. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieutenant James Robins, of

the Madras Establishment, to Miss Eliza MacLachlan.

At the Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Shepherd, Lieut. Alexander Horsburgh, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Emily Hodgkinson.

6. At St. John's Cathedral, William Hunter Smolett, Esq. Attorney to the Honorable Company, to Miss Jane Charlotte Robertson, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Thos. Robertson, of the Bengal Engineers.

7. At the Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. J. Parson, Mr. Henry Fowles, to Miss Ann Maria Daniel.

10. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. H. Shepherd, Captain Wm. Phillips, of the Country Service, to Miss Emilia Cox.

At John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Major R. J. Latter, of the 30th Regiment Nat. Infantry, to Mrs. Sealy.

13. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Joseph Parson, Mr. John Carvallo, (Assistant Apothecary to Dr. Noak,) to Miss Margaret D'Santos.

At Chittagong, Henry Walters, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Jemima Anne Littlejohn, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Littlejohn.

BIRTHS.

MARCH.

14. The Lady of Captain Broderick, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment of Foot, of a Daughter.

APRIL.

13. At Futtighur, the Lady of Major William Lamb, 1st Batt. 96th Regiment Nat. Inf. of a Son.

At Agra, the Lady of Lieutenant Peter Young, 12th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

16. At Seroor, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Ward of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, of a Daughter.

21. The Lady of James Ewing, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

24. At Chuprah, the Lady of James Wemyss, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

26. At Bhagnapore, the Lady of Lieut. Eric Campbell, Adjutant to the Hill Kingers, of a Son.

27. At Sylhet, the Lady James Curtis, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

23. Mrs. George A. Shepard, of a Son.

Mrs. John de Silva, of a Daughter.

MAY.

5. At Chittagong, the Lady of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, of a Son.

6. Mrs. Caroline DeSouza, of a Daughter.

7. The Lady of Jos. Watts, Esq. of Choramoucutty Factory, Jessore, of a Daughter.

12. At Sylhet, the Lady of John French, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

16. At Berhampore, the Lady of J. J. Lowry Smith, Esq. of a Son.

20. The Lady of James Dunbar, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

MARCH.

28. At Rangoon, after a short but painful illness borne with the most exemplary Christian fortitude, the Rev. Fr. Antonio D. S. Maria, Vicar of Takeli Church and not long Vicar of Serampore and Cominbazar.—In announcing the death of this worthy Pastor, we feel not merely the common interest which exerts commiseration for departed worth, but we are awfully and forcibly called to a deep and thinking sense of the human happiness. As a Member of the Churches he held under him he only required to be known to be beloved, and from his short residence on this

quarters, we apprehend few had an opportunity of appreciating his inestimable qualities, unsalted honour and the tender affect on of his heart: his memory will be long and most sincerely remembered and regretted by a circle of friends and acquaintances, his public character upright, correct and mindful of the arduous duties attached to his important ministerial situation, and the death of such a worthy Pastor, may be justly considered as a public loss.

APRIL.

3. At Chittoor, Lieutenant J. H. Logan, of the 5th Regiment N. I. attached to the Rifle Corps.

In Camp, next Ellichpore, Lieutenant McKilligan, of His Majesty's 2d Battalion 1st (or Royal Scots) Regiment of Foot, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

12. At Seritugapatam, the Lady of Colonel Scott, Commandant of that Station.

15. At Surat, George William, Son of G. W. Anderson, Esq. aged one year and nine days.

17. At Keltah in Bundelcund, Philip D'Auvergne, the infant Son of Lieutenant H. C. Barnard, of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

20. On board the *Ruby*, on his passage from Madras, Quarter Master William Moorhead, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.

21. The wife of Mr G. Gill, aged 28 years, having a disconsolate Husband and four young Children to deplore the untimely fate of a tender mother and an affectionate wife.

28. At the House of Mrs. Diego Perreira, after a long and continued illness, Mrs. Mary Watley, the wife of Mr. Thomas Watley, sen. aged 36 years.

Mrs. A. Olsen, aged 26 years.

30. At Garden Reach, Harriet, the infant Daughter of Lieut.-General Stafford.

MAY.

1. At Fulttyghur, Mr. Wm. Stacy, superintendent of the Furruckabad Mint.

4. At Barrackpore, James Campbell, Esq. M. D. Surgeon and Apothecary General, aged 61 years.

Mr. George Keymer, a Master in the Pilot Service.

5. At Benares, Claud Russell, Esq. Second Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit.

8 Mary Ann, your Daughter of the late James Smart, Esq. of Berhampore.—She died lamented as she had beloved!

At Serampore, Mrs. Reginald Lazar, an Armenian Lady, highly respected by every one who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, aged 51 years.

11. At the same place, John Hyde, Esq. formerly Prothonotary in the Supreme Court of Calcutta: aged 65 years.

12. At the house of Mr. Herald Fitzgerald, after a short but lingering illness, Mr. Charles Dolby, second Son of the late Mr. William Dolby: aged 20 years.

John Thomas-Hall, aged 9 months and 5 days, the infant Son of Capt. John Hall, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine.

At Serampore, Mr. John L'Aimon.

14. Of the measles, after a long suffering, Aimé, Son of P. Garjees, Esq. aged six years and nine months,—a lovely and promising boy.

14. Mrs. J. Wood, sen. aged 41 years and 8 months; after a long and severe illness which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will.

19. At Chinsurah, Mr. J. G. Kramer, First Assistant in the Hon. Company's Dispensary—aged 33 years.

20. At Cawnpore, in the 65th year of his age, Major-General Sir John Mordaunt, K. C. B. Commanding First Division, Field Army, and Colonel of the Third Battalion of Artillery.

21. Elizabeth Flora Irvine, aged 35 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Mrs. Jane Kingscall, aged 43 years.

22. George Howie, constable.

Lately on his passage from China to Bengal, in the Straits of Malacca, Captain A. Lrell, Commander of the Ship Diana. True in death as he had been in life to the principles of honor or rectitude. This admirable and excellent man refused to quit his sinking Ship as long as a soul remained on board, or the slightest hope excited of saving any part of the property committed to his charge. Previous to the return of the last boat from the shore, the vessel was engulfed in the merciless abyss with the commander and his servant, and a lascr, who had refused to quit him. So long as suavity of manners, integrity of heart, generosity of disposition, and a temper unruffled

even by the occurrences of a Seafaring life shall claim public respect and regret, so long shall he live in the sorrowing remembrance of those to whom he was best known.— This trifling tribute of affectionate regard is mournfully offered to his memory by one who was in daily habits of intercourse with him during a period of a year, both at sea and in a Foreign Country.— He has left a Widow and six Children to bewail his irreparable loss.

Lately on board the Hon. Company's Ship *Larking*, Capt. Dumbleton, two days after passing the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Colonel De Morgan, of the Madras Establishment.

Lately at Chaudernagore, Monsieur Venzumbi.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUR.	Saturday, May 3, 1817.	SELL.
0 8	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	1 4
	Saturday, May 10, 1817.	
1 8	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	2 8
	Saturday, May 17, 1817.	
1 6	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	2 14
	Saturday, May 24, 1817.	
1 2	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	1 10

MAY, 1817.—Thirty-one Days.

	D	H.	M.
○ FULL MOON,	1	1	27 AFTERNOON.
☾ LAST QUARTER,	8	9	33 FORENOON.
● NEW MOON,	16	3	54 FORENOON.
☾ FIRST QUARTER,	24	6	36 FORENOON.
○ FULL MOON,	30	9	15 AFTERNOON.
☾ ENTERS II (GEMINI)	21	5	47 AFTERNOON.

MONTH	D. MON.	D. MON.	D. WED.	HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS		M.'S AGE.	HIGH WATER			
					H.	M.	H.	M.		MORA	H.	M.	H. M.
MAY	20	1	Th.	St. Philip and St. James.	5	34	6	26	16	3	6	3	30
	21	2	Fri.		5	33	6	27	17	4	5	4	29
	22	3	Sat	Invention of the Cross	5	33	6	27	18	5	7	5	31
	23	4	Sun.	4 th Sun. after East—Serin-	5	32	6	28	19	6	9	6	33
	24	5	Mo.	[gapatam taken, 1799.	5	32	6	28	20	7	8	7	32
	25	6	Tue.	John the Evangelist.	5	31	6	29	21	8	4	8	28
	26	7	Wed	Duchess of York born, 1776.	5	31	6	29	22	8	56	9	20
	27	8	Th		5	30	6	30	23	9	43	10	7
	28	9	Fri.		5	30	6	30	24	10	27	10	51
	29	10	Sat		5	29	6	31	25	11	9	11	33
JUNE	30	11	Sun.	5 th Sun. after Easter—Rog	5	28	6	32	26	11	48	12	12
	31	12	Mo	[Sunday.	5	28	6	32	27	12	3	12	27
	1	13	Tue.		5	27	6	33	28	12	42	1	6
	2	14	Wed		5	27	6	33	29	1	25	1	49
	3	15	Th	Ascension Day.—Holy Thur.	5	26	6	34	1	2	24	2	48
	4	16	Fri.	[1768.	5	26	6	34	2	2	33	2	57
	5	17	Sat.	Princess of Wales born,	5	25	6	35	3	3	21	3	45
	6	18	Sun	Sun after Asc. Day—Queen	5	25	6	35	4	4	11	4	35
	7	19	Mo	[Char. born 1744. Duust	5	24	6	36	5	5	3	5	27
	8	20	Tue		5	24	6	36	6	5	57	6	21
JULY	9	21	Wed		5	24	6	36	7	6	51	7	15
	10	22	Th.	Princess Elizab th born, 1770	5	24	6	36	8	7	44	8	8
	11	23	Fri.		5	24	6	36	9	8	35	8	59
	12	24	Sat		5	23	6	37	10	9	21	9	48
	13	25	Sun	Whit Sunday.	5	23	6	37	11	10	13	10	37
	14	26	Mo.	Whit Mon.—Aug 1 st B th of	5	23	6	37	12	11	3	11	27
	15	27	Tue.	Whit Tu [Can—Ve Bede	5	23	6	37	13	11	51	12	18
	16	28	Wed		5	22	6	38	14	12	48	1	12
	17	29	Th	King Charles II. restored	5	22	6	38	15	1	45	2	9
	18	30	Fri.	General Peace signed, 1814.	5	22	6	38	16	2	46	3	10
	19	31	Sat.		5	21	6	39	17	3	49	4	13

THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
 FOR
 JUNE, 1817.

VOL. XXX.] CALCUTTA; JUNE 2, 1817. [No. 272.

FROM THE GOV. GAZETTE,—MAY 29.

—
MILITARY.
 —

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
 GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 18, 1817.

The Governor General in Council in directing the promulgation of the following Extract from the London Gazette, joyfully anticipates the gratification which the Army will feel at the flattering acknowledgement met by the exertions of the gallant Officer to whom it refers; and His Lordship in Council sincerely congratulates the Officers of the Honorable Company's Forces, that the door to the highest Military distinction is thus graciously opened as an encouragement in the career of Indian service.

Extract from the London Gazette, dated December 10, 1816.

WHITCHALL, DECEMBER 10, 1816.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honorable Military Order.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Tower Hall Conversations held on Saturday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Managers.

Mr. W. A. . . .
 — C. TROWER,

Captain MONTAGUE,
Mr. J. TROTTER,
— DASHWOOD,
Captain CRAIGIE,

AND

Mr. ALSOP.

It was resolved, that the rooms shall be open to subscribers only, and that after the opening of the rooms, no person shall become a subscriber, without the previous sanction of the Committee of Management. The first meeting is to take place on the second Wednesday in June, and every successive Wednesday, until the last in October.

The rooms are to be opened at half past 7.

Upwards of one hundred of the most respectable members of the Community are on the list of subscribers

According to the Raolpundy Ukhbars, PRINCE KAMRUN has demanded several lacs of Rupees from the mother of the VIZIER FUTTEH KHAWN, which has given great offence. Several of the Chiefs of Kohistan, in consequence of domestic disputes, have fled to RUNJEET SINGH. A famine prevails in Kohistan, and thousands have perished from the want of food. RUNJEET SINGH has applied to the Kelaudar of Bhulwa, to assist in arresting the fugitive RAMLOOL, who has taken refuge at Kunkeranah. RUNJEET has obtained a Hoondce for the balance of the Moltan tribute. The family of the unfortunate SHOOJAH UL MOLUCK has been suffered to proceed to Ludhiana.

During the last week, we have not received any accounts from Cuttack; but the following articles which we have taken from the *Hurkaru* and *Times*, contain the latest information of which we are aware:—

“ The three columns, described in our last as moving on Khoorda, arrived there on the morning of the 20th, at the hour and in the manner appointed. The rout of each column on its last march, through the jungle which encircles Khoorda, was obstructed by stockades, some of them places of consider-

able strength, but many formed merely of Bamboos, in clusters, cut, and thrown across the road—the insurgents occupying all the passes. They waited the advance of the columns, however, only at the strongest of the stockades, at which they made a stand; but on the assault being given, were sure to retreat immediately,—so the quicker such fellows are dealt with the better. The light infantry movements disconcert them exceedingly and were always of the utmost service. Colonel Green with 5 companies of the 30th joined the force at Khoorda on the afternoon of the 20th. He left Cuttack on the 18th and proceeded by Underooa and Gongpara and in the course of his march to the former place had to force several stockades. Twenty-three or four Seapoys were wounded in all the operations of the 20th and one Golundaz killed. The enemy had erected some strong stockades round what is called Koorda Ghur, which were abandoned on the morning of the 20th, and taken possession by our troops. It was understood that Colonel Green with his division of the 30th and probably 5 companies of the 18th would take post at Khoorda during the rains. The General would remain there till about the 1st proximo, in expectation of the people coming in to submit and then return to Cuttack by Poorie. Various detachments were employed in destroying the stockades and clearing the passes. The approaching rainy season would probably prevent any thing farther being attempted for the present.

“The 6th Regiment Native Cavalry in place of returning to Bundelcund, now forms part of the Nagpore division—Three troops would be stationed at Suhagpore and the remaining three under Colonel Gahan would join Colonel Adams. In consequence the 4th Cavalry will remain at Keilah in place of returning to Pertaub Ghur.”

“We hasten to lay before our readers the following gratifying intelligence of the probably final defeat of the Insurgents. We are indebted for it to the same Correspondent whose communication we inserted in our Postscript of Tuesday last.

“19th May.—The detachments accompanying General Martindell, and consisting of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, 40 men of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, and a brigade of 6-pounders, entered the Khoorda district this morning. In passing a belt of jungle, the escort with the baggage was fired on by a party of the rebels, but they ran off as soon as some of the Seapoys entered the jungle after them. A hunkera of the General's and a hunkera were wounded. Halted for the day at the village of Uttee, about 3 miles from the town of Khoorda.

“20th.—Marched again at day light, and a mile from Uttee, entered the jungle, which is here very thin, and interspersed with considerable cultivation. Parties of villagers were observed following the detachment, but they kept at a respectable distance. Passed several villages apparently deserted. About

an hour after day break, heard the cannon of the detachment under Major Carter, forcing the Gongpara pass; and fired a signal gun to let them know we were also advancing. At 9 o'clock A. M. arrived at the banks of a tank, from which the enemy's stockade, commanding the pass, is distant about 150 yards. Preparations were here made for the attack. The guns were advanced, and three detachments formed to storm. After 20 or 30 rounds were fired from the guns, orders were given by the General for the infantry to push on, which they did in the most gallant style: a cheer was given, and in an instant they were on the walls. The rebels immediately fled into the thickest part of the jungles, where it was impossible to follow them. Our loss consisted in one Golumdauze killed, and 7 Seapoys wounded; one of the latter since dead. It is impossible to ascertain that of the enemy, as they were concealed from us in an instant by the jungle, and always carry off their killed and wounded in doolies, made of wicker work, and constructed for the purpose. It has since been reported by a rebel who has delivered himself up, that one of their leaders was wounded by a grape shot. The stockade or rather gurhee, as the walls were constructed of a hard red clay, is well built, and might have held out, if well defended, for a long time. The jungle is so thick, that it would have been next to impossible to turn the flanks, which were besides secured by bastions and abattes. The walls are about 6 feet high, pierced with loop holes, and jungal embrasures; and a strong bamboo hedge runs along its front, to prevent a sudden escalade. A wall of a similar description also crosses the road, leading out of the jungle on the south side. We arrived at Khoorda about noon, where we found Major Carter's and Captain Armstrong's detachment already encamped.

"Major Carter's column arrived at the Gongpara pass a little after day light. After firing 10 or 12 rounds, parties were sent to turn the flanks of the stockade, whilst a strong one also pushed on in front. The enemy soon fled in all directions.—1 Seapoy was killed, and 8 wounded.

"Captain Armstrong with his detachment got also a little after day light in front of the Noasing Pass, which he found strengthened by similar defences as the others. After a few rounds of musquetry, he ordered his men to charge, and drove the enemy from the walls at the point of the bayonet, killing and wounding numbers of them. A few of his own men were wounded.

"Col. Greene, with 5 companies of the 30th N. I. left Cuttack on the morning of the 18th, by the Underora road; but found it so strongly stockaded, that he conceived it necessary to send in for two 6-pounders. When these joined him, he advanced again, and drove the rebels from two of their stockades; a few of his men were wounded; but the enemy suffered very severely. After frequent skirmishes with parties of them following him thro' the jungles, he also arrived at Khoorda on the

20th, altho' not till evening, having made a march of upwards of 20 miles, and kept up a running fire with the rebels almost the whole of the way.

" 22d.—This morning a little before day-light, the General, accompanied by a respectable force, went in the direction of old Khoorda, situated near the bottom of the hills which lies to the north of the new town, at about a cross distance. He found several strong stockades which it was afterwards learned, the enemy dreading another meeting, had evacuated during the night, and fled by a narrow pass in the hills, in the direction of Banpoor. The palace of the former Rajahs of Khoorda, was situated in the old town, and the ruins are still pretty entire. The remains of gateways, arches, pukka tanks, baths, terraces, and other buildings, indicate that it must have been of no common magnificence. It was breached by Colonel Harcourt, when he was sent many years ago to bring the province under the dominions of the Company. An 18-pound shot, used on that occasion, was found on our entering it. There are many Hindoo temples of considerable extent, scattered up and down near the place.

" 23.—This morning, Major Carter's detachment of the 30th marched in the direction of Gongpara, accompanied by a number of bildars, wood-cutters, &c. for the purpose of cutting a road thro' that pass, of 100 feet wide. Accounts were also received of the dawk that was dispatched on the 20th, having been intercepted by a few of the rebels straggling in the jungles, and of all the letters it contained having, public as well as private, been carried off. About 40 villagers have come in, and they report that many hundreds more are ready to follow their example. Jugbundoo, with the remnants of his force, has fled, it is said, to Goomsur, the Rajah of which is his father-in-law. The other parties of the rebels are scattered in different directions, pressed by hunger, and undetermined where to fly for shelter; no doubt deeply regretting the rash acts, into the commission of which they were unthinkingly hurried by a few desperate and discontented adventurers. Orders have been issued for Colonel Greene's Battalion of the 30th, Captain Armstrong's 5 Companies of the 2d Battalion 18th, and Lieutenant Rotton's brigade of Artillery, to canton during the rains at Khoorda. Major Hamilton, with the remaining 5 Companies of the 2d Battalion 18th, continues at Pooree; and Colonel O'Halloran's Battalion of the 18th, returns to Cuttack. It is said the General means, before returning to the latter place, to pay a visit to Juggernaut.

" Thus has this apparently formidable insurrection been totally crushed, in the space of a few days, by the decisive and well-digested measures of the Major-General: a striking lesson to the natives of India, how unavailable in the end will be any combination, or partial success, against the irresistible superiority of the British Power, ever exercised with justice, attended by clemency, allied to success, and accompanied, wherever it extends its arms, by valour unrivalled.

"The following is the order issued by Sir G. brief to the Troops, after the action of the 20th.

"Major-General Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B. having received the reports of the Officers, employed in a series of continued movements against the stockaded passes, which lead thro' the belt of jungle surrounding Khoorda, hastens to record the high sense he entertains of the judgement and ability, evinced by Lieutenant Colonels Greens and O'Halloran, Major Carter and Captain Armstrong, in the conduct of the Detachments confided to their direction.

"The Major General request those Officers will accept his warmest acknowledgements for exertions which have crowned his plans with complete success.

"In witnessing the difficulties encountered by the Detachments, which the Major General accompanied, he is the better able to appreciate the exertions, which were demanded from the Officers and men engaged; and he will perform a pleasing part of his duty, in bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief their patient endurance of fatigue and privation, qualities, only surpassed by the gallantry displayed on every occasion, on which the enemy gave them an opportunity of calling into action this more shining virtue of the military profession.

Head Quarters, Camp Khoorda, }
25th May, 1817.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

On the 15th March, in lat. 26 37 S Long. 34 O. W. the *Mary Anne* fell in with the *True Briton*, from Liverpool, for Calcutta, out 40 days—all well.

On the 21st May she fell in with the Brig *Victory*, Captain Gonsalves, from Vizagapatam, for Madras.

By the *Laura* we learn that the Dutch flag was hoisted at Amboyna on the 25th of March.

The *Laura* spoke the *Marquis de Anjenga* in Lat. 16 66 N. long. 87 16—and on the 29th ultimo the Brig *Cecilia*, from Rangoon.

ARRIVALS. May 26. *Shaw Allum*. (Arab) Nacoda, from Rangoon 1st May —Brig *Dutcherell*, Durgue, from Coringa 16th May. Passengers: Lieutenant Lawson, H. M. 12th Regiment, Mr H. Generca, Mariner, Mr. J. Canes, and Son, French Merchants, and Mr. D. Owen, Supercargo.

Do. 27. *Euphrates*, Mearing, from Bussorah 5th April, and last from Cochin 10th May.

Do. 29. *Lord Melville*, Allen, from England 20th December and Madras 21st May —*Ann and Amelia*, Oakes, from Bombay the 21th May. —*Edmonstone*, Laird, from England —*William*, (American) Batchelder, from Gibraltar 7th February. —*Minstrel*, —, from England the 28th January.

Do. 31. *Phoenix*, Donald, from London 27th January. Passenger: Mr. Robert Taylor, Cadet.

June. 1. *Mary Ann*, McClune, from London 28th January, and Madras 10th Feb. Passenger: Captain J. Douglas. *Isaural*, Green, from Amboyna 4th April. Passengers: Major, Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. Captain Thomas Kierchoffer, Lieutenant P. Vausanden, Lieutenant J. Orchard, Bengal European Regiment, Lieutenant James Roy, Lieutenant Richard Williams, Lieutenant John Satchwell, Madras European Regiment, and Mr. A. Ogilvey, Superintending Surgeon—*Friendship*, Wise, from the Isle of France 20th April.

DEPARTURES. May 27. *Ceres*, Brown, for Liverpool.

Do. 28. *Liverpool*, Green, for Liverpool.—*Midas*, Brigham, for ditto.—*Juliana*, Ogilvie, for London.—*Caledonian*, Gillie, for Greenock.—*Columbus*, (American) Blanchard, for Boston.

Do. 30. *General Graham*, Weatherhead, for London.

Do. 31. *Boyne*, Fergusson, for London.—H. C. Ship *Ernuad*, Lieut. D. Jones, for Bombay.

MADRAS. ARRIVALS. May 10. Brig *Frances Anne*, Captain George Thomson, from Trincomallie 8th May.—11. Ship *Mary Anne*, Captain J. T. Anderson, from Coringa 21st April.—12. American Ship *Pallas of Baltimore*, Captain G. Paddock, from Calcutta and Sand Heads 21st April. Passenger: John Watts, Esq. Master Pilot of the Bengal Marine.—13. Ship *Persuance*, Captain Alexander Brown, from Mauritius 28th March and Trincomallie 10th May; Ship *Friendship*, Captain William Black, from Bombay 27th April.—14. Brig *Helen*, Captain John Kemp, from Panchag 2d April, Nattal and Pondicherry 13th May.—15. Brig *Hope*, Captain A. Black, from Peuvang 28th March and Trincomallie 12th May.—16. Ship *Madras Packet*, Captain William Mahon, from Port. Louis 2d April and Point de Galle 9th May.—18. Ship *Samdany*, Captain Nacoda, from Tellicherry; Ship *Good Success*, Captain J. Crockett, from Canton 20th March and Malacca 17th April. Passengers: Mr. Adams, for Bengal, 12 Natives, Merchants and Servants, belonging to Madras, 12 Native Seamen, returned from H. C. Ship *Elphinstone*, and 15 Lascars, from the Ship *Aurora*.—19. H. M. Store Ship *Reliance*, Captain Davis, from Trincomallie, left 17th May. Passengers: J. Puget, Esq. R. N. and Mr. Richard Harley; Ship *Euphrates*, Captain Mearing, from Bussorah 5th March, passed the Roads for Bengal.—20. Ship *General Stewart*, Captain R. Granger, from the Cape of Good Hope, 24th February, and Trincomallie. Passenger: Mrs. Granger.

DEPARTURES. May 9. Brig *Helen*, Captain Teixeira, to Chittagong.—11. American Ship *Frances*, Captain Charles Taubner, to New York; Brig *Fairy*, G. Syring Ramodoo, to Nellore; Ship *Eliza*, Captain John Pringle, to Calcutta.—13. American Ship *Cordilla*, Captain C. E. Magee, to Calcutta; Ship *Friendship*, Captain William Black, to Calcutta.—14. Ship *Wellton*, Captain John Gritton, to Calcutta; Ship *Heywood*, Captain William Harmsworth, to Calcutta; Brig *Frances Anne*, Captain

George Thomson, to Calcutta.—16. H. C. Ship *Zeus*, Captain Belham, for Vizagapatam.—18. Ship *Pallas of Baltimore*, American, Captain G. Paddock, for Baltimore.—19. Ship *Exphintes* Mearning, for Bengal.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. April 26. Portuguese Ship *A. S. De Penha de Frances*, Commander Michael Luis Gouzazo Lobo, from Goa.—28. *Grab Snow Dawlut Pursaud*, Nacquadah Gullam Mahomed, from Tellicherry.—29. Ship *Glensig*, Captain David Seton, from Cochin.—30. American Brig *Alexander*, Commander David A. Neal, from Salem.

May 1. Ship *Cornwallis*, Captain Robert Graham, from Calcutta. Passengers: The Venerable Arch-Deacon Barnes, Captain Beytes, Surgeon Lumb, Mr. Peter Aide, and 18 Native.—3. H. C. Cruiser *Thebis*, Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, from the Persian Gulph.—4. Ship *Ahmoody*, Captain S. Gowing, from sea.—5. Brig *Fanny*, Captain J. B. Smith, from the Isle of France.

DEPARTURES April 26. Ship *Friendship*, Captain William Black, to Calcutta.

May 3. American Ship *Packet*, Commander Daniel S. Cook, to Providence. *Grab Ship Nowlar*, Nafquda Canjee Packey, to Tellicherry.—4. Ship *Oxford*, Free Trader, Captain John Lamb, to London.—6. Ship *Ruparell*, Captain F. D. Briggs, to Muscat.—8. Ship *Ann and Amelia*, Captain Edward Oakes, to Calcutta. Passengers per *Oxford*: J. Kaye, Esq. C. S. C. O. Avelino, Cornet, Madras Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Kennedy, 7th Regiment, Lieutenant Hodgson, 22d Regiment Light Dragoons.

CEYLON ARRIVALS AT POINT DE GALLE. March 15. Arrived Ship *General Stuart*, Robt. Granger, Master, from England. Passengers, J. Deane, Esq. and a servant, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, and Mr. Newstead, Missionaries.

Sailed. April 25. Ship *General Stuart*, Robt. Granger, Master, for Trincomalee.

TRINCOMALEE. April 25. Arrived Ship *Ajax*, Joseph Somes, Master, from England left 19th Dec. bound to Calcutta. Passengers, Miss H. Lane, Mr. Nicholas Cradack, and thirty lascars.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

Dec. 11. Ship *Emma*, Capt. Foster, from New South Wales.—12. Ship *Levan*, Capt. Johnson, from Batavia.—13. Ship *Bulmer*, Captain Hanson from Bengal; Ship *Milwood*, Captain Bailey, from Canton.—14. Ship *Albion*, Captain Weatherall, from Java.—15. Ship *Admiral*, Capt. Forbes, from Bengal; Ship *Thomas*, Captain Paterson, from China.—21. Ship *Surrey*, Capt. Braide, from Batavia; Ship *Union*, Captain Johnson, from Bengal.—24. Ship *Intim Oak*, Captain Penberly, from Bengal.—25. *H. M. S. Tyne*, from India.—30. Ship *City of Edinburgh*, Captain Locke, from Bengal.—31. Ship *Regret*, Captain Barriek, from Calcutta.

Jan 2. Ship *Harriet*, Captain Moore, from Batavia; Ship *Egfred*, Captain Kirby, from Bengal.—4. Ship *British Army*, Captain Meinton, from ditto; Ship *Woodford*, Captain Brady, from Batavia.

ARRIVALS IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Oct. 25 1816. Ship *Christopher*, Captain Elderton, from the Isle of France.—29. *Turnbull*, Captain Aborn, from Calcutta.

Nov 1) Ship *Amelia* Captain Barry, from the Isle of France.—16. Ship *Alexander Mansfield*, Capt. Church, from Batavia.—18. Ship *Saunders*, Captain Arkbridge, from Madras.—19. Ship *Elide*, Captain Tucker, from Calcutta.—29. *Bengal*, Captain Rush, from ditto.

Dec. 6 Ship *Ocean*, Captain Machado, from Bengal.—9. Ship *La Vestal*, ——— from the Isle of France.—14. Ship *L'Ernest*, ——— from Bourbon.

MADRAS.

The Ship *Good Success*, Captain Crockett, from Canton, arrived in the Roads on Sunday last; and we understand brings a supply of China articles for this market.

General Sir F. Maitland had returned to Malta; having landed there on the 18th of October. His Excellency is stated to have held a Levee shortly afterwards, and to have communicated to the British, Maltese, and other Merchants, the intelligence, that His Majesty's Government had come to the determination of opening a direct Trade between the East Indies and that Island; as had already been done in regard to the West Indies. The Bill, he is stated to have said, would be brought before Parliament, early in the next Session.

The expected Ship *General Stewart*, Captain Granger, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday, from England, last from Trincomalee.—The Ship, we understand, has brought neither Packet, nor additional Intelligence from Europe.

The Ship *Euphrates*, Captain Mearns, passed through the Roads on Tuesday from Bussorah and the Malabar Coast, having left the former place, towards the beginning of March; several weeks before the *Thetis*; the arrival of which at Bombay was announced in our Supplement of Saturday. The *Euphrates* after communicating with the shore, proceeded on for Bengal.

We understand the *Benson* will sail for Europe in the course of the day.

It is understood H. M. Sloop *Lyra*, Captain Hall, will not sail for England before Saturday evening.

That part of the Town of Port Louis which was destroyed by the late dreadful fire, is about to be rebuilt upon an improved plan: having in view the salubrity and cleanliness of the place, and to guard as much as possible against a recurrence of a calamity so destructive: the streets were before narrow, are now to be of a proper breadth—passages formerly closed between houses are to be ~~wagon~~ open; while the houses are to be placed at suitable distances. Precautions extremely necessary, particularly where the dwelling are built of such combustible materials as those of Port Louis.

BOMBAY.

The *Tinandra*, which arrived on Friday evening last, is the only Ship which has reached this port, from Europe, since our last. Having left London on the 7th of November, she, in consequence, brought no intelligence but what we were previously in possession of.

[*Gazette*, April 30.]

We are happy to state that the Archdeacon of Bombay has returned to this Presidency from Calcutta.

The Oxford, free trader, sails we believe tomorrow for England.

[*Courier*, May 3.]

The Hon'ble Company's Cruiser *Thetis*, Lieut. Maitland, Commander, arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Bussrah the 25th April, bringing despatches from England of a late date in December.

The Partridge Capt. Anderson, from this port reached England the 8th December.

The Cornorian for this port left the channel the 29th November.

[*Courier*, May 4.]

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA ; JUNE 9, 1817. [No. 272.

FROM THE GOVT. GAZ. JUNE 5, 1817.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM : 3d MAY, 1817.

Mr JOHN MONCKTON, Resident at Lucknow
Mr THOMAS FORTESCUE, Agent of the Governor General, at
Moorshedabad.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

MAY 24TH, 1817.

Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE, Secretary to the Government in the
Territorial Department.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM : MAY 16, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, considering expedient that the European Pensioned Soldiers, who in consequence of wounds or long Service are permitted to reside at Chunar, shall be kept distinct from the men belonging to the European Invalid Companies, is pleased to direct that the Prisoners above described shall no longer be borne on the Returns of the Invalid Companies, but shall be placed under the charge of the Adjutant of European Invalids at Chunar, by whom their Pension and Clothing are to be drawn, and in whose Returns and Muster Rolls they are to be included.

2. European Soldiers transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment and permitted to reside at Chunar, are to receive the Pay and half Batta of the rank in which they are invalided, should they have held it uninterruptedly for three years prior to their transfer, but when that shall not be the case, the Pensioners are to receive the Pay and half Batta of the next inferior rank.

Should any of the Chunar Invalid Pensioners desire at any time to relinquish the indulgence of residing at that station and to return to Europe on Lord Clive's Pension, the usual permission to that effect will be given, and Rolls of the men applying for it, are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army on the 1st of August of each year.

4. No Serjeant transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment will subsequently be considered eligible to the Pension Established by Minutes of Council dated the 11th of January 1797, since, from the date of their transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment they will cease to perform those Military duties, in reward of which the Pension of 1797, was granted.

5. The Governor General in Council, desirous of granting every proper indulgence to men of the above description, is pleased to permit European Invalid Pensioners, whose good conduct and character for steadiness and sobriety shall give them a claim to consideration, to reside and draw their Pensions at other Stations than Chunar, on their assigning satisfactory reasons for applying for the indulgence.

6. Applications for this permission are to be transmitted to the Commander in Chief through the Adjutant General, for the purpose of being submitted to the Governor General in Council, should His Excellency be satisfied that the character and motives of the applicant are unobjectionable.

7. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that in future European Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners who shall have served for an uninterrupted period of three years in the Rank they hold at the time of being Invalided, be transferred to that Establishment with such rank, instead of being Invalided as Privates; and that Non-Commissioned Officers who shall not have served as such for three uninterrupted years, shall be invalided with the next inferior Rank.

8. The indulgence granted by this order to Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of three years standing, whether on the Pension, or Invalid Establishments, is not to have retrospective effect, but only to comprehend Europeans who shall be transferred to either from this date.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 23, 1817

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Hart of the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, by General Orders of Government under date the 18th of July last to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, is extended to two months beyond the expiration of the period therein specified.

2. Serjeant Thomas Decan of the Artillery Invalids, having produced satisfactory testimonials of his claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, is admitted to the benefit of that Institution accordingly, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Chunar.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 23, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following List of Apothecaries and Sub-Conductors, with the dates of their respective appointments expressed opposite to their names to which warrants are to be granted.

APOTHECARIES.

John Rawlins,	- - - - -	16th Dec	1809,
Charles Leatham,	- - - - -	1st Mar	1812,
Thomas Forth,	- - - - -	12th June	1816,
David Michael,	- - - - -	7th Septer	1816,
Valentine William Hurley,	- - - - -	7th Ditto	ditto,
John Abraham,	- - - - -	7th Ditto	ditto,
John Ryper,	- - - - -	7th Ditto	ditto,
John Bowron,	- - - - -	7th Ditto	ditto,
James Dick,	- - - - -	7th Ditto	1816,
Charles Smith Templeton,	- - - - -	7th Ditto	ditto,
James Walker,	- - - - -	31st Oct.	1816,

SUB-CONDUCTORS.

Since pro-	(William Chapman,
noted to	William Hooper,
full Con-	George McDowell,
ductors.	Richard Henth,
	William Hunt,
	John Barclay,
	George Oregon,
	John Foster,
	William MacKenzie,
	John Logan,
	Conrad Beck,
	Richard Humphreys,
	Andrew Foy,
	Abraham Logue,
	George Harding,
	14th Mar. 1817

MEMORANDUM.

Erratum, in General Orders of the 11th February, 1817.

For "George Maddie, Serjeant of Horse Artillery," read George McDowell.

Erratum, in General Orders of the 25th April, 1817.

The date of Serjeant Major Foy's appointment as Sub-Conductor of Ordnance is the 11th February 1817, instead of the "10th February 1817," as therein stated erroneously.

J. YOUNG,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: May 23, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to pass at Bassign Hutchinson of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Dehly, from 1st Feb. 1816, being the date from which Major Anonrey's appointment to the situation of Principal Field Engineer, attached to the Field Command, took effect.

2. Brevet Captain Salmon of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, who was appointed by General Orders of Government under date the 22d of October last, to command Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw's Escort, is directed to join the 2d Battalion of that Corps at Cuttack, with all practicable expedition.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: May 23, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the rate of 50 Sonat Rupees per mensem as the Boat allowance of a Sub-Conductor.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, May 27, 1817.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Horsemen entertained from those formerly in the Service of Thakoor Dia Ram and Bugwant Sing be formed into a separate Corps of the same constitution and establishment as the Corps of Bohilla Horse.

2. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to authorize an augmentation of 20 Sowars to each Russelah of the Corps of Irregular Cavalry, commanded by Captain Kunungham, Lieutenant Roberts, and Colonel Gardiner.

3. The Governor General in Council adverting to the absence from Colonel Gardner's Corps, of the Russelah employed under Major Roughsedge, and to the probable necessity of its continuance for an indefinite period, within the limits of that Officer's Command, is pleased to direct that a supplementary Russelah of the present strength and formation, (including the augmentation authorized by the foregoing Order) be attached to Colonel Gardiner's Corps, until the Russelah now detached shall have rejoined.

4. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to adopt the necessary subsidiary arrangements for carrying the above orders into effect.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

It is now officially announced that the Governor General is about to proceed on a tour to the Upper Provinces: and it is believed that his Lordship will leave Calcutta early in the ensuing month. The following order has been issued by the Commander in Chief:—

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 30TH MAY, 1817.

The undermentioned Officers of the General Staff, and composing the suite of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief, are to attend His Lordship in his Tour to the Upper Provinces, and are accordingly directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed by water to Futty Ghurr.

GENERAL STAFF.

Colonel McMahon, (King's Troops) Adjutant General.

Colonel Nicolls, (King's Troops) Quarter Master General

Lieut. Colonel Nicol, Adjutant General,

Captain Vaughan, Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel Paton, Quarter Master General

Lieut. Colonel Cusneant, Deputy Quarter Master General

Captain Bryant, Judge Advocate General.

Suite of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Colonel Dowie, Military Secretary.

Capt. Macrae,

— — P. Skelton,

— — Caldwell,

— — Fitzclarence,

— — Dwyer,

} Aides-de-Camp,

Captain H. Huthwaite, Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief.

Captain W. H. Rainey, in charge of the Governor General's Body Guard.

J. Sewers, Esq. Surgeon.

Doctor Butler, Assistant Surgeon.

Captain Henry Fitzclarence, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, will attend the Governor General to the Upper Provinces as the readiest mode of rejoining His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop. Capt. Henry Fitzclarence is in the mean time to act as extra Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, and all orders delivered by him, are to be obeyed as coming from an Aid-de-Camp.

“ Ensign Schoof, His Majesty's 67th Foot, attached to the Office of His Excellency's Military Secretary ”

His Majesty's Birth-day was celebrated with the usual honors. The Governor General held a Levée

at the Government house at 10 o'clock in the morning; and in the evening the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement were entertained at a sumptuous dinner.

We understand that the first *Conversazione* will be on Wednesday the 11th instant at the Town Hall:—and that it is not expected, that it shall be attended in full dress. The doors will be open at half past seven o'clock.

The following has been sent to us for publication as an Abstract of the Resolutions passed by the Meeting of Subscribers, and Committee of Stewards of the Town Hall *Conversazione* Assemblies.

1. That the Rooms shall be open to Subscribers only.

2. That after the opening of the Rooms, no person be admitted a Subscriber without the previous sanction of the Committee of management, who may object to the admission without assigning any reason.

3. Subscribers are admitted without tickets.

4. The subscription of a Gentleman entitles to admission every member of his family residing with him.

5. Subscribers wishing to introduce a friend (being a stranger, or non-resident of Calcutta) are only required to send a previous communication to Mr. HASTINGS at the Town Hall to the address of the Stewards.

6. Subscriptions will be collected one month in advance, the receipts for which will be signed by one of the Managers.

The following Gentlemen have consented to form the Committee of Management.

Mr. WATSON.

Mr. T. PLOWDEN

Mr. HOGG.

Capt. FITZCLARENCE.

Capt. MONTAGU.

Mr. TROWER.

Mr. CHINSEY.

Mr. ALBOP.

Mr. MORLEY.

Two Stewards will be on duty every Assembly night; but all those who may be present will equally contribute their aid.

The first Conversazione Assembly will take place on Wednesday next, the 11th instant. Rooms open at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7.

N^o. B. The Subscribers are requested to direct their carriages to enter at the Eastern, and to go out by the Western gate.

A most respectable *Amateur* has kindly furnished us with the following particulars of the Boat Race on Saturday last:—

“Owing to the state of the wind and weather, the boats did not start at the period proposed, but as such circumstance had occurred on former occasions, a great majority of the parties interested remained on the ground until 3 P. M. when the signal was made from the *Cecilia* Pilot vessel, and the Race commenced, ten boats out of thirteen (entered) starting for the prizes.

“The *Thomas* and *Dasher* did not join, and the *Enorensis* was considered off the course owing to the mismanagement of the party on board, to the great disappointment of her sailing owner, who had confidently calculated upon her superiority over the whole.

“It is unpleasant to observe, that altho’ there were five line boats stationed with flags to mark the limits of the course westward, only four vessels ran over it, agreeably to the regulations, viz. *Susan*, *Lively*, *Happy-Go-Lucky* and *Gunga Saugur*,—but as they were evidently the best sailing boats that started, it became a matter of little importance, as the prizes fell to three of them, viz. the *Lively*, *Gunga Saugur* and *Susan*.

“It is but common justice to state, that the *Susan* lost the second prize, by losing her top-mast coming in the last round, as there is little doubt that she would well have contested the first prize, under better management, had the *Enorensis* even been upon the course.

“Should any of the parties originally concerned whose boats did not join, or were not upon the course, be inclined to enter the lists again, a similar subscription will be opened at Greenway and Co.’s for such purpose.

“The *Happy-Go-Lucky* was well managed, is a prime sailing vessel, and may fairly be considered one of the best boats in use upon the river.

“The *Gunga Saugur* was started under great disadvantages, and nothing but the particular exertion and skill of Mr. W. Sinclair, could have enabled her to make the show she did; at the same time we are led to state that she may yet be found the fastest vessel upon the river.

"In concluding this sketch, we are anxiously led to hope that in future, the many other owners of boats of great promise, will come forward and encourage such a rational and beneficial amusement.

1st Round.

Lively passed the Cecilia 2 minutes before 4 P.M.

Gunga Saugur ditto 5 ditto past ditto.

Happy-Go-Lucky, close.

Susan, ditto.

2d Round.

Lively, 10 minutes before 5 P.M.

Gunga Saugur, 1 ditto past ditto.

Susan, close.

Happy-Go-Lucky, ditto."

The loss of the *Alceste* has added to the many causes which previously existed, for lamenting that a Mission to China was ever contemplated: and although it is not fair to reason of the expediency of that measure from the result; we think, that the little benefit produced by the Embassy of Lord MACARTNEY, should have prevented Ministers from subjecting the representative of the Nation, to mortification and disappointment.

* * * * * The *Madras Gazette* has published a detailed account of the ceremony of delivering the Emperor's letter to Lord AMHERST at Canton;—and of a conversation between His Lordship and the Vice Roy, which appears to have been remarkably devoid of interest. The outline of the ceremony intended to have been observed, if Lord AMHERST had consented to become a Puppet, is also published in the same paper; but as we have no reason to know that this document is authentic: or that any such ceremony was in truth contemplated, we shall not offer a copy of the document to our readers. It is replete with idle and absurd observances, calculated to extol and exalt the Chinese Emperor, clothed in Dragon robes, and seated on his Throne, in the palace of light and splendour: and to degrade and mortify the representative of the British Government.

Lieut. Colonels Burnett and O'Halloran have been appointed, by the Prince Regent, Companions of the Bath. It is reported that two Officers in the Honorable Company's service, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, with the rank of Colonel.—Capt. J. Salmon, has been appointed Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the East Indies only.

We have not received any particular accounts from Cuttack since our last publication. The troops employed in quelling the insurrection have been directed to canton at Khoordah and Poorie. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the Dewan's son and JUGBUNDOO; and the inhabitants were returning very slowly to the town of Koorah.

The latest intelligence from HOLKAR's Head Quarters, dated the 25d of April, mentions, that the troops under GUFFOR KHAN continued still in a mutinous state; and were plundering the Country, in the neighbourhood of Pertaub Ghurrah.

The Camp of RUNJEET SINGH on the 10th ultimo, was at Adreah Nugut. A report had reached Attock, that Prince KAMRŪN had placed the mother of the Vizier FUTTEH KHAWN in confinement. RUNJEET is represented to have received a letter from the British Authorities, respecting the Asylum afforded by him to BHOLA SINGH; and to have replied "that his sole reason for keeping the SINGH, was the fear of offending the British Government" "by permitting him to cross the Sutledge."

The Seik Army had not quitted the vicinity of Moltan, notwithstanding all the tribute had been adjusted. HAFIZ AHMED KHAN had strengthened the forts of Mobarue Gurrah, Hyderabad and Bahadar Gurrah. All other posts of importance, belonging to this Chieftain, have been abandoned to the Seiks, who have increased their demands, and require Five Lacs of Rupees. Twenty Horses, and a valuable Iranee Sword which belonged to the PRINCE of HEMARŌON, and which is now possessed by HAFIZ. The inhabitants of the Moltan Countries, had

renewed their Petitions to MAHOMED SHAH, who had promised but not afforded any relief against the "Infidels."

AMEER KHAWN, at the time of the latest accounts of his proceedings was encamped at Toong—waiting a supply of heavy artillery from the army under Rajah BEHAUDER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. June 2. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, from Batavia 1st April.—*Britannia*, Hogan, from Rangoon 11th May.—Brig *Cicelia*, Cunningham, from Rangoon 5th May.

Do. 5. Brig *Jessina*, Robertson, from Bencoolen 11th May. Passengers: Lieutenant Jones, and Mr. B. McCallen.

DEPARTURES. June 1. *Galatea*, (American,) Toune, for America.—Brig *Synx*, Read, for Port Jackson.

Do. 3. Brig *Jane*, Dyer, for Bombay.

Do. 4. *Laura*, Dennis, for the Mauritius.

Do. 5. *Lady Burlow*, Roy, for Bombay.—Brig *Nelly*, Grier, for the Isle of France.

The last report left the *Sir J. H. Craig*, *Robarts*, *Britannia*, *Mysore*, *Juliana*, *Liverpool*, *Boyne*, *Ceres*, *Ernaud*, and *Phoenix*, at Diamond Harbour, and the *Lord Melville*, *Lady Flora*, and *Devaynes*, at the New Anchorage.

Passengers per *Juliana*: Captain Ogilvie; Ringsted Plantagenet Field, Esq. late Captain in the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry on the Bengal Establishment.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. May 13. H. M. Government Brig *Kandyan*, Lieut. J. A. Kitwick, in command, from Columbo.—16. Ship *Lady Nugent*, Captain Swanston, from Calcutta. Passengers: Two Natives.

SAILLED. May 13. Ship *Ahmaody*, Captain Samuel Gowing, to Bussorah.

BOMBAY.

The weather for several days past has exhibited the usual indications of the approaching monsoon, and on Thursday evening there was a heavy shower of rain, attended with thunder, which lasted some hours; two water spouts were observed, one to the North east and the other off to the South west at sea. Considerable rain fell we are informed on Salsette on Wednesday. A dreadful storm took

place at Ahmednager in the Deccan on the evening of the 9th of May and continued until near 10 o'clock, accompanied with most violent thunder and lightning, rain and hail, such as in the opinion of many of the oldest inhabitants of the city, had never been witnessed by them before.—The whole of the country for 20 miles around was inundated and a quantity of cattle belonging to Brinjarries swept away, the people being obliged to ascend the hills for safety.—In Colonel Milnes's camp, the wind made dreadful havoc among the tents, many being torn to rags, and but few left standing; the officers and men were obliged to leave them for their own safety, as as an accident was very near occurring, one gentleman, who was in his tent at the time of its falling, was so entangled in it on the ground, that it was with considerable difficulty he was extricated from his dangerous situation.

The storm appears to have been general throughout the Deccan. At Poona, the same night tho' not so violent, yet it was very severe, and a melancholy accident occurred in the camp, a servant an orderly boy, sleeping in the routee of a cavalry officer, were struck by lightning, and together with a pointer dog killed on the spot.—The cause of this was attributed to a hog spear found in the tent which attracted the lightning.

The Honorable Company's cruiser Sylph, with treasure from the Coast, was standing into the harbour at sun-set last night; also a ship from the northward, supposed to be from the Gulph.

On Tuesday the 29th ultimo, a beautiful ship of about 600 tons burthen, was launched at Cochin, belonging to the house of Mr. J. W. Tasker—She is called the Upton Castle, and will be commanded by Captain W. Howel, late of the Mary, built at the same place by Mr. Crookenden, in 1815. The Upton Castle is the eighth ship since the Mary, that Mr. Crookenden has built for the merchant service of this port, and verifies the opinion, we formerly expressed of the great professional abilities of this gentleman.

On Wednesday last, in the Instance Side of the Vice Admiralty Court of Bombay, the learned Judge pronounced judgment in the case of the ship Sullimany. This is a cause of considerable importance, and we regret that we have no accurate reports of the arguments the learned advocates on each side or of his Lordship's speech in giving

judgment. The ship sailed from this port in March 1816 bound for Muscat, Bushire and, Bussorah, with a cargo of various merchandize taken in on freight for those ports; she arrived at Muscat, delivered the part of the cargo destined for that port, and took in other cargo for Bushire and Bussorah, together with several Arab passengers, and fourteen natives, of Africa. She sailed from Muscat on the 24th May and on the 17th June was fallen in with by H. M. ship Favorite, Captain the Hon. J. A. Maude, who seized her and sent her to Bombay, for having slaves on board. She was libelled in the Vice Admiralty Court for having on board, when she was fallen in with by the Favorite, divers men, women and children subjects and inhabitants of Africa, which had been carried from Africa to Muscat for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves, and which were detained on board the said ship Sullamany for the purpose of being carried away and imported into some other place as slaves and to be sold, dealt with and transferred as slaves, the ship Sullamany at that time sailing under a British flag, being commanded by a Francis Ringrose, a British subject, having on board a pass from the Governor of Bombay as a British ship, owned by British Subjects, and having also a port clearance from Bombay and other papers and documents, purporting to shew that she was a British ship owned by British owners and commanded by a British Subject, navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom.

It appeared in evidence that Muscat is a notorious mart for slaves, that a large fleet of dows with slaves on board arrived from Africa a few days before the Sullamany left Muscat and that Captain Ringrose, when the Negroes were brought on board, refused to take them, alledging they were slaves and that the ship would be liable to seizure if met with by any of His Majesty's ships; that he remonstrated with the Nacoda and threw down on Deck the order for receiving them. The Nacoda stated, they were passengers not slaves, on which Mr. Ringrose said, that they might go in the ship, if he chose to stand to the consequences. In 1813 a Bombay pass was granted to Hadjee Seeroor bin Yacoob and Ebraim bin Hussow Sumt, on their application to this government, accompanied with their affidavit that they were settled inhabitants of Bombay and had lived there with their families for upwards of 5 years, being the sole owners of the said ship; that they had not taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

and that no foreigner had any share in the ship. This pass was renewed in 1816, on application made by some person acting for and in the name of Hadjee Seeroor, but no affidavit was made when the pass was renewed.

On the part of the impugnait, it was admitted that in 1813 he was what he then described himself to be in the affidavit, but it was contended that, having subsequently sold all his property in Bombay and having gone to live with his family in Muscat, he had abandoned the character acquired by his domicile in Bombay, and resumed his original Arab one. Evidence was given in support of this fact and that the ship has sailed under the Arab colors subsequently to 1813. It was further contended that, as he had come to Bombay in December 1815 for the sole purpose of releasing his ship from an arrest and had returned to Muscat as soon as that purpose was effected, he could not be considered as a person residing in the Company's dominions, and that the granting the pass to the ship could not fix the character upon him, as there was no proof before the Court that he had applied for it under any such representation as he had made in 1813. Evidence was also given, to prove that the slaves were all emancipated previously to their having been embarked in the *Sulhamany* and that they were all the freed and voluntary servants of the Arab passengers on board the ship.

The learned Judge in giving judgment commented with considerable severity on the inconsistency of the testimony of several of the witnesses called to support the allegation of the emancipation of the children, and the gross and palpable tampering that had been committed with the slaves, who had now been led to state in court that the depositions they had formerly made, of their being slaves, and their relations of the different modes in which they had been carried off from their native country and sold as slaves, were all lies, which they had been induced to tell from the influence of the prize master; but, that now they were all determined to speak the truth and that none of them were of ever had been slaves. The Judge, after pointing out also manifest contradiction in the testimony of the owner of four of the slaves, who swore distinctly that he had bought two of them in the slave Bazar at Muscat and afterwards emancipated them for charity, whilst one of the children swore he never had been bought, proceeded to pronounce sentence of condemnation on the ship, on the ground that the impugnait, Hajee Seeroor bin

Yacoub had on the 24th day of May 1816, assisted in carrying and exporting from Muscat, but indirectly from Africa, 14 slaves, inhabitants of Africa, in the said ship Sullamany, owned by him and then sailing under the character of a British ship under a British pass and flag, for the purpose of carrying the said several slaves to Buss-hire and Bussora to be used and dealt with as slaves, he being a person resident in Bombay a place belonging to and in the possession of His Majesty,—the 14 slaves were pronounced to be forfeited to His Majesty.

[*Courier*, May 17.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

MAY 17, 1817.

We haster to announce the arrival of the Honorable Company's ships *Bombay*, Capt. A. Hamilton, and *Charles Grant*, Capt. Hugh Scott.

They sailed in company with the *Inglis* from the Downs on the 7th January and parted with the *Inglis* off Madeira on the 19th January. They have touched no where on the passage.

The other four ships sailed from the Downs in pairs at the same time, but have not been seen since.

The ship signaled last night has proved to be the *Cumbrian*, Capt. Cooper, from England the 30th November and Cape of Good Hope the 20th February. The *Alexander* from this port arrived at the Cape on the 18th February, having parted with the *Ann* two days before: when the *Cumbrian* left the Cape, the *Ann* was hourly looked for.

The *General Stuart*, we learn has proceeded to Bengal; the *Cumbrian* having brought on her packets and some of the Cargo destined for this port.

Many box packets of Letters have been landed from these ships. We have not yet heard any news which they have brought.

PASSENGERS PER BOMBAY.

Mrs. Hawkes,
Miss Wade,
Miss Jane Wade,
Miss E. Bond,

VOL JUNE, 1817.

267.

**Miss Williams,
Miss A. Williams,
Mrs. Snow,
Wm. Snow, an infant,
Major T. Thatcher,
Mrs. Morgan,
Captain Morgan,
Mr. John Forbes,
Mr. J. H. Little,
Mr. H. H. Lewis.**

PER CHARLES GRANT.

**Mrs. Buchanan,
Captain Buchanan,
Mrs. Pope,
Captain Pope,
Mr. Stukeley,
Captain Campbell.**

PER CUMBRIAN.

**Miss Evans,
Mr. W. Sutherland,
Mr. W. Johnson.**

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

[Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; JUN. 1. 1817. [No. 272.]

FROM THE GOVT. GAZ. JUNE 12, 1817.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 6th JUNE, 1817

Mr. P. M. WYNNE, Deputy Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Translator of the Regulations

Mr. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, First Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.

Mr. H. WILKINSON, Second Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut

M. T. CLECK, Third Assistant to the Register of *ditto ditto*.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: MAY 30, 1817.

1. Mr. Surgeon Sawers is appointed personal Surgeon to the Most Noble the Governor General, in the room of Doctor McWhirter, resigned.

2. Lieutenant Thomas Noton of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honourable Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank; Lieutenant Noton's return to his duty, is to be considered as taking date from the 12th January 1817.

3. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council considers it expedient, with a view to the establishment of an equitable precedent in future cases, like that of Lieutenant Noton, to publish, for the information of the Army, the reasons which have induced Government to consider Lieutenant Noton's return to his duty, as having taken place from the 12th January.

4. It appears that that Officer took his passage to Bengal via Bombay, and arrived at that Presidency on the 4th November 1816; whence he proceeded by land to join his Corps, forming a part of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force. Under other circumstances, the Governor General in Council could not have permitted Lieutenant Noton to be considered as having returned to his duty, until he should actually have reported his

arrival at Fort William; but on this occasion, His Lordship in Council has directed, that Lieutenant Noton's service and Indian allowances, shall be considered as having recommenced ten weeks after he reached Bombay, being the usual duration of a voyage from Bombay to Calcutta, in the North East Monsoon.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: MAY 30 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Assistant Surgeon Crichton Ramsay of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Civil station of Allahabad, and to the charge of the Office of Subordinate Superintendent of Vaccine Inoculation at that place.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

We have had little rain at Calcutta during the last week; and the weather has been very hot and oppressive. From the Madras Journals, we collect, that very *unseasonable* weather has been experienced at that Presidency.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following list of students who have been found qualified to leave the College of Fort William.

MESSRS. DUNDE: MIGLIETI, McFARLAN, ROBERTSON, READ, SCOTT, COCKRELL, DENT, TROQUAND, FRASER, F. MACNAGHTIN, TAYLOR, THOMPSON, SHAW, WYATT, DUNSWERE, MANSELL, and STIRLING.

The Third Law Term of the present year commenced yesterday, and the Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be opened this forenoon in the usual manner. We are happy to state that the Calendar, with reference to the length of the last vacation, is not heavy. The charge to the Grand Jury will be delivered by the Honorable Sir ANTHONY BULLER, Knt.

A considerable number of Letters from Europe, were distributed at this Presidency on Friday and Saturday. They have been brought by the *Richmond*, but many of them bear date in October and November last. The receipt of these packets at this period of time, illustrate the great inconvenience to which we are subject from the Post Office regulation, when it is known that letters and newspapers to the third week in January have reached the presidency, long before the regular packet of October.

We understand that an arrangement has been made between the Post Master General and the Court of Directors, whereby the Hon'ble Company's Ships are to carry *only Packet Mails*, at 3s. 6d. the single letter, in the same manner as His Majesty's Ships: but that Ship Letter Mails at 1s. 2d. the letter, will be conveyed as heretofore in all private ships, not expressly taken up as Packets.

We feel a peculiar pleasure in publishing the following Correspondence, which while it affords an interesting proof of the rising prosperity of the Trade of Calcutta, illustrates the liberal views of Commercial Policy that naturally flow from those enlightened principles by which the present administration of British Government in India is so highly distinguished.

To JOHN ADAM, Esq

Chief Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

We the undersigned Merchants and Agents belonging to Calcutta, being desirous of erecting, at our own expence, a Public Building for the purposes of an Exchange, such as other Commercial Cities are provided with, and which the progressive enlargement of the Trade of this Port seems to render daily more requisite, have the honor to solicit the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to this design, and we would further beg leave to request that Government might be pleased to permit the intended Building to be erected upon the vacant spot of ground between the Hon'ble Company's present Bankshah and the River, as that situation would afford a combination of advantages not to be found elsewhere, and which might essentially conduce to the ultimate success of the plan.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,
Signed by the Merchants.

MON. JUNE. 1817.

471

[PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.]

To Messrs. PILLMEY & CO.

and other Merchants of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 19th instant, addressed to the Acting Chief Secretary, in which you intimate your desire to erect a Building, at your own expence, for the purpose of an Exchange, and express a request, that you may be permitted to construct it on the Ground between the Bunkshah and the River; as that situation, you observe, would afford a combination of advantages not to be found elsewhere, and which appear to be essential to the ultimate success of the plan.

2 It will at all times afford the highest gratification to the Governor General in Council, to comply with the wishes of so respectable a body as the Merchants of Calcutta, when it can be done with a proper regard to the Interests immediately committed to the charge of Government. In the present case, His Excellency in Council is given to understand that no convenience is likely to arise from the arrangement, of sufficient importance to oppose an obstacle to the transfer of the Ground in question, for the purpose of enabling you to carry into effect the very public spirited measure suggested in your Letter. His Lordship in Council has consequently great pleasure in acceding to your application, and I am desirous to state, that the Executive Officer will be directed, in communication with you and the Master Attendant, to make over to you, such portion of the ground alluded to as may be necessary for the purpose required, and can be spared from the Marine Department, without embarrassment to the Public Service.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. TROTTER,

Acting Secy to the Govt.

FOR: WILLIAM, }
The 24th May, 1817 }

Letters from Meerut state that on the 28th ultimo, about 10 in the evening, a shock of an earthquake was experienced at that station. It was preceded by the usual noise, and lasted nearly a minute. The atmosphere was close and the sky unclouded. We are happy to find that no injury was occasioned to any of the buildings in the neighbourhood.

One of the Bombay Journals has noticed the occurrence referred to in the following extract from the Log-book of the ship *William P. Rice*, Capt. Stephens.

"On the 1st May 1817, at 11 p. m. weighed from Bushire outer roads, under convoy of the Herble Company's Cruiser *Fishel*, Capt. FAITHFUL, in company with the Ship *Alexander*, Captain STUBB. Nothing occurred till the 6th at 3 20 p. m. the Great Quoin in sight off the deck, being E. b. S. and 15 large boats bearing E. N. E. and the *Alexander* E. b. N. at 5 p. m. Signal made by the Commodore to put ourselves in the best possible state of defence, apprehending the vessels in sight were enemies, and to make all possible sail to join the *Alexander*. At 6 30, the Great Quoin N. W. b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the *Little W.* b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. at 10 30, surrounded us 15 large boats, other 10 keeping aloof, with an intention to cut us off. The Commodore commenced a smart fire of great guns and small arms on them at 11 p. m.—the *Alexander* surrounded by a number of boats. Got all our guns on the larboard side to bear on the boats close to her, and commenced firing on them, with round and grape. At 12, a favourable breeze bore up and made all possible sail, at 7 a. m. Cape Musseldom, N. W. b. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Commodore and *Alexander* in company. At 10 a. m. 20 boats in sight bearing N. E.—Every praise is due to Captain FAITHFUL for his masterly conduct while in charge of us: and Capt. STUBB, for the management of his ship, and keeping a most incessant fire on the boats; there is no doubt that some of the boats were sunk, and number killed, and they certainly got a most confounded licking, as they were so close, that every shot went right into them. We have since learnt, that they were Joasomy's, from Rashoma."

SHAIK DULLOO, the Pindarce Chief, whose party a short time ago was severely chastised by Capt. CAULFIELD, is reported to have crossed the Nerbuddah on the 21st ultimo, with about eight hundred Pindaries. It appears that he eluded the vigilance of Major CLARKE's detachment; and that the di-

rection which the Shaik had taken was not accurately ascertained. Two Battalions of the Madras Army under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott were encamped on the Banks of the Nerbuddah.

For the following account of the *first* Assembly at the 'Gown Hill, on Wednesday Evening last, we are indebted to the *Bengal Hurkarr* :—

"The first *Conversation* was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday. The whole of the upper floor was lighted up in the most brilliant manner. Mr. Hastie was in attendance to furnish all manner of refreshments, and a number of card tables, chess-boards, back-gammon boxes, and books of prints and caricatures were provided for the entertainment of the Company. An excellent country-dance band completed the plan, which we are disposed to think the best social project that ever Calcutta witnessed. The band did not play in vain; and for the first time that magnificent hall became a ball-room. In short we cannot say more in favour of the meeting, than that it appeared to 'take its tone from—one so eminently qualified to communicate enjoyment to every social circle where he presides.'"

CAMP, KHOORDA, JUNE 2, 1817.

Since my last, several parties of the Rebels have again shown themselves. I believe how ever, they are entirely confined to the Pykes. Almost all the other classes of the inhabitants have returned to their villages, and resumed their usual occupations. This appears to have been done, very contrary to the wishes of the Pykes, who have set fire to several of the villages, with the view of avenging the desertion from their cause, and intimidating others from following the example. A village, about a mile from Camp, called Chuta Pila, was set on fire one night; and the next morning, a party of Sepoys, in passing by it, discovered a head fixed to a Bamboo clump, with the body lying within a few yards of it, which the vultures were devouring. It was recognized by a Pyke of Bhajepoor, in our service, to have been that of one of the Rebels themselves; and it is supposed, that suspicious of treachery to their cause, had brought on him his untimely fate.

On the 26th and 27th, Captain Armstrong, who is in the direction of Bhajepoor, with 5 co's. of the 2d, 18th, and light Company of the 1st, 18th had a good deal of skirmishing with parties of the Rebels, that had taken refuge in the jungles about that place, after their expulsion from Khoorda. On the morning of the 28th, Captain A. having sent out a party to a village about a mile off to bring off grain, which he had information was concealed there, they were attacked whilst in the performance of this service; but drove the enemy off, and car-

ried back to Camp with them many bullock loads of rice in the husk. Next morning, Captain A. determined to pay a second visit to the village; and, as on the preceding day, found the Jats gents driven up along the skirts of the jungle. He advanced towards them, when they opened a well directed fire from their jinjals, which was returned by us, when we got within musquet shot. They retired as usual, but not until many of them had been seen to fall. Captain A. before returning to Camp, destroyed the Village, which was pretty large, and in which was situated the residence of the Dewan's Son, who was in the action. An elephant was seen with the enemy, supposed to have been one of those taken from the Collector, and which the young Dewan is said to have received, as his share of the booty, captured in the first business that took place at Khoorda.

On the 29th also, some hundreds of Insurgents opened a fire from the jungles on a party of the 18th, posted in the pass in the hills about 1 mile South of Khoorda. They killed 2 Sepoys, and wounded 1; and lost on their side one man killed, and several wounded. They were pursued by the Troops, but were soon lost sight of in their almost impenetrable fastnesses.

The business of the Roads is going on briskly. Major Carter has nearly finished that thro' the Gongpira pass. All the defences raised by the enemy in the Noasing pass, have also been levelled to the ground. And a space for the new Cantonment at this place, has nearly been cleared of all the jungle and other incumbrances. Numbers of workmen of all descriptions have arrived from Cuttack, to be employed on the buildings.

I am sorry to say accounts have been received in Camp, of insubordinate having broken out in the Kojung district, lying East and South of Cuttack, between that place and the sea. The Magistrate had ordered the Rajah to proceed to Cuttack, to give assurances of his being well disposed, and it is said he was on his way, when the Pykes of that district rose in a body, carried him back to his residence, and immediately set about destroying the public buildings, &c. and turning out the Officers. Lieutenant Pearson marched from Pipley, with 3 Companies to a place called Gope, in Kojung, where it was said the Pykes were committing their depredations. It is reported that that Officers found the villagers gallantly opposing the marauders, several of whom they had killed and wounded. Lieut P. having restored order returned to Pipley, and completed a march of upwards of 50 miles, in the short space of 30 hours.

JUNE 3, 1817,

Various reports have reached Camp of movements of some bodies of the Insurgents, who still remain unbroken. They are said to be between Pooree and Banpore. It will be a fortunate thing, if they should think of taking the direction of the former place, as Major Hamilton has got with him part of the body Guard; and three troops of Madras Cavalry are by their way to join him. The country about Pooree being open, and interspersed

with little or no jungle, it will be scarcely possible for the Rebels to make good their retreat; and the Cavalry will no doubt give a good account of them.

Major Carter has succeeded in surprizing and taking a *Sirdar* and 12 of the Insurgents, on the other side of the Gongpara pass. We understand the *Sirdar* has paid the forfeit of his disobedience on the gallows; and the most guilty amongst the others will also no doubt meet with the same punishment. Captain Armstrong, in one of his encounters came upon a party, in which were buried several heads: but, whether of some of the Rebels themselves, amongst whom there are said to exist divisions, or of some unfortunate victims, from our side, who have fallen into their hands, is not ascertained. A report is in Camp, that one of their *Sirdars*, having expressed an intention of joining us, was immediately beheaded. A party of Pykes, in the jungles to the southwest have been ordered to be allowed to come in.

Thus the work of tranquility is proceeding rapidly. The greatest praise is due to the conciliatory, yet firm and decisive measures, adopted by the Major General. The troops continue healthy, notwithstanding the fatigues they have undergone, at this scorching season of the year. The Thermometer has been frequently at 114 in the shade. Several showers of rain have fallen, which have for a time moderated the temperature, and proved extremely refreshing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. June 11. Brig *Mermaid*, Russell, from Penang 11th May. Passengers: Captain P. L. Smith, and Mr. Worth, late of the Ship *Hyperbly*—*Perseverance*, Brown, from the Isle of France.

Do. 12. Brig *Haldane*, Kidd, from the Isle of France 6th May, and Madras 5th June.

Do. 11. *Hugston*, Presweek, from the Isle of France 11th March, Malabar, and Coast of Coromandel.

Do. 15. *Cambrian*, Cooper, from Bombay 25th May. Passengers: Captain D. Seton, Country Service, and Mr. J. H. Johnston.

Ship *John Tobin*, Captain Kinnon, put back from Sea.

DEPARTURES. June 6. *Lord Minto*, Cheine, for Penang and Java.—*Marchioness of Wellestey*, Maxwell, for Rangoon.

Do. 8. *Mary Ann*, McCarthy, for Penang.

Do. 9. *Indian*, (French) Busch, for France.

PENANG. ARRIVALS. March 21. Ketch *Moyden Bar*, Shaik Madar, from Malacca 16th March. Passengers: 5 Native Lascars.—23. Ship *Racehorse*, Thomas Howard, from Bengal 3d March. Passengers: K. Murchison, Esq. of the Civil Service, Captain Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast and Child.—26. Brig *Janet*, J. Antonio, from Rangoon 1st March.

April 6. Brig *Minerva*, John Russell, from Calcutta 17th March. Passengers: 8 Natives.—7. Ship *Isabella*, P. C. Foster, from ditto 20th ditto. Passengers: Mrs. Stackhouse and Family, James Carnegie, Jun. Esq. and A. Watson, Esq.—10. Ship *Argo*, R. Humphreys, from West Coast 8th March.—13. Brig *Anna*, J. Pereira, from Achien 3d April.—15. Ship *Andromeda*, A. V. Costella, from Calcutta 1st ditto.—2. Ship *Constance*, J. d'Barce, from Calcutta 2d April.—3. Ship *Underilly*, R. Scott, from Calcutta 20th March.—1. Ship *Hero*, J. Monteiro, from Calcutta 20th April. Passengers: 10 Natives.—28. Ship *Isabella*, P. C. Foster, from Calcutta 10th ditto. Passengers: F. Pereira, Esq. Lee, and Family, Mr. F. Scott, C. A. dos Campos, and Cipriano J. Baptista.—29. Brig *Phaeton*, P. L. Smith, from Calcutta 24th ditto.—Brig *Saffron Pullah*, Noq. Hesse, from Coosoo 9th ditto.—30. Brig *Garcop*, Che Min, from Achien 21st ditto; Brig *Catharina*, Che Saleh, from ditto ditto; Brig *Cutter Java*, Che Saleh Toah, from ditto ditto.

May 1. Brig *Conde de Albuquerque*, C. J. Cobre, from Colombo 25th February.—6. Brig *Minerva*, John Russell, from Malacca 25th April. Brig *Figdante*, D. L. Gaudin, from Manila 28th December, and Malacca 30th April.

DEPARTURES. March 15. Ship *Conquest*, W. Rankin, for West Coast.—16. Brig *Esther*, Edward John, for Tellicherry. Ship *Frangate*, R. N. Vieira, for Calcutta.—26. Ship *Hacchorse*, Thomas Howard, for Malacca Eastward and Java.—27. Brig *Hope*, A. Black, for Madras.

April 1. Brig *Narama*, Noq. Taess, for Cuttalong.—2. Ketch *Menden Bar*, Shah, Madar, for Padang.—6. Brig *John*, E. Rizer, for Bombay.—11. Brig *Minerva*, John Russell, for Malacca.—16. Ship *Isabella*, P. C. Foster, for Malacca Eastward and Java. Passenger: Lieut. Sowerby, to Malacca; Brig *Eleonor*, P. Thussell, for ditto; Ship *Bachbriz*, Charles Bartling, for Philadelphia.—17. Brig *Cuttamer*, Man and Meyden, ship, for Padang.—26. Brig *Constance*, J. d'Barce, for Macao.—28. Ship *Andromeda*, A. V. Costella, for ditto.—29. Ship *Argo*, R. Humphreys, for the Isle of France.

May 8. Ship *Hyder Ali*, Robert Scott, for Malacca. Passengers: J. J. Friskye, Esq.

MADRAS.

The weather at Madras during the whole of the last month has been unseasonable, inasmuch as the land winds usually prevalent at this time of the year have yet scarcely been perceptible. A very small quantity of rain has hitherto fallen in the neighbourhood of Madras, but from the oppressive state of the atmosphere and lowering appearance to the Westward, a heavy fall, we think, must soon take place—a circumstance greatly to be desired, for the country is literally ~~burnt~~ ^{dried} up.

The French Ship *Cæsar*, whose arrival at Pondicherry we have already announced, anchored in the Roads on Sunday. She sailed from St. Malo, on the 8th of January. She has brought no news, and not a single French Journal.

The following Passengers arrived on her.

Mr. Perce, Mr. John Blackburn, and Mr. Douzet.

On Saturday, the "*Packet Mails*," for His Majesty's ship *Lyra*, Capt. B. Hall, were finally closed, and dispatched on board. The *Leragot* under weigh at midnight, and proceeded on her voyage to England.

Captain Hervey, of the Commissariat Department, and Wm. Pitt, Esq. R. N. have proceeded to England by this opportunity.

The *Nancy*, Capt. Frushard, has arrived since our last, from the Mauritius, from whence she sailed on the 13th of April, and could consequently bring no news from thence, as we already possessed Mauritius Journals to the 15th of that month. Many of our readers will be glad to hear, that she fell in with the Transport *Lucy Maria* on the 1st ult. in Lat. 8.—13 South. Several letters from the Officers of His Majesty's 80th Regiment have been received, which states that all were well on board. The *Lucy Maria* had then been five weeks on her voyage from this Port, and the Captain, in consequence of this tedious passage, intended to proceed to Port Louis for water and fresh provisions.

The *Ennore Transit*, Capt. Greig, sailed on Sunday, for the Northern Ports.

The ship *Perseverance*, conveyed the Packets to Bengal, which were brought out by the *Richmond Packet*. This latter Vessel is landing part of her Cargo at this Port.

[*Courier*, June 3.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Birth Day of our Venerable Sovereign, was distinguished in the usual manner—the Royal Standard was hoisted in the Fort during the day; at Sun-rise, a Salute consisting of the number of Guns corresponding with the age of His Majesty was fired from the Fort Battery; at Noon, Royal Salutes were fired from the Fort and Chepauk Palace; and in the Evening a Grand Dinner was given at the Banqueting Room, by the Right Honorable the Governor, in honor of the occasion.

Towards the end of December, two Vessels of 600 Tons, were advertised for, the Government to convey Troops of New South Wales: to relieve others, who were to embark from thence for this Presidency.

Some Notices of the *HIMALAYA* range of MOUNTAINS,* the *SUTLUJ* River and the neighbouring COUNTRY;—from a recent Journey.

It appears without doubt, that the Sutluj River, has its source at the Rihoun Rhud Lake, situate between the Himalaya and Khyas ranges; that it has forced its way through these snowy mountains—having its bed at a very considerable depth: with precipices on either side of many thousand feet in height. The tops of these mountains are covered with eternal snow, and are supposed to be about 19,000 feet above the level of the sea: Villages are found at a height of 6 000 feet above the bed of the river, which are half the year covered with snow; and in the summer enjoy a climate like that of our spring in England. In some parts of these elevated regions of frost, the lower stratum of snow appears to melt in the winter; while in other parts, the cold is so great, as to split and detach, huge masses of the rock, which fall with a tremendous crash, from the height of several thousand feet.

This formidable barrier was crossed last year, in the middle of June—the perpendicular height of the snow then was above the lower line of congelation upwards of 5,000 feet; vast and deep beds of snow were passed over, the surface of which was hard and the ascent very steep, the ridge crossed was between 2 peaks and the pass appeared to be formed by the ruins of a peak which had crumbled by the frosts; it was snowing there very hard at 1 past 11 in the forenoon, but running below the snow, the descent on the South side into Swarra of Bussahrie was exceedingly steep and over snow, ice and rocks—during 4 days no villages were found; and the traveller was chiefly surrounded in clouds; when they cleared away, the scenery was grand and wonderful beyond description.—If the snowy peaks have such an imposing aspect from the plains, how must they appear when viewed at an angle of 35 of elevation as seen from the upper village on the north side; those villages are under snow half the year; but in June have the climate of spring in England, they stand 6,000 feet above the bed of the river, where the winds were found

* The Indian Caucasus of the ancients.

as hot to June as in the plains. Thermometer 100d. in a Tent, and yet 3 days climbing brings one to the regions of never-ceasing frost and snow.

“ The height of the rock of the snowy range is evidently decreasing, as every year huge masses are split by the effects of cold and fall down, fragments of an enormous size were seen, which from the freshness of the fracture must have fallen but few months before. the fragments covered a large space and had fallen from the height of 4,000 feet to the bed of the torrent (the Panevei), which rises in the pass and joins the Sutluj—one side of the pass was of the steepest granite rock; the layers appeared mostly to be little inclined from the horizontal position; in some places the strata had different and contrary degrees of declination, and were not regular.

“ In the Himalaya as well as the other mountains higher than 4,500 feet, is mostly granite of various hues with a great mixture of white quartz both in veins and nodules; in the snowy peaks themselves the rock is chiefly that sort of quartz granite which resembles coarse marble of various hues, white, reddish and even green, and the same is seen at their bases, steep precipices of 5 and 6000 feet high, thro’ which the Sutluj tears its way.—The Sutluj appears to be the largest of the Himalaya rivers, being at Rampour in Bussahir (in June) at the narrowest part 210 feet wide and very deep; neither the Alunknundia nor the Bagretu are so large previous to their junction at Deogpag; indeed the Tourse must be equal to either of them; and the Jumma before its junction with the Tourse in the Doon is but a small stream, only one-third of the size of the Tourse. —On the north side of the Himalaya range (which we see from the plains) a great and steep mass of rock rises on both sides above the Sutluj, to the height of about 5,000 feet, above this is, a belt of cultivable land, but very rocky and poor, on it are situated the villages of Kunaur; Apples, Pears, Red Raspberries, and coarse Grain, grow there; also Apricots and other wild fruits: above this is a deep belt of forest of gigantic Pines called Kailon; and Deodar; many of these are 24 feet in circumference and more than 180 feet high; the timber is excellent and most durable; the trees partake of the nature of the Pine and Cedar; the cones are small about 4 inches long and 2½ in diameter, and the leaves 1½ inch long, and in small tufts at right angles to the branch; some of the trees have spreading branches decreasing in length from 10 feet above the soil to the top, others are without branches to nearly the

top and very straight. This noble tree also grows on the north side of the Chour and other high mountains where the snow lays most part of the year; the wood is of a fine and short grain, of the colour of Deal and has a most pleasant smell. Above the Forest Belt (which has also Oaks and other large timber) are steep grassy knolls bare of timber, but where Laurel and other bushes grow the soil is thick and spongy, but in June and May and in the rains when the snow has melted, it is covered with every variety of wet European spring flower, Crocuses, Cowslips, Buttercups and numerous other; on this naked and elevated region, high winds and fogs are troublesome and prevent the free plenty of respiration, and a powerful sensation is felt on the head, more owing probably to the exhalations from the Laurel and other shrubs and to the presence of the humidity of the air, for it is rarer higher up in the sky, so that the inconvenience was not felt. Immediately from these grassy heights arise the steep rocks of the summit, on which the snow lays when you can find a resting place, but in June much of the rock is exposed where it is very steep. The crest of the pass is narrow and the descent on the S. W. side steeper to a certain distance than the ascent.—Between the rocks at the foot of the pass (among snow and verdure mixed) you travel for two hours and a half over rocks and broken patches of snow to the foot of the great thick snowy bed; a very heavy and fatiguing climb of 2 hours and a quarter more, brings you to the crest; a still steeper and more difficult descent over snow and ice of 1 hour and 15 minutes brought us to hard snow beds, not steep—down these we ran by zig-ag tacks from side to side for 15 minutes, and then descended by grassy knolls, gradually to a place where we found wood and water, a Journey which occupied about 9 hours and a half. The next day marched to a village in 3h. 28m. two hours of which were very steep descent thro' a forest; the rest flat and small ascent—this village was called Rouli, in the district of Swaria and one of the feeders of the Pabur river is below it, rising in the pass we came down. The Missa Dewtah has a shrine there, as he and Natrian have in many places at the foot of the Himalaya. There is also a range of snowy mountains on the north side of the Sutledge, which as well as those on the south side rise very abruptly from it, thus forming a continuation of the Kylas range, so that we did not see a Table Land (Plateau) or broken plains of any kind. No Vo cano has been heard of, nor were any seen around.—

[Govt. Gaz. June 8,

For June, 1817.

431

BOMBAY.

We understand that the *Argo*, free trader, will sail for London early next week, and that the *Swallow* and *Timandra* will be ready for Sea about the 1st of June.

On Saturday at an adjourned general meeting of the School Society, William Erskine, Esq in the Chair, the second annual Report of this very interesting Institution was read, and ordered to be printed;—The Report states, that at the close of 1816 no answer had been received from the Court of Directors, and that in consequence no proceedings have taken place respecting a permanent master, or the building a house; in the mean time the Society has reserved its expence within its own resources and continues to encrease in popularity and success. The highest encomiums are paid to the *Ladys*, Managers of the girls' school, where there are nearly 50 girls educated and entirely supported; in the boys' school there are nearly 80 altogether, of whom 28 are children of natives—and we rejoice exceedingly to observe the natives sending their children to this school were they will necessarily learn to read and write in a better manner and at a cheaper rate than they can at their own school;—some very excellent remarks are made in the Report on the state of children of Europeans in this country, and on the present proposed mode of educating them,—the whole concludes with some observations from Dr. Taylor's *Lilawati* on the native system of teaching, which has been improved by Dr. Belland Mr. Lancaster, and is now generally known by the name of the national system. This Report is printing in the Courier Press and will soon be in the hands of the subscribers; we most earnestly recommend a perusal of it and a cordial support of such a truly benevolent and important Institution to every inhabitant of the settlement.—It is at present the only society in India of a similar extent, and is highly creditable to this Presidency.

His Excellency the Admiral sailed from this Port on Tuesday in the *Orlando* frigate for *Trincomalle*. His Majesty's ship *Melville*, in company.

We are happy to understand that Dr. John Taylor, the translator of the *Lilawati*, is still engaged in the same field of science, and is now employed in completing a translation from the original Sanscrit of the *Bija Grantha*, the cele-

brated treatise on Algebra. The translation of that work so ably executed by Mr. Edgewood, is, though highly creditable to that gentleman's learning and talents, disappointed the expectation of many men of science at home, chiefly from its being only a translation of the translation of that work from Persian; and also from its being unfortunately in several particulars incomplete, in consequence of omissions in the Persian text. These considerations, joined with the wish expressed by several Mathematicians, of endeavouring to possess an undiluted translation of the original text, have induced Dr. Taylor to engage in a complete translation of this curious work from the original. This volume will be followed by another containing a translation of the *Surya Siddhanta*, the most ancient and esteemed work extant on Hindu Astronomy, which the learned translator will illustrate by a commentary and notes containing the most remarkable passages of the *Siddhanta*, and of other treatises on the astronomy of the Hindus. These three works, which may be expected to throw a broad light over the actual state of knowledge and mathematical science in the East, will together compose an interesting series of treatises which will enable the philosophers of the West to form a correct estimate of the degree of knowledge possessed by those nations in Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra and Astronomy; and will not only lead to the solution of many questions which have agitated the Mathematicians and Astronomers of Europe regarding the progress made in these sciences by the Hindus at very remote periods, but will illustrate in some striking particulars the course taken by the human mind in its advances in scientific discovery.

PENANG

On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, J. ENGLISH, Esq. Member of Council, embarked under the Salute due to his rank, on board the *Hyder Ally* for Malacca. We regret to add, that indisposition is the cause.

His return to the Metropolis may be expected in about a month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

J. ENGLISH, Esq. to be Civil and Military Secretary to the Government of Penang.

W. J. ENGLISH, Esq. to be Secretary of Customs and Excise at Penang, from the 1st of May.

CEYLON.

CEYLON, 7TH MAY, 1817.

It is with much concern we communicate to the public a very shocking event which happened on the evening of the 11th near Colombo.

A party of seven young Gentlemen had been walking among the trees near the Sea, about 2 miles south of the Fort; between 5 and 6 o'clock they sat down on the shore, without any previous intention of bathing, when Mr. May, of the Ordnance Civil Department, went into the water, and was soon followed by several others. Mr. May was an excellent swimmer and plunging into the nearest Surf, he did not rise till he was some way beyond it. After playing about a short time, he struck out into deeper water, when Lieut. Gray who was within the Surf and aware of the danger from Sharks, called out to him not to go any farther, at that moment the swell of the Surf hid him from Mr. Gray, but some of the party who were standing higher, on the shore, saw him on a sudden struggle and sink.—He rose again directly, and cried out, "a Shark, a Shark, no joke, no joke, upon my honour I am bit," but he did not seem to be much hurt, for he swam with great strength towards the shore. Lieut. Gray rushed forward to his assistance, and just as they were near meeting, the Shark seized him again, but he was not pulled under water and only cried out, "I am bit, I am bit"—Mr. Gray then got hold of him and at that moment he saw the Shark made a third attack. They were now very near the shore and Mr. Gray with the assistance of another young man, succeeded in getting him on dry land. He had sunk up on his knees as they were supporting him, and was endeavouring to speak, but could only utter convulsive inarticulate sounds. They thought he was fainting and got him some water which they pressed him to drink, he raised his head, opened his lips and attempted to swallow, but instantly sunk down again and expired, without a groan. The whole of the flesh with all the blood vessels, was torn away from the back of his left thigh, for considerable space above the knee. The laceration was so dreadful, that Mr. Martin, the Surgeon who hastened to see him on hearing of the accident, declared it would have been impossible to save him, had he been

upon the spot. The great effusion of blood must have produced immediate death. He did not in fact survive above 2 minutes. It is probable the fatal wound was given in the second or third attack, when Lieut. Gray saw the ravenous monster in the act of seizing his unhappy victim. The Shark appeared to be rather small, with a large head, but the water was so discoloured with blood, that it could not be distinctly seen.

William Turville May was only 22 years of age. He came to Trincomalee in the *Chapman* on the 7th of October 1815, and arrived at Colombo on the 29th of November following—He was an amiable young man, much liked by his companions, who observed that he had been that evening remarkably cheerful and in higher spirits than usual, just before the accident happened. The sad and sudden change of their poor friend in the flower and gaiety of youth, torn with such a horrid wound, attempting in vain to speak, and expiring with convulsive sobs in their arms, must have made a deep impression on their minds, and will be the subject of most afflicting intelligence to his relations and friends in England.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XXX.] CALCUTTA; JUNE 23, 1817. [No. 372.

FROM THE GOVT. GAZ. JUNE 19, 1817.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUNE 13, 1817.

Mr. HENRY ALBAN WILLIAMS, Commercial Resident at
Dacca.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; MAY 30, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased
to make the following Promotions.

2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant John Duncan to be Captain of a Com-
pany from the 5th. of October 1816, vice Forest, retired in
Europe.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Gordon Mac-
kenzie to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Dun-
can, promoted.

Senior Ensign Ferris Charles Robb to be Lieutenant from the
same date, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

Authentic intelligence having been received of the death in
England of Lieutenant Prichard of the 7th Regiment Native In-
fantry, in the month of June 1815, upon which vacancy Lieute-
nant Marriot (who, as Senior Ensign in the Army, was appointed
to a Lieutenantcy in the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry by
General Orders of the 9th May 1817,) is entitled to promotion,
His Lordship in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment
of Lieutenant Marriot, in the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry,
and to make the following Promotions.

7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Russell Martin to be
Captain Lieutenant from the 25th May, 1817, vice Rawlins,
deceased.

Ensign Charles Marriot to be Lieutenant from the 30th
June 1815, vice Prichard, deceased.

Ensign Richard Blechynden Brittridge to be Lieutenant from
the 25th of May 1817, vice Martin, promoted.

20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign in the Army James Alston, from the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant from the 27th of March 1817, vice Short, deceased.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the appointments and promotions of the undermentioned Medical Officers shall have effect from the dates specified against their Names, as follows.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of appointment or promotion.</i>	<i>In whose room</i>
Mr Alex Ogilvie,	Superdty } Sugeon, }	10th Feb } 1817. }	Vice Wilson, embarked for Europe.
— Roger Keys, }	Ditto,	22d ditto,	Vice Russell, ditto ditto.
— F. J. Impy }	Surgeon.	14th Aug. } 1816, }	Vice Buchannan, retired in Europe.
— Walker } Askell } Venour }	Ditto,	31st ditto,	Vice Desborough, deceased.
— George } Gunning } Campbell }	Ditto,	29th Nov. } 1816, }	Vice Robertson, appointed Superintending Surgeon to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.
— Samuel } Ludlow }	Ditto,	30th Jan. } 1817. }	Vice Hamilton, promoted.
— John } Bance, }	Ditto,	10th Feb. } 1817, }	Vice Ogilvie, promoted.
— Thomas } Tweedie }	Ditto,	22d ditto.	Vice Keys promoted.
— George } Playfair. }	Ditto,	22d ditto,	Vice Ludlow, promoted, to remain at Dehly.

Mr. Francis Nicholas Price, having produced a Certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment, bearing date the 18th of September 1816, is admitted to the service accordingly.

JUNE 6, 1817.

Lieutenant D. Harriot of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Aca. for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 6, 1817.

1. The Governor General in Council authorizes the discharge of one Hand Bheasty and two Sweepers from the Barrack Master's Establishment of Fort William, from the 1st instant.

2. The Rooms attached to the Establishment of the Barrack Master of Fort William, are considered as having been reduced to two Workmen at Sonat Rupees 4 each per mensem, from the 1st instant, being the date when the reduction was notified to the Barrack Master.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 6, 1817.

Lieutenant Sidney Swiney of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced a Medical Certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment from the 1st instant.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments.

18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign John Anderson Barstow to be Lieutenant from the 1st June 1817, vice Swiney, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Ensign Garstin of the Corps of Engineers, to take charge of and carry on the public works at Loodesnah, in the room of Lieutenant Blane of Engineers, who is to be employed in repairing Ali Murdan Khan's Canal.

Captain Hyde of Engineers, to superintend the construction of the Public Works carrying on at Almorah, on the allowances usually granted to Officers when employed on similar duties, in the room of Lieutenant Stephen of Engineers, who has been directed to resume the survey of the Northern part of the Benares District.

Captain Hyde's appointment is to take effect from the date on which he shall receive charge of the works at Almora from Lieutenant Stephen.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Medical Department, in consequence of the nomination of Dr. McWhirter to be Apothecary to the Honourable Company.

Surgeon James Williamson, M. D. to the Marine Department
 Surgeon John Swiney, M. D. to be a Presidency Surgeon
 Serjeant Major J. Cochrane, who was admitted to the benefits of the Pension Establishment by General Orders bearing date the 28th February last, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency, instead of Calcutta, as therein directed

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
 GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 6, 1817.

As it is frequently found necessary to direct Assistant Surgeons to do duty under Superintending Surgeons of Divisions, in order that they may be disposable for contingent services and as Medical Officers so situated are constantly liable to move at the shortest notice, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Assistant Surgeons whom the Commander in Chief may thus order to do duty under Superintending Surgeons, shall be entitled to the full allowance of their Rank.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
 GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 6, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Elliot of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master at Dinapore, in the room of Captain Harriott, who has proceeded to Europe on the private Ship *Lord Wellington*.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
 GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 6, 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Beal to be an Apothecary on this Establishment; from the 28th of May last.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR JUNE 1817

189

GENERAL ORDER, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 6, 1817.

Some doubts having been entertained as to the extent of authority to be exercised by Officers Commanding Stations over Provincial Corps, that may occasionally be stationed within the limits of Military Cantonments: His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, that whenever a Provincial Battalion shall be stationed within the limits of a Cantonment, such Battalion shall be subject to the Orders and general authority of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, in every thing that regard the discipline and Military efficiency of the Corps, or the routine of ordinary duty in the cantonments; but that requisitions for Detachments, Guards, &c. for duties beyond the limits of Cantonments shall be made as heretofore by the Civil Power, and duly complied with by the Provincial Commanding Officer, who will at the same time, report such requisition and his compliance with the same to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment. In conformity with the present arrangement, Officers Commanding Provincial Corps when stationed within the limits of any Cantonment, will furnish present state, reports, &c. to the Officer Commanding the same, according to established practice, and to the Orders which they may receive on those points.

J. YOUNG, Offg Sec to Govt Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDER, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 6, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and adjustment of rank.

ENGINEERS.

Ensign John Cheap to be Lieutenant from the 28th September 1816, vice Mackenzie, deceased.

3D REGIMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY.

Senior Cornet John Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Bir'ow, struck off, with rank from the 25th May 1816, vice Dunbar, promoted.

5TH REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Ensign George Akrom Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Wavell, struck off, with rank from the 31st October 1816, vice O'Shea, promoted.

20TH REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Senior Ensign in the Army Thomas Robert Fell, from the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd, struck off, with rank from the 27th March 1817, vice Short, dec.

The undermentioned officers are to rank from the dates affixed opposite to their respective names instead of those heretofore assigned to them.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Rank	In whose room
Artillery.	Captain John Roddes	1st Oct. 1816	Vice Hay deceased.
"	Capt. Lt. Jns Tennant,	1st Oct. 1816.	vice Roddes, promoted.
"	Lieut. John Rawlings,	Ditto,	vice Tennant promoted.
3d N. C.	Lieut. Fred. Perrett,	8th May 1816	vice Barlow, struck off.
2d N. I.	Captain John Duncan,	30th May 1816	vice Forrest, retired in Europe.
"	Capt. Lieut W. Gordon MacKenzie	Ditto,	vice Duncan, promoted.
"	Lt. F. Chas Robb,	Ditto,	vice MacKenzie, promoted.
4th N. I.	Lt. R. Busney	27th April 1814	vice Wavell, struck off.
"	Lieut. James Manson,	2d June, 1814	vice Simpson, promoted.
"	Lieut. James Lindsay,	18th Dec. 1814	vice Brownrigg, promoted.
"	Lieut. Charles Field,	1st Feb. 1815	vice Huxk, promoted.
"	Lt. Wm. Hy Terrenceau	20th Sept 1816	vice O'Shea, promoted.
20th R.	Lieut. James Alston,	21st Nov. 1816	vice Lloyd, struck off.

Captain C. P. Hay, Commanding the Champaran Light Infantry, having produced, in lieu of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, an engagement on the part of Messrs. Fairlie, Ferguson and Co. to be answerable for any demands that may appear against him, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three months.

Lieutenant G. N. C. Campbell of the Horse Artillery, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Fort St. George, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of Government under date the 10th December last, is extended for six months beyond the period therein specified.

FOR JUNE, 1817.

491

Compensation in lieu of Caps for the year 1815 is authorized by His Lordship in Council to be granted to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Staff, &c.

	Serjeant Major	Quarter Master Serjeant.	Serjeant.	Corporals and Privates.	Lieutenants.
7th Grenadier Battalion.....	1	1			
Seharunpore Provincial Battalion.....	1	0			
Kemaon ditto ditto.....	1	1			
Sirmoor Battalion.....	1	1			
2d Nussearce Battalion.....	1	1			
Corps of Pioneers.....	1		10		
Garrison Staff, Delhi.....			1		
Magazine ditto ditto.....			2		
Bazar Serjeant, Kernalul.....			1		
Barrack Serjeant Meerut,...			1		
Provost Serjeant, Meerut,...			1		
1st Divison of Army Clothing.....			1		
Superintendent of Military Buildings in the Field, ...			1		
Magazine Serjeant, Allahabad,.....			1		
Poesah Stud,.....				2	
Arsenal of Fort William.....			6	8	1

J. YOUNG. Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 6, 1817.

As the extent of the occasional works, and repairs in the Governor General's Park, at Barrackpore, no longer requires the continued employment of an Engineer Officer specially appointed for that purpose; His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased, from the 1st proximo, to assign the performance of that duty to the Cantonment Quarter Master at Barrackpore, who shall hereafter, execute any Works, or carry on any repairs that may become necessary, under the Orders of the Military Board, on regular service, and Estimate, in the same manner as if the Building in the Park composed a part of the Ordinary Cantonment of the Troop. In remuneration for the additional duty imposed on the Cantonment Quarter Master by this arrangement, His Lordship in

Council is pleased to permit that Officer to draw a Monthly Allowance of 100 Sonat Rupees per Month, which is to cover every expence of Establishment, Stationery, &c. &c.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 13, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Adjustment of Rank

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Robert Limond to rank from the 18th of October 1811, vice C. J. Nesbitt, deceased.

Surgeon Samuel Grant to rank from the 17th of December 1811, vice Gillman, promoted.

Surgeon Henry Moscrop to rank from the 11th of February 1814, vice Davidson, deceased.

Surgeon John Swiney to rank from the 12th of April 1814, vice Patch, deceased.

2. Mr. Paul Gore, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed by His Lordship in Council Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Military Store Keeper at Prince of Wales's Island, in the room of Mr. Jeffs, deceased.

3. Mr. Robert Taylor, having produced a Certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, dated the 9th of January last, is admitted to the service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

4. Serjeant George Rowe of the Regiment of Artillery, and Serjeant John Leviston of the Artillery Invalids stationed at Chunar, having respectively produced satisfactory testimonials of their Claims to the Pensions established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, are admitted to the benefits of that institution accordingly and permitted to reside and draw their stipends, the former at the Presidency and the latter at Chunar.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 16, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain J. Vaughan, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Adjutant General, with the Official rank of Major, vice Gordon, deceased.

Captain Henley of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, vice Vaughan.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Patrickson of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, in the room of Captain Henley, appointed to the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

At the Session of Oyer and Terminer on Monday last, the following Gentlemen, who were chosen of the Grand Jury, received their charge from the Honorable Sir ANTHONY BULLER, Kt.

GEORGE CRUTTENDEN, ESQ. FOREMAN.

ROBERT SAUNDERS,	ROBERT SANGIER,
JOHN GILMORE,	WM. HENRY OAKEN,
ALEX. W. RICHIE,	ED SWALE POSTBURY,
GEORGE MERCER,	HENRY TONY PRINSEP,
HENRY CHASTENAY,	S. LAPRIMAULT,
PETER RIERSON,	ALEX. ROBERTSON,
MATHEW SMITH,	E. RICHARD BARWELL,
WILLIAM HALL,	JAMES MACNEIGHT,
W. H. MACNAUGHTEN,	J. WILLIAMSON FULTON,
BENJAMIN TAYLOR,	JOHN FULLERTON, and
C. CHICHELY HYDE,	R. ROBERTSON, ESQs.

Among the trials that have taken place during the last week, we are not aware of any, that excited particular interest, except the following.

On Friday last Nundha Loll, a Sepoy of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, was tried in the Supreme Court—and convicted of the crime of murder. The circumstances of the dreadful outrage committed by this unhappy man, have been already published in several of the Calcutta papers, but we abstained from noticing them, until the prisoner had undergone his trial. It appeared from the evidence, that on the first of May last, the prisoner and another Sepoy had quarrelled with a Peon stationed over the Convicts employed in Tank-square; and that blows having ensued, the prisoner was conveyed to the

Convict Guard. On his arrival he sat down for a few minutes, while another Peon into whose custody he had been delivered, sat, smoking in front of him, but with his back to the prisoner. The prisoner suddenly arose and took down a Tulwar or Sword, which was suspended in the hut of the Guard, and aimed a blow at the unfortunate person in front of him, which fell on the shoulder, and probably would have been fatal, if the prisoner in raising his arm, had not driven the sword against the roof of the hut—which lessened the force of the stroke. The wounded man looked round and at the instant received another cut on the forehead: and the prisoner in aiming a third blow fortunately broke the sword. While he stopped to take up the piece of the blade which had fallen, the wounded man got up and ran for his life, but was overtaken by the prisoner, and again wounded in the heel and back. At this time a Havildar of the Calcutta Militia, called out to the prisoner to desist from his outrage, upon which, the prisoner turned towards the Havildar, for the purpose of attacking him. He, however, got away from the prisoner without injury: and the prisoner then proceeded with the sword in his hand, running, towards the guard of the Governor General, to which he belonged. In his way thither, he met a set of Palanquin Bearers, three of whom ran off, but the fourth, Bhagbut Doss, unfortunately continued on the spot:—when, the prisoner cut him on the head so severely, that although he lingered until the 20th instant, in the Native Hospital, he eventually died of the wound. When the prisoner inflicted this wound, he ran towards the Guard-house, where the Subidar of the Guard, alarmed by the flight of the people in the street, and by the crowd that sought refuge in the Guard-room, was proceeding to the door of the Guard-room, and met the prisoner. The Subidar addressed the prisoner by his name, and asked him “what was the matter?” upon which, the prisoner raised his arm, for the purpose of attacking his Officer, who immediately closed with him, and forced him against the wall: but during the struggle, the Subidar was severely wounded in the arm. The

wretched prisoner was then secured, but continued in a violent rage during a period of two hours, and until he had been conveyed to Fort William.—These, were the principal circumstances of the case, as proved to the Court and Jury. The prisoner in his defence said, that he had no recollection of the acts ascribed to him, for that on the morning, when it was stated they had occurred, although he was in his senses when he went to the river to bathe,—he lost his reason there, and did not recover it, until about 11 o'clock, when he found himself in the Guard, confined and manacled. He, however, entered into some details, which showed that he had some recollection of the quarrel with the Peon in Tank-square; and that he had been taken, against his will to the Convict Guard; where, he said, he had been treated in a manner, unfit for a servant of the Company. He added, that while he was in the hut, an attempt had been made to strangle him, and that he *then* lost his senses, and knew not what had happened afterwards. The evidence was recapitulated to the Jury by the Chief Justice, with appropriate observations on the nature of the case; and the Jury without retiring, found the prisoner Guilty. The awful sentence of the law, was then passed on the Prisoner, in an affecting and impressive manner, by the Chief Justice.

It is stated in the *Bombay Gazette* that the French Government has succeeded in negotiating a Loan in England for Twelve Millions Sterling. We sincerely hope that this is an unfounded report; and that while our own Government is at a loss for ways and means, our countrymen will not assist a nation, with which we have scarcely renewed the tie of amity; and whose difficulties should *not* be relieved by Great Britain.

We are indebted to the *Government Gazette* for the following article, respecting the military proceedings in Khoordah:—

“Accounts from Khoordah state, that the rainy season had set in with great severity in that quarter. There has been no intermission however of military operations. Information had

been received by Sir G. Martindell that Jugbundoo and Krishna Choudhary had united together with their followers at a village called Sumpudda; in consequence of which a detachment under Capt. Armstrong was directed to march against them, and on the 5th instant about 3 p. m. they arrived within sight of the enemy, posted on a plain surrounded by a thick jungle. But no time was allowed for a steady attack. The insurgents after firing one volley from their match-locks retreated precipitately, but not before a considerable number of them had fallen by a prompt discharge of our musketry. Captain Armstrong followed with attacks but from the difficulties that opposed him at almost every step, trees having been felled and thrown across the narrow path to obstruct his progress, he could not overtake them. Four rebels were made prisoners, and hanged near the village of Sumpudda, which was afterwards burnt to the ground.

The *Peasas*, who were a sort of local militia, in the pargunnah of Khoondah, are it is said, disheartened, and begin to shew symptoms of returning allegiance. We understand that a great number of volunteers have abandoned them, and have thrown their arms to the clemency of government. Their former confidence in the uselessness of resistance, and the unfavorableness of a season, seem to have made a due impression on their minds.

An detachment of Madras Cavalry from the force under the command of General Rumbey in Ganjam, was daily expected at Khoondah. The Body Guard is, we understand, under orders to return to Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

— LAST DEPARTURE —

1. *W. & A. M. S. — June 18. — Moffatt, Lee, from England 9th January and 1st June. — Passengers: Mrs. Lee and Daughter, Mr. Storey, Miss Cornhill, P. Matland, Esq.; Captain Dunsterville, H. C. Service, Mr. C. Bathurst, and Mr. Thomas Hayman. — At 10 a.m. — Peter, Ross from Bombay 29th May — Capt. — — Kandyan, Kittickel, from Bombay 25th May — Brig. — — Bellan, from Madras and Ganjam.*
2. *Do. — 21. — Brig Bradgewater, Jones from the Cape of Good Hope 25th April, and Bourbon 5th May.*
3. *Do. — 22. — Richmond, Clark, from London 7th January and 1st June. — Passengers: Mrs. Hogg; Wm. Hogg, Esq. M. C. and Mr. J. Orange from Madras. Thos. Clark, Esq. H. C. Service, and Lieut. O. D. Holst, H. M. 53d Regt of Foot — — — — — Thomas, from France 8th January, and 1st June from Madras 15th June.*
4. *Do. — 23. — F. R. S. — June 16. Brig Mauritius Packet, Cunat, for the Mauritius. — Foreign ship, Black for China.*
5. *Do. — 24. — Greenly, (American) Lovett, for Boston. — Brig Syren, McDonald, for Batavia and China.*
6. *Do. — 19. — Fane, Brown, for China.*

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. May 27. Ship *Malabar*, Free Trader. Captain William Ascough, from London; H. C. Ship *Marquis Camden*, Captain Thomas Larkins, from London; H. C. Ship *Inglis*, Captain Wm. Hay, from London.—29. French Ship *Sophia*, Commander G. Callin De Boishamon, from St. Malo.—30. Ship *Louthier Castle*, Captain Charles Mortlock, from London; Ship *General Harris*, Captain George Welshead, from London.

PASSENGERS per Louthier Castle.

FROM THE CAPE.

Miss Wrangham, and Robert Stenart, Esq. President of the Medical Board.

FROM ENGLAND

Miss Brownwell,—Colonel Urquhart,—Rev. G. Martin,—Mr. R. Mills,—Mr E. Mills,—Captain W. Hutchinson,—Capt R. Templeton,—Lieut. Mason,—Lieut. W. Robinson, and Mr. G. Price.

PASSENGER per H. C. Ship Marquis Camden

Mr. Farewell, free Mariner.

PASSENGERS per General Harris

Mrs. Fildes,—Miss Fildes,—Miss Symson,—Miss Payne,—Mr. Torin,—Mr. R. Reid, and Mr Geo. Reid, wives, for Bombay,—Miss Jesse Duff,—Miss Mary Duff,—Miss Caunter, and Mr. R. Caunter, for Prince of Wales Island

DEPARTURES. May 25. His Majesty's Government Brig *Kandyan*, Lieut. J. A. Kitewick, in command to Calcutta; Ship *Cumbrian*, Captain E. Cooper, to Calcutta.—26. Ship *Argo*, Captain Thomas Riddoch, to China.—27. Ship *Shaw Kaikusroo*, Captain W. W. Valgar, to Madras; Ship *Jerander*, Captain Edward Studd, to Calcutta.—28. Ship *Argo*, Free Trader, Captain Samuel Cole Lyon, to Liverpool; Ship *Wm. Petrie*, Captain Thomas Ross, to Calcutta.—29. Ship *Melford*, Captain Thomas Brydin, to China.

PASSENGERS per Argo

Mrs. Stewart,—Master Wm. Stewart,—Miss Charlotte Stewart,—Lieut. Richard,—Captain Whish,—Lieut. Buon,—Lieut. Meldrum,—Mr. Charles Gore,—Mr. Edward Campbell, and Mr R. Orton

BOMBAY.

The Honorable Company's ships *Marquis Camden*, Capt. Thomas Larkins, and *Inglis*, Capt. Wm. Hay, and the free trader *Malabar*, Capt. Wm. Ascough, from London, arrived here on Tuesday last, the two former having left the Downs the 7th Jan. and the latter the Channel on the 18th Dec.

Yesterday morning the H. C. Ship *Lowther Castle*, Capt. Charles Mortlock, from London, also anchored in this harbour, she arrived at the Cape of Good Hope 22d Mar. and sailed again 7th April, (the General Harris and Vansittart in company.)

The Gen. Harris, Capt. George Welstead, has also arrived yesterday evening, and another large ship was following her, supposed to be the *Vansittart*, but no report from the latter vessel had reached the shore when our paper was sent to the press.

We understand that the packets for the *Temandra* and *Swallow* will be closed today, that for the *Mulgrave Castle* to-morrow. The *Mary* for Liverpool will sail on Wednesday next.

The Literary Society held their monthly meeting at their rooms on Tuesday last. A letter was read from Mr. Noton containing an analysis of the *Acrolite* presented to the Society by Mr. Newnham. Several specimens of stones used in building at Porebunder with specimens of the *Barder Range Rocks* were presented by Capt. Elwood, with some account of their situation and qualities. Two ancient inscriptions found in Bengal, a drawing of *Bhyramath*, and drawings of the temple of *Mahadeo* and of *Kali* at *Putterghotee*, were forwarded from Col. Franklin through Mr. Torin. An account was received of the present state of oriental literature in Germany by Mr. Belluo. One new member was elected and two nominated.

FROM THE GOVT. GAZ. JUNE 26, 1817.

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM: JUNE 13, 1817.

1 The Most Noble the Commander in Chief being about to proceed to the Upper Stations of the Army on the Public service, Resolved, that the Military details be carried on during His Lordship's absence from the Presidency as follows.

2. Reports and applications in cases of emergency when delay may be productive of injury or inconvenience to the service or to individuals, are to be forwarded to Major Stuart, Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, for the purpose of being submitted to Government through the prescribed channel of the Military Department, reports thereof being at the same time transmitted to Head-Quarters for the information of the Commander in Chief.

3 Applications on Medical Certificate, from Officers to proceed to Europe or to Sea for the recovery of their healths are in cases of urgency, to be forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, who thro' the Military Secretary to Government will lay them before the Honorable the Vice President in Council; and Commanding Officers of Stations being satisfied of such urgency, are authorized to permit the Sick Officers to repair to the Presidency, reporting on the same day the circumstance to Head-Quarters, that the Officer's absence may be regularly sanctioned in General Orders.

4. Applications from Officers belonging to other Presidencies, who may be temporarily resident in Bengal, are, if the nature of them requires it, to be submitted to Government through the Deputy Adjutant General, to whom therefore the Officers will address themselves.

5. Reports and applications on all other occasions, are to be transmitted as usual to the Adjutant General of the Army at Head-Quarters.

6. Resolutions of Government which require immediate execution, and the communication of which in the usual manner thro' the Commander in Chief may be productive of delay, will be transmitted through the Military Department to the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, by whom they will be forwarded to the Officers whom they may concern, and are to be carried into immediate execution.

7. Duplicates of them will at the same time be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army at Head-Quarters, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

8. One Copy of General Orders by the Vice President in Council will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army at Head-Quarters, and one copy furnished to the Deputy Adjutant General at the Presidency, by him to be circulated to the Army, under such arrangements as the Commander in Chief may consider expedient to make for this purpose.

9. The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is also requested to make such arrangements as His Excellency may deem most convenient, for the circulation to the Army of the General Orders issued under His Lordship's authority.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, June 13, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with reference to the increased strength of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, considers it necessary for the perfect discipline and efficiency of that Corps, to authorize an addition to the Establishment of one Serjeant to each Company of the Regiment.

2. The Governor General in Council, with the view of affording every proper reward and encouragement to merit among the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is pleased further to extend the Regulation regarding Colour Serjeants, which prevails in His Majesty's Army, to this Corps, and to authorize the appointment of one Serjeant in each Company as "Colour Serjeant" for the purpose of being attached to the Colours when the Regiment is in the Field.—These Serjeants, who are to be selected by the Officer Commanding the Regiment with the strictest regard to merit and undoubted qualification, they are to be distinguished by the same badge as has been prescribed for the Colour Serjeants in the Royal Army, and are to receive an additional Staff Pay of St Rs. 5-12 per mensem.

3. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that when the 1st Lieutenant Colonel or 1st Major of the Honorable Company's European Regiment shall be non-effective with the Regiment, from being placed in situations which preclude them, according to the practice of the service, from drawing the established Allowance for Stationery and the repair of Arms of their Companies, the 2d Lieutenant Colonel, or 2d Major, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive charge of the 1st Lieutenant Colonel's and 1st Major's Companies, and to draw the established Allowances annexed thereto.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR JUNE, 1817.

501

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: JUNE 13, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Station of Barrackpore, the operation of the General Order by Government, under date the 17th of September, 1811, regarding the establishment of Sudder Bazars.

J. YOUNG.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The following letter has been sent to us for insertion by an unknown correspondent, in the Camp of Khoordah the 21st of June. From its date, we believe, that its information is as recent as any that has been laid before the public :—

CAMP KHOORDA, 21ST JUNE, 1817.

"We are still here; contrary to our expectations, and still more to our wishes. It can only be attributed to the General's being desirous of settling, as much as possible, every thing before his departure; and leaving nothing undone, which may in the smallest degree contribute to the discomfiture and dispersion of the already dispirited remnant of the insurgents.

Parties have been constantly paying nocturnal visits to those places in the neighbourhood, which have been understood to be the haunts of Paiks. They have not been very successful in laying hold of them, altho' on several occasions one or two have been brought in. This good effect has however been the consequence, namely, the spreading alarm amongst them, and obliging them to move from their usual habitations into the more jungly and inhospitable parts of the district. Considerable quantities of provisions have also been taken on these occasions, and what could not be brought into Camp; destroyed; whilst these villages, found to belong to Paiks solely, have been burnt to the ground.

On the 18th, a re-inforcement of three companies, with a brigade of 6 pounders, was sent to Capt. ARMSTRONG; and on the morning of the day following that Officer moved towards Jarpung, a village about 1 miles from Bajepoor, where the rebels had some stockades. On getting to it, the guns were opened, and, after a few rounds, the men were ordered to the charge. The rebels were driven from three successive stockades, and then fled as usual to their fastnesses. We had two men wounded. One of the enemy only was found lying dead in one of the stockades. Their loss must, however, have been much greater, as they make a point on all occasions of carrying off their killed and wounded. They left behind them about 20 maunds of gunpowder, which was blown up. Tarpung is said

to have been a place, where they manufactured that article. After having levelled the stockades, the party returned to their Camp near Bajepoor, about 10 o'clock, A.M.

JUGUN VDOO and the young Dewan are said to be still at Ramansur. The defences of the Tetawool and Tungiaparah passes have been partly destroyed. A good deal of grain was found in villages near them. Major CARTER, a few nights ago, caught a Delai and a Paik, on one of his excursions. The latter has been hanged, and the former will most likely soon meet the same fate. Major C. sometime since caught a man, who represented himself to be a village barber, and there being no one to recognize him, the pretended strap was let go. It has been learned since that he was a Dulbeara. The fellow almost deserved his liberty, for such ingenuity and presence of mind.

All is perfectly quiet at Pooree. Capt. KENNETT, who commands the detachment in Kaging, has found very few symptoms of disturbance or insurrection in that district. The villagers are well effected, and appear ready and willing to assist him in the seizure of any seditious Paiks. He has hanged four, who were taken in arms.

I cannot help remarking the gloomy nature of several accounts which have been sent from this place, and which have appeared in the different newspapers. The writers seem to have imbibed no small portion of that gloom, which all the surrounding objects are certainly well calculated to inspire. Conceive a range of wooded hills close to us, half smothered amongst the dark and lowering clouds attracted by them; thick forests of the most melancholy green tinge, on all sides, and extending as far as the eye can reach; the small tract of low ground between us and the jungle completely inundated the high spot, on which our Camp is situated, looking out like Noah's Ark from the midst of the waters: and it will not be difficult to account for this depression of English spirits. Never was a November day in our island more dismal, than have been some of our June days at Khoorda. In looking at the Gibbets near Camp, on which are suspended the bodies of some of the rebellious Paiks, had it not been for the difference of the colour, I should not have been surprized, had I been told they were those of some of my countrymen, who had taken this method of cure for that distemper, with which it is well known a sombre, dense, and humid atmosphere is so apt to afflict them.

For my part, I think every thing has been done, which could possibly have been expected or hoped for, at this advanced period of the season. The principal point of concentration of the rebels has been taken from them; and all the passes leading to it opened, the defences which must have cost them so much time and trouble having been levelled to the ground — The spirit and confidence, with which their first unfortunate success

inspired them, have been completely broken—Many of them have fallen victims to the sword, and a considerable number have forfeited their lives on the gibbet.—The strength, which they vainly reposed in their stockades, has vanished like a spell, for they now quit them the instant our troops approach them.—Harrassed and disturbed almost every night in their haunts, they have been obliged to fly to their dreary and inaccessible fastnesses, as the only places in which they can hope to seek repose, or find security.—Deprived of a great portion of the provisions, which they had laid up in store to meet the future cravings of nature, they have now before them the dismal prospects of hunger and starvation—Lastly, the dastardly conduct of the chiefs must have had the effect of dissipating every remaining spark of courage in their followers, and of sowing widely amongst them distrust and dissatisfaction.—In this enviable situation, they have the delightful certainty before them of being driven about, next cold season, and followed from haunt to haunt, like the wild beasts of their forests, whom, for their own security, they have deprived of their places of refuge.—From contemplating the fate of the Khoorda rebels, we may confidently expect, that the other districts will shew but few instances of disorder or disquiet; and it is to be hoped, that the Civil Power will in future keep such a watchful eye over its inferior agents, as to deprive the discontented of all handle or excuse, for being found engaged in the execution of any interested and mutinous designs.”

The Ukhbars from Raolpundy to the middle of May, state, that thousands of people had perished of famine at Peshour; and that every night the hungry proceeded in gangs to plunder for their subsistence, from the houses of the defenceless.

HOLKAR's head-quarters on the 5th of this month, were at Bhoja Gurree. The mutineers had promised submission if one month's pay should be advanced to them: but this, the Bhace had refused.

RUNJEET SINGH on the 25th ultimo was encamped at Adneah Najur, where he had reviewed his Telinga Regiments. The Seik army was plundering near Mahmood Kote.

AMEER KHAWN was still occupied with the siege of Modhnag-Gurrah, in the walls of which Fortress, he had made a small breach. •MONTAUB KHAN was encamped on the plain of Hindoon.

We re-publish from the *Asiatic Journal* of January the following Memoir of RUNJEET SINGH; but we are totally uninformed how far the description or statement is correct.

"RUNJEET SINGH" at an early age, found himself at the head of the religion and government of the Sikhs, a Hindu people situate in the Punjab, or country of Five Rivers. To a fine and prepossessing figure he unites a countenance remarkably animated: his eyes are large and of jet black, his forehead high, nose what is commonly called Roman, and a mouth small, with an expressive smile. He possesses a richly endowed mind: is well versed in the Eastern dialects, and speaks, with fluency, one or more European languages. His ministers he selects with discrimination—never permitting interest to gain the ascendant of ability. During the whole of his reign, war has been his delight. He has, however, little confidence in his own subjects, and seems ever to place his chief reliance on that hardy race, the mountaineers of Afghanistan. His recent attempt and failure in the invasion of the valley of Kashmir have attached a celebrity to his character it could not have otherwise obtained. In this instance he was actuated more by avarice than ambition—more through lust of spoil, than anxiety to conquer Kashmir, the stronghold deemed impregnable. His reason calculated the danger, his imagination heightened the probabilities of success. The last he was deceived. He relied on the fidelity of his Serrars and was misled by their treachery. Rarely has any power undertaken a war with such prospects of success—one on which such flattering hopes were so justly disappointed. In the termination, as on the outset of this disgraceful expedition, Runjeet Singh evinced himself careless of fatigue, impatient of misfortune, generally mild, but at intervals of intense inflammation. Disgrace was new to him, and he revenged it on those who surrounded him. His impetuosity broke forth in useless imprecations on the severity of the season, and on the snowy conditions, those natural barriers of Kashmir, the obstacles to his success. At Lahore, his capital, Raja Runjeet Singh is bent on advancing. What devoid of tyranny which characterizes many native princes, he happily unites in himself the ready-susceptible qualities of awe and attachment, the love and duty of his subjects. His laws are mild and equally administered. Genius finds in him a liberal patron; and poverty, when assailed by crime, a generous benefactor.

"At Lahore respect is without ostentation—power devoid of oppression—mildness and encouragement spring from the throne—pride and admiration from the people. The Punjabiars witness of its Prince's humanity in villages rebuilt, canals cleared and wells sunk in the sandy plains which border on the Indus and its branches.

"Runjeet Singh is amiable in private life: in politics deceitful. Generally speaking, the father of his subjects—terrible to

his enemies. In his demeanour courteous, though in conversation somewhat reserved. His reply to a General Officer, who had lately signalized himself in India, shews native intrepidity of soul:—'Should the British Government attack Lahore,' said Runjeet Singh, 'its King can die fighting under its walls, but can never survive the fall of his capital.'

The following letter has been received in town from Captain Hornblow, of the *Windsor Castle*; and kindly handed to us for publication.

Windsor Castle, April, 14th, 1817.

Lat. 27 deg. S. Long. 53. deg. E.

MY DEAR SIR,

A ship this moment has hove in sight, which only gives me time to state, how unfavourable as yet, every thing has terminated, since our departure from Sangor. We crossed the Equator on the 10th March, and were till the 24th getting to 17 deg. S. and 83 deg. E. when we were overtaken with a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. This unexpected circumstance in this latitude, induced me to believe that something more serious was in store for us, and to prepare the ship for what succeeded. By 6 p. m. on the 26th, we were reduced to a close reefed main-top-sail and reefed fore sail; and altho' the sea was running almost higher than I ever beheld it, we continued to scud with great safety, till the wind shifted to S. E. and blowing with increased violence, soon confused the sea, which before ran very regular, and obliged us to bring the ship to, under the main-top-sail and mizen top-sail, at 9 p. m. in which state the ship lay to, with more safety than we expected, till 7 p. m. when the gale increased with undescribable violence. The main-top-sail was hauled, and a little previous to this, the strength of the wind was such, as to bring the lee gunnel, and lower yard-arms in the water—the sea making now a breach over all parts of the ship. Two tremendous heavy seas broke about the main, chains, rolling on the quarter deck and poop, deluging the decks above and below, altho' the hatches were battened down, at the commencement of the gale. The water in the well was now increased to 7 feet, and having about 1 foot also between decks and the ship laying a log upon the water, consulted on the propriety of cutting away the mast, when she was considerably relieved by the fall of three top masts, in a violent gust of wind, the main-top-mast giving way first, then the mizen, and about 10 minutes after, the fore, taking with it the jib-boom, bowsprit-cap, fore-top and trusseltrees. As many hands as could now be spared, were employed bailing the water from the between-decks; but finding it without the smallest avail, conceived it prudent instantly to scuttle the lower deck, which soon relieved the ship, and enabled her to righten, and by

11. The water in the well was reduced to 5 feet. The wind now lulled till midnight, when it sprung up from the S. W. with, if possible, a double violence, accompanied with vivid lightning, and hard rain.—Our every exertion was now directed to the pumps, and we were enabled to keep the water below from gaining upon us. This awful scene continued till 5 a. m. when the gale suddenly died away, leaving behind it, a towering sea and heavy rain. At 10 a. m. the sky cleared up, with a light breeze from N. W. and by noon the water in the well was reduced to two feet. We had now to view with regret, the distressed situation of the ship—the upper deck cleared of almost every thing—nearly the whole of our livestock either killed, or washed over board—the greater part of our baggage, with the provisions and stores, destroyed by the immense quantity of water between decks—the bowsprit badly sprung—the sails, altho' furl'd with every precaution, blown out of the gasket, and destroyed below thereof.

The Passengers, at an early hour the preceeding evening retired to the cabins above, to pass a night of gloom and apprehension. I regret to state that two of the Ladies received considerable injury, by falling thro' the violent motions of the ship. They have however since recovered—(Mrs. Hawkins, and Mrs. Gall.) I have only now time to say, that we have got our mast, &c all as much as to right as we can do here, and that we are all (both passengers and ships company) well. As many persons in Calcutta may be interested in our welfare, perhaps you may think it expedient to put this account in the papers—if you do, recollect, I wrote it in a great hurry. You shall hear from me from the Cape, more fully. Our cargo has already settled down about 2 feet bodily—Of course all the sugar and salt petre is daily decreasing.—I am my dear Sir, in haste.

Your's most truly,

W. HORNBLOW.

27. S. } April 14, 1817.
53. E. }

[Mirror.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS June 23. *Alexander*, Studd, from Bussorah 21st April and Masulipatam 18th June—*Henry*, Berkley, from Port Louis 11th May. Passengers Mr. Charles J. Coles. Mr. A. Burgess, and Mr. Claudine—*Glory*, Pounder, from London 5th January.

Do 25. *Edward Stretell*, Balton, from Madras 18th June. Passengers: Mrs. Darling, and infant Son, Lieutenant Nagel, Jamaica Corps, Mr. Savage, Mariner, and the Reverend Mr. De Silva, Portuguese Priest.

Do. 27. *Mandarine*, Ricketts, from Amboyna 18th May. Passengers: Mrs. Babington, and 2 Children, W. B. Martin, Esq. Resident, H. Sargeant, Esq. 1st Assistant, Lieutenant J. White, H. C. Marine, Captain Walker, Lieutenant Carlton, Lieutenant Crosby, Lieutenant Harrison, H. C. European Regiment, Mr. J. Eckford, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. W. Hodges, Conductor, Mr. Burnett, and Mr. Conway, Clerks to the Resident.—*Sourabaya*, Buchanan, from Amboyna 1st May, and Batavia 16th ditto. Passengers. Lieutenant J. Marshall, and a Detachment of the H. C. European Regiment.

DEPARTURE. June 25. *Cordelia*, (American) Magee, for Boston

The *Charles Mills*, *Charitie*, and *Atlas*, Moncur, both for England via Madras, are expected to sail in a day or two, as also the Brigs *Hibernia*, Atkinson, for Bencoolen and Java; and *Dragon*, Brady, for Madras.

Yesterday's report left the *Sir J. H. Craig*, and *Roberts*, at Diamond Harbour, and *Moffat*, *Lord Melville*, and *Fume*, at the New Anchorage.

The *Lady Flora*, *John Bull*, and American Ship *Columbus*, put to Sea on the 27th instant.

MEM

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. May 29. French Ship *Sophia*, Commander G. Collen De Soeshanon, from St. Malo.—**30. H. C. Ship *Lowther Castle***, Captain Charles Mortlock, from London. H. C. Ship *General Harris*, Captain George Welsted, from England.—**31. American Ship *Cicero***, Commander Robert Edes, from Boston; Ship *Endymion*, Captain William Frost, from the Isle of France; Armed Boat *Vigilant*, Syraff Doss Mahomud, from Surat; H. C. Ship *Vansittart*, Captain Robert Stair Dalrymple, from London; Ship *Apollo*, Free-trader, Captain C. B. Tarbutt, from London.

June 2. Ship *Lord Cathcart*, Free-trader, Captain A. Ross, from London: His Portuguese Majesty's Frigate *St. Joao Magalhães*, Commander Manuel Gonsalves, from Rio Janeiro.—**3. Ship *Lord Wellington***, Free-trader, Captain H. H. Harris, from England; H. C. Cruiser *Benares*, Captain William Eatwell, from Calcutta; Ship *Wyton*, Free-trader, Captain M. Ardler, from London; Ship *Edward*, Free-trader, Captain Robert Johnson, from Newcastle.—**4. Ship *Hyperion***, Free-trader, Captain M. Horn, from London.

Passengers per *Vansittart*: Mrs. Elrington; Miss C. Elrington; Mrs. Donisthorpe; Mrs. King; Lieutenant Colonel Elrington, H. M. 47th Regiment; Captain Kirk; Lieutenant French; Lieutenant Cochrane; Ensign Miller; Qr. Mr. King; Ensign Donisthorpe, 65th Regiment; Mr. R. Cathcart, writer to Bengal; Mr. A. Black, and Mr. W. Amiel, Free-Mariners.

Per *Apollo*: Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Eckford; Reverend Mr. Jackson; Mr. Eckford; Mr. Nason; Lieutenant Laurie; Mr. William Boyce; Mr. Morley, and Mr. Fletcher.

Per American Ship *Cicero*, from Boston: Doctor James, and Mr. Edward C. Morgan.

Per *Edmon*: Assistant Surgeon Price, 17th Light Dragoon.

Per *Lord Cathcart*: Mr. T. Harris, and Mr. K. Harris.

Per H. C. Cruiser *Benares*: J. Briggs, Esq. Madras Medical Establishment.

Per *Oppeian*: Mr. C. W. Martin.

DEPARTURES, May 28 Ship *Argo*, Free-trader, Captain Samuel Cole Lyon, to Liverpool: Ship *William Petrie*, Captain Thomas Ross, to Calcutta—29 Ship *Milford*, Captain Thomas Brydin, to China.—30. Ship *Ahaburias*, Naqudah Hajee Natha, to Madras.

June 1 Ship *Timandra*, Free-trader, Captain John Cattauck, to Cork in Ireland: Ship *Swallow*, Free-trader, Captain John Frith, to England: Ship *Pascoa*, Captain James Nicoll, to China—2 Ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Free-trader, Captain James Ralph, to London—3 His Majesty's Ship *Iphigenia*, John Tancock, Esq. Captain, to Trincomallie.—4 Ship *Durable*, Captain Thomas Guthrie, to the Gulph of Persia.—6. Ship *Hermion-sha*, Captain J. S. Buckingham, to the Gulph of Persia.

Passengers per *Swallow*: James Byers, Esq. R. P. Pelly, Esq. and C. Waller, Esq.

Per *Mulgrave Castle*: J. R. Annesly, John Hemson, and John Evan Hemson, Conductors.

MADRAS.

The Shipping arrivals at this Port during the week have been unusually few and unimportant. We are quite at a loss to account for the non-arrival of the *St. Stephen Lushington*. We think, however, she must have gone into the Cape and been detained there. We learn by letters from Port Louis of the 6th ultimo, that she had not touched at that Port.

The *Alcorta*, Free Trader, may be hourly looked for. She sailed from the Channel on the 28th of January.

The Brig *Hudson*, arrived on Thursday last, from the Mauritius, whence she sailed on the 6th ultimo. She brings no news. No further particulars of the loss of the *Alcorta* had been received at Port Louis.

The French Ship *Cesar*, will sail in a day or two for Penzance.

The *Richmond* Packet, and the *Moffa*, will also proceed for the same destination in the course of the week.

[*Carrier*, June 10.

We have the pleasure to state that the whole of the Honorable Company's ships, which left England, on the

7th of January, for this port, have arrived in safety. More free traders, also, have come in. The Apollo, Captain Tarbutt, in particular, reached the Harbour, on Saturday last, having left the Downs on the 28th of January. The overland news, nevertheless, still continues to be the latest we have.

In addition to the other free Traders which arrived during the last week, the Lord Wellington, Captain Harris, anchored in the Harbour yesterday at noon. She quitted England, the 29th of January, and took the Hyeron, Capt. Horn, for Bombay, the 19th February, also the Edward for Bombay, 6th March, and the Whyton for the same port on the 17th of May. The Lord Wellington, neither brought Passengers nor cargo. [*Gazette, June 4.*]

BOMBAY.

A very beautiful monument has just been erected in St. Thomas's Church at this place, to the memory of the late Governor Duncan. It is the work of Mr. Bacon, and from the chasteness of its design and the beauty of its execution we think it fully equal to the most admired productions of that celebrated artist. It is placed in the corner of the Church, corresponding with that in which Captain Hardin's monument is erected. Its height is 14 feet, exclusive of the shaft, and the breadth of the base 6 feet 9 inches. The whole is composed of the most beautiful white marble, with the exception of the Doric border.

The principal design of the monument represents an urn on a pedestal under the shade of a Banyan tree. On the right of the pedestal is seated a beautiful figure of Justice with her arm raised, inscribing on the urn the following words—

"He was a good Man and a just"—At her feet are two volumes inscribed "Malabar" and "Benares" and three scrolls marked "Judicial and Revenue" "Gwicowar Treaty" and "Tr. ve score Treaty." On the left of the pedestal is an erect figure of a Bhramin, 4 feet high, contemplating with pious reverence the urn of one who was so truly the Hindoo's friend.

Beneath this group and in front of the principal pedestal is the following inscription.

IN MEMORY OF
THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN,
Governor of Bombay, from 1785 to 1805.
Recommended to that high office by his talents and integrity,
in the discharge of various important duties
in Bengal and Benares;
His purity and zeal for the public good, were equally conspicuous

During his long and upright administration at this Presidency. With a generous disregard of personal interest, His private life was adorned.

By the most munificent acts of charity and friendship, To all classes of the community.

To the Natives, in particular, he was a friend and protector, To whom they looked with unbounded confidence, And never appealed in vain.

He was born at Wardhouse, in the county of Forfar, in Scotland, on the 15th May 1756.

Came to India at the age of 16; and after 39 years of unintermitted service,

Died at this place on the 11th August 1811.

Beneath the inscription are two infants, supporting a scroll-inscribed with the following words—

Infanticide
abolished
in
Benares
and
Kattywar.

And at the base of the monument the following—
Several of the British Inhabitants of Bombay,
Justly appreciating his distinguished merits,

In public and private life,
Have raised this monument,
As a tribute of respect and esteem,
1817.

The monument we understand will not be open for inspection for a few days, until the masonry is dry and the scaffolding removed.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL.

15. At Penang, by the Rev. J. R. Henderson, A. M. ; J. L. Phipps, Esq. Accountant and Auditor General, to Miss Marianne Bailley.

30. At Madras, John Linares, Esq. of Ingeram, to Miss Verginie Anna Mary Lecanne.

MAY.

1. At Tinnevely, A. J. Drummond, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Catharine, sixth daughter of the late Major-General Wahab.

7. At Madras, at the Black Town Chapel, Mr John Buckland, to Miss Charlotte Shivers, youngest daughter of Captain John Shivers.

12. At Chittagong, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Edward Lee Warner, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Helen Reid MacRae, eldest daughter of John MacRae, Esq. Civil Surgeon of that Station.

30. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Henry Shepherd, Mr. Nathaniel George Leighton, 2d officer of the H. Co.'s ship *Ernaud*, to Miss Eliza Jarrett.

JUNE.

2. At the House of Captain W. D. Playfair, by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Lieutenant Andrew Christie, of the 6th N. I. to Jane, second daughter of Cathcart Dempster, Esq. of St. Andrews, North Britain.

4. By the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Simon Nicolson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Isabella Nicolson.

5. Mr. James Thompson, of the H. Co.'s Bengal Marine, to Miss Mary Stevens.

7. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Cornet Kennedy, of the 6th Regt. Cavalry, to Miss Emma Gardiner.

10. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, Lieut. A. McMahon, 1st Batt. 24th Regt. N. I. to Miss Mansels, daughter of W. Mansels, Esq. Paymaster of H. M. 66th Regt.

16. At the house of J. W. Paxton, Esq. Bankipore, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, W. A. Pringle, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Dawney.

At St. John's Church, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Lieutenant J. P. Pennefather, of H. M. 59th Regiment, to Miss Ellen Dickson.

19. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Shepherd, Wm. Ainslie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in the H. Co.'s Service, to Miss Margaret Colvin.

23. Mr. Adam Nicholson, of the H. Co.'s Marine, to Mrs. Michala Mendes.

25. At the Cathedral, Mr. Edward Kinsella, to Miss Mary Fry.

28. At the Cathedral, Charles Cutler, Esq. to Miss Maria Jane Marechaux.

Lately at Benares, Mr. V. W. Hurley, Apothecary, attached to the European Hospital at Chunar, to Miss Ann Taylor.

BIRTHS.

MARCH.

14. The Lady of A. Rayneau, Esq. of a Daughter.

APRIL.

24. At Nillapilly, the Lady of Captain C. F. Davis, Commanding H. M.'s Store Ship the *Reliance*, of a Daughter.

28. At Shedadshgar, the Lady of Lieut. H. Samuel Mathew, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

MAY.

3. At Malda, Mrs. E. Bird, of a Daughter.

6. At Pollemacy, the Lady of the Reverend H. Harper, of Chittoor, of a Son.

At Bangabroo, the Lady of A. Mackechum, Esq. Surgeon of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, of a Son.

9. Mrs. J. Collins, of a Son.

12. At Allahabad the Lady of Lieutenant James Reade, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

13. At Quilon, the Lady of Capt. Elphinstone, Quarter Master of Brigade, of a Daughter.

17. At Meerut, the Lady of Major G. R. Deane, of the 8th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

18. At Bangalore, the Lady of Capt. Wilson, Barrack Master of that Station, of a Daughter.

20. The Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Arthur Waide, of the 2d Regt. Bengal Cavalry, of a Son.

28. At Madras, Mrs. Wm. Craut, of a Daughter.

29. At Moorshedabad, the Lady of W. L. Grant, Esq. Surgeon to that Station, of a Daughter.

At Prospect Lodge, (Bombay,) the Lady of A. Jukes, Esq. of a Son.

JUNE.

1. At Barrelly, at the house of W. Leicester, Esq. the Lady of W. T. Whish, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

2. At Husseinabad, the Lady of Captain J. McDowell, of the Artillery, of a Son.

The Lady of the Honorable C. R. Lindsay, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

Mrs. Daniel Kenderdine, of a Son.

The Lady of Captain Poole, of a Daughter.

Mrs. Samuel D'Anselme, of a Son.

2. At Meerut the Lady of R. L. Davis, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, the Lady of G. Richardson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

6. At Allahabad the Lady of Henry Shakespear, Esq. of a Daughter.

8. The Lady of Captain A. T. Meredyth, of a Daughter.

The Lady of Lieutenant F. R. Dickson, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, of a Son.

Mrs. H. J. Verboon, of a Daughter.

10. At Rungpore, the Lady of Nathaniel Smith, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

11. On Wednesday Mrs. R. Gomes, of a Son.

14. At Furrighur, the Lady of Lieut. and J. W. Patton, Commanding the Moredunary Corps, of a Son and Heir.

17. On Tuesday, Mrs. L. Gregory, of a Daughter.

18. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain E. B. Craig, of a Daughter.

19. At Dinapore the wife of Pay Serjeant Lowe, of the Dinapore Division of Artillery, of a Daughter.

20. Mrs. Williams, of a Son.

Mrs. T. Baker, of a Daughter.

26. Mrs. A. Mendes, of a Son.

28. The Lady of M. Z. Shir-
core, Esq. of a son.

29. Mrs. Marquis D'Cruz,
of a son,

DEATHS

APRIL.

20. At Ellchpoo, Lieute-
nant G. Brumfield, of the 2d
Batt. 13th Native Infantry.

21. At Raimaud, aged 48
years, Lieut Henry Miller, of
the 4th Native Veteran Batt.

31. At Cochin, Major A.
Jones, of the 2d Native Veter-
an Battalion.

MAY.

1. At Quilon, Capt. Thomas
Arthur, of the Corps of Engi-
neers.

2. At Masulipatam, the Lady
of Major Marston, of His Ma-
jesty's 86th Regt.

4. At Dacca, Mr Francis De
Barros, late Book-keeper to
the Dacca Factory, and a Pen-
sioner on the Civil list.

At Negapatam, Lieut Thos
O'Connor, of the Pension Es-
tablishment.

7. At Mangalore, near Masul-
ipatam, the Lady of John Long,
Esq. J. J. and Magistrate of
Rajahmundry, sincerely re-
gretted.

10. At Bangalore, Lieute-
nant John Watson, of the 2d
Batt. 5th Native Infantry.

11. At Pulicat, Mr Simon
John D'Bruyn, aged 77 years.

12. At St Thome, at the
Gardens of C. Wynox, Esq.
Lieut. Stale, of the 9th Regt
Native Infantry.

13. At Royapettah, Mr D.
Quatual, aged 59 years.

14. At Masulipatam, Col. R.
Munro, of the 20th Native

Regiment, and lately in com-
mand of the Masulipatam and
Ellore Districts.

22. At Mallu, deeply re-
gretted by her disconsolate pa-
rents, Miss Harriet Bird, aged
3 years and 4 months.

At Dacca, John Pattenson,
Esq. Commercial Resident.

25. At Jubblepoo, Emma
Isabella, the Infant Daughter
of Lieut. Tulloch.—And on the
following day, Margaret Gesi-
na, her Twin Sister.

Drowned in the river Hoogly,
Mr. Wm. Bernie, Surgeon of the
Ship *Marchioness of Wellesley*.

29. At Delhi, Lieut J. Wish-
art, 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I.
sincerely regretted by his bro-
ther Officers.

Mr. F. Richard Neil, aged
21;—He was unfortunately
drowned in the river Hoogly.

30. At Madras, Mr. Assis-
tant Surgeon Jordan, of the
Madras Establishment.

JUNE.

1. Mrs. Merryman, widow
of the late Mr. John Merry-
man.

8. At Dinapore, Mr. W. Wil-
ham, Police Officer.

12. Major James Gordon, of
the 15th Bengal N. I. and Deputy
Adjutant-General of the Army.

14. Mr. Peter Sherry, late
Head Assistant at the Compa-
ny's Dispensary, aged 65 years.

16. Captain Thos. Garrook,
aged 31 years.

17. Mr. Bernard D'Monte.
Master Robert, son of R. B.
Lloyd, Esq. aged 2 years and
11 months.

13. At Nellapilly, after a short and severe illness, the Lady of Captain C. F. Davis, Commander of H. M. Store Ship *Returnee*, sincerely regretted by her Family and Friends.

19. Maria, the eldest Daughter of Mr. Robert Hetzler, after a painful and lingering illness of 2 years.

20. In her 39th year, Mrs. Ann Woollaston, the wife of Mr. Wm. Woollaston.—leaving ten Children to lament her irreparable loss.

24. Mrs. Mary Ross, the Wife of Mr. Robert Ross, aged 31 years and 11 months.

25. Mr. Alexander McKay, Surveyor in the Calcutta Collector's Office, in the 67th year of his age.

29. Andrew Kelso, Esq. aged 40 years.

Lately at Delhi, in a fit of Apoplexy, James Lemaistre, Esq. many years an Up-country Shopkeeper:—leaving a wife and five Children to lament their loss.

On board the *Lady Nugent*, in the passage from Calcutta to Bombay, Lieut. Pipe, of the Bombay European Regiment.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.	Saturday, May 31, 1817.	SELL.
1 10	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	2 2
	Saturday, June 7, 1817.	
2 0	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	2 8
	Saturday, June 14, 1817.	
2 10	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	3 2
	Saturday, June 21, 1817.	
2 11	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	3 3
	Saturday, June 28, 1817.	
2 12	New 6 per Cents. Discount. .	3 4

JUNE, 1817.—Thirty Days..

	D. M. M.
(LAST QUARTER.....	6 11 31 AFTERNOON
● NEW MOON.....	15 3 39 FORENOON.
) FIRST QUARTER.....	22 12 58 AFTERNOON.
○ FULL MOON.....	29 5 12 FORENOON.
☉ ENTERS ♋ (CANCER)....	22 2 21 FORENOON.

M. MON.	D. MON.	D. MON.	D. WED.	HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER					
							MORN.		EVEG.			
							H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	20	1	Sun.	Trinity Sun. — Nic. — Lord	5 21	6 39	18	4 51	5 15			
	21	2	Mon	[Howe's Victory, 1794.	5 21	6 39	19	5 30	6 14			
	22	3	Tue.		5 21	6 39	20	6 45	7 9			
	23	4	Wed	King George III. born 1738.	5 21	6 39	21	7 35	7 59			
	24	5	Thu	Duke of Cumberland born	5 20	6 40	22	8 20	8 44			
	25	6	Fri.	[1771.—Boniface.	5 20	6 40	23	9 3	9 27			
	26	7	Sat.		5 20	6 40	24	9 41	10 8			
	27	8	Sun.	1 st Sunday after Trinity.	5 20	6 40	25	10 23	10 47			
	28	9	Mon		5 19	6 41	26	11 3	11 27			
	29	10	Tue.		5 19	6 41	27	11 44	12 8			
	30	11	Wed	St. Barnabas.	5 19	6 41	28	12 3	12 27			
	31	12	Thu		5 19	6 41	29	12 50	1 14			
	1	13	Fri.		5 19	6 41	30	1 39	2 3			
	2	14	Sat.		5 19	6 41	1	2 24	2 48			
	3	15	Sun.	2 ^d Sunday after Trinity	5 19	6 41	2	2 55	3 19			
	4	16	Mon		5 19	6 41	3	3 49	4 13			
	5	17	Tue.	St. Alban.	5 19	6 41	4	4 43	5 7			
	6	18	Wed	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	5 19	6 41	5	5 26	6 0			
	7	19	Thu	[W. Saxon	5 19	6 41	6	6 27	6 51			
	8	20	Fri.	Trans. of Edward, King of	5 18	6 42	7	7 17	7 41			
	9	21	Sat	Battle of Vittoria, 1813	5 18	6 42	8	8 5	8 29			
	10	22	Sun.	3 ^d Sunday after Trinity.	5 18	6 42	9	9 53	9 17			
	11	23	Mon	Battle of Plassy, 1757.	5 18	6 42	10	9 41	10 5			
	12	24	Tue.	St. John Baptist	5 18	6 42	11	10 32	10 56			
	13	25	Wed		5 18	6 42	12	11 25	11 49			
	14	26	Thu	•	5 18	6 42	13	12 23	1 17			
	15	27	Fri.		5 18	6 42	14	1 25	1 48			
	16	28	Sat.		5 18	6 42	15	2 27	2 51			
	17	29	Sun.	1 st Sunday after Trinity.—	5 18	6 42	16	3 28	3 52			
	18	30	Mon	[St. Peter	5 18	6 42	17	4 26	4 50			

JOISTYRE, 1824.

ASSAUR, 1824.

**THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
FOR
JULY, 1817.**

Vol. XXXI.] CALCUTTA; JULY 7, 1817. [No. 273.

**FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
JULY 3, 1817.**

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 13TH JUNE, 1817.

Mr. W. A. PRINGLE, Register of the Zillah Court at Midnapore.

THE 27TH JUNE, 1817.

Mr. W. T. SMITH, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of
Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. AMMUTY, Second Judge of Ditto Ditto.

Mr. COURTNEY SMITH, Third Judge of Ditto Ditto.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 20, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to
make the following promotions.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign James Croudace, to be Lieutenant from the 29th of
May, 1817, vice Wishart, deceased. .

15th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant William Pickersgill, to be]
Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant David Crichton, to be Captain
Lieutenant.

Senior Ensign in the Army, John Samuel
Henry Westop, from the 2d Native Infantry, to
be Lieutenant,

From the
June, 1817,
in succession to
Gordon ditto is

2. His Lordship, in Council, in the Commercial Department, is pleased to appoint Captain Nicholls, of the 22d Regiment of N. I. to superintend the construction of the Buildings proposed to be erected under the Commercial Residency.

Captain Lieutenant T. Kirchoffer of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Fort St. George, on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for six months.

4. Lieutenant Chesney of the Artillery Regiment, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Mauritius, the leave of absence granted to him in Government General Orders of the 16th of August, 1816, on account of his health, is extended to three months beyond the period therein mentioned.

5. Quarter-Master Sergeant Jonathan Brass of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished satisfactory testimonial of his Claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January, 1797, is admitted to the benefits of that institution accordingly, and permitted to reside and draw his pension at Dinapore.

J. YOUNG

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 20, 1817.

1. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Corps of Irregular Horse, ordered to be raised by Captain Baddely, by General Orders of the 27th ultimo.

To be Cornets with local and temporary Rank.

R. Cussons, Gentleman, late of Skinner's horse.

R. C. Greene, Gentleman.

R. Andrew Johnston, Gentleman.

2. The Allowances for Regular and Provincial Officers attached to Baddely's Horse, are in all respects to correspond with those fixed for Officers of Rohilla Horse, in General Orders of the 29th July 1815. The Commandant's Staff allowance of 1000 Sonaut Rupees, is in like manner to cover all expence of the establishments.

3. The General Orders of the 19th January 1816, respecting ammunition for Irregular Horse, is extended to Baddely's Horse.

4. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the recent meritorious services of the Corps of Irregular Horse commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Gardner, in various parts of these Provinces, and on many recent occasions, is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st Proximo, Gardner's Horse shall be placed in all respects on the footing and establishment of the Corps of Rohilla Irregular Horse.

FOR JULY, 1817.

5

5. His Lordship in Council notifies at the same time, that the above indulgence in point of allowances to the Officers and Men of Gardner's Horse, shall continue only until such time as that Corps may be restored to the Civil Establishment, and shall return to the discharge of those Police duties for which they were originally raised.

6. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to give effect to this Resolution of Government, by such further orders regarding the discipline and equipment of Gardner's Horse, as may appear necessary on the occasion of its provisional transfer to the Military Establishment.

J. YOUNG.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE BYM
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 20, 1817

1. Captain Fielding of the 8th Regiment, of Native Cavalry on this Establishment who proceeded to Europe, on Furlough on the 12th of February 1812, not having reported his return to Fort William till the 28th of March 1817, or more than five years, from the date of his Furlough, The Most Noble the Governor General in Council notifies that Captain Fielding has thereby become incapacitated from resuming his place in the regular army until permission to that effect shall be received from the Honorable the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India *

2. His Lordship in Council in the mean time, and pending the reference to the proper authorities, authorizes Captain Fielding to draw the full Allowance of his Regimental rank, and in order that the services of a valuable Officer may not be wholly lost to the Public, permits him to do duty in Robert's Rohilla Horse, it being well understood at the same time that Captain Fielding's rights under his regular commission are to be considered as dormant, nor is he to exercise any privileges or command beyond such as devolve on a Provincial and Local Officer

J. YOUNG.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 27, 1817.

1. Lieutenant Pemberton of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, who obtained leave in General Orders of the 3d January last, to proceed to Bombay, on his private affairs, having for,

warded an application to proceed on Furlough to Europe, The Most Noble the Governor General in-Council is pleased to grant that Officer's request.

2. The date of Lieutenant Pemberton's Furlough is to have effect from the 1st of August next.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The *Martha*, Captain DRIVER, from England, the 10th of March, arrived in the river on Saturday.

The following free traders for India, sailed from England, in company with the *Martha* :

Caledonia, Regret, Experiment, Elizabeth, Cerberus, Bombay Merchant, Brothers, Lord Wellington, Ellergill. Speke.

<i>Oswin,</i>	} arrived at Calcutta.
<i>Mary Ann,</i>	
<i>Baring,</i>	
	ditto at Bombay.

Lieutenant-General RICHARD JONES has been nominated Knight Commander of the Bath, vice Major-General Sir GEORGE HOLMS, deceased ;—and the following Officers have been created Companions of the Order.

Colonel JOHN ARNOLD, of the 19th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonels WILLIAM HENRY COOPER, of the 1st Native Infantry; ALEXANDER CALDWELL, Artillery; ROBERT HOUSTOUN, of the 6th Native Cavalry, and JOHN SHAPLAND, of the 1st Native Infantry.

Majors—GEORGE MASON and ALEXANDER MACLEOD, Artillery.

HOLCAR's Camp on the 13th of June was at Bhooja Guree. The Ukhbars contain no news of importance.

The Amrutsir Ukhbar dated the 28th May, mentions that RUNJEET SINGH was encamped at Adneahnagur.

It is stated in the Peshour Ukhbars, dated the 18th May, that a Vakeel from RUNJEET's Court had been received by FUTTEH KHAWN Vizier, with great

FOR JULY. 1817.

7

honor and ceremony. ' From Cabul we understand, that Prince MOLU MAHAMED HUPEN, the Son of HODGEE FEEROZULDEEN, had fled to Cabul for succour.

The Jaypoor Ukhbars state that AMEER KHAWN having effected a breach in the Fort of MADHERAJPOORAH, attempted an assault; but that when his troops approached the ditch, the garrison threw burning faggots upon them, which obliged them to retreat with the loss of 100 men. NABAIN RAO was encamped 20 coss distant from Jaypoor, and had plundered 3000 bullocks, loaded with merchandize, belonging to different merchants. Colonel MONTAG KHAWN was encamped at Hindoon.

Extract of a Letter from Husseinabad

" The rains set in here on the 5th (June) Till the 11th we had gales of wind and torrents of rain night and day. We were obliged to abandon our attempts to get under shelter, and happy he whose tent was not blown about his ears. Such weather I never before experienced, but the natives say we shall probably have six weeks of it. If so we had better attempt building an ark than bungalows, for the half of 40 days of this will set us all afloat. On the 11th the Nerhudda rose 12 feet. The Pindarees are now all snug on the other side till October. In consequence, the detachments are recalled, who for some months have undergone such laborious duty in watching every fordable point, in a line of 70 miles on the Nerhudda, to prevent the Pindarees from crossing, and which service they have effectually performed.

" All the troops from Jubbulpore and Gurrawarra have been ordered up to Sohagpore, 4 marches from this. They are composed of the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, 1 troop 6th Native Cavalry and 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry from Jubbulpore; and of the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry with a squadron of the 6th Native Cavalry from Gurrawarra, which is 6 or 8 marches in the rear of Sohagpore. You may exercise your ingenuity in conjecturing for what purpose the troops are to be thus assembled."

Extract of a letter from Husseinabad under date 14th June.

" We are all as busy as pistiures or white ants, getting under cover; but the expectation of being grilled to a cinder, which was entertained by some a few days back, when the thermometer stood rather too high, is now turned to the opposite idea of

swimming!—The rains commenced here on the 4th, with a violence which would induce one to believe that Macbeth's witches had certainly taken up their abode in the hills to the northward of us. Such a hurly-burly from East, West, North and South, might be gratifying enough to read of under cover of a good pukka roof, with lusties and wall shades around; but not so desirable to experience in half rotten tents, on ploughed fields of soft clay, as those who were blown away can testify.

"After a fall of rain, the soil is such, as not to admit of walking or riding—the very Fowls have enough to do to tramp with clods to pick their corn, and holes and cracks innumerable render riding a break-neck amusement—yet, a day or two's sun and wind, dries all again. If ever the luxuries of the East were here, they must have departed some centuries ago!

"Major Clarke's detachment is expected in a few days, and by the middle of July, it is hoped most of us will be housed. The detachments at Jubbulpore and Gurnawarra are ordered to concentrate at Sahagpore, 35 miles from hence, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine.

"This town of Husseinabad covers ground enough for one far less wretched. From the size one would be led to expect plenty of Bunceas, provisions, and work people;—but no—you might as well enquire for the prophet himself, as for a Grammee to thatch a Bungalow. Sices, grasscutters, and bearers have their hands full in consequence, and the motto "*Festine lente*," is applicable enough.

"Poor Captain Ashurst, our paymaster, was buried in front of the line this morning—He had been for some time ill. This place however is healthy so far, and now cool, and pleasant."



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. June 29. H. C. Ship *Ternate*, Davidson, from Batavia and Bencoolen.—*Mary Anne*, Webster, from England 15th March.

July 1. *Oswen*, Kay, from London 5th March.—*Marshall Wellington*, Gordon, from Portsmouth 15th March, and St. Jago 4th April.

Do. 4. Brig *Guide*, Higgins, from Cape of Good Hope 7th April, and Trincomalee 27th June.—*Bayard*, (American,) Rich, from Boston 7th January.

Do. 6. *Martha*, Driver, from London 10th March.

DEPARTURES. July 1. Brig *Dragon*, Brady, for Madras.

Do. 2. *Susan*, Collingwood, to complete her Cargo for China.

Do. 5. *Hercules*, Henderson, for China.—Brig *Miles Standish*, (American,) Scott, for Boston.—*Atlas*, Manca, for England., Passengers per *Ternate*: Major Colebrook, Royal Artillery, Captain Hanson's 1st Regiment, and Lieutenant P. Hughes Bengal Artillery.

Per *Mary Anne*: Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Barlow, Lieutenant Neville, and Lieutenant Barlow.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. June 4. Ship *Hyperion*, Free-trader, Captain H. Horn, from London.—12. Brig *Zephyr*, Captain W. L. Aiford, from the Isle of France.

DEPARTURES. June 4. Ship *Durable*, Captain Thomas Guthrie, to the Gulph of Persia—6. Ship *Hammonshaw*, Captain J. S. Buckingham, to the Gulph of Persia—11. Ship *Mary*, Free-trader, Captain William Kneate, to Cork in Ireland.—12. Ship *John Bennetman*, Capt. George Ross, to Canton.

MADRAS.

The Honorable the Chief Justice is expected to leave Bangalore for the Presidency about the end of the week, in order to preside at the approaching Sessions.

This day being the Festival of St. John, will be observed in the usual way by the Members of the ancient Fraternity of Free Masons.

His Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot may shortly be expected at this Presidency, since we find it stated in the English Papers that Transports have been engaged to convey the 48th Regiment to New South Wales, in order to relieve the former Regiment for the purpose of coming on to India.

The 14th Regiment of Dragoons, it is also said, is to relieve the 25th, now on this establishment.

The Portuguese Brig *Triunfo da Inyaja*, arrived also the same evening. She sailed from Lisbon so recently as the 3d of March, and from the quickness of her passage might be expected to bring some news. We have procured some Lisbon Papers, but they are extremely uninteresting, and we have been unable to glean any thing from them.

His Majesty's Ship *Conway*, will shortly sail for Trincomalee.

The *Lushington*, will proceed immediately on her voyage to Bengal.

[*Courier*, June 24.

Madras Courier Extraordinary, June 26, 1817.

COURIER OFFICE, 2 O'CLOCK.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival of the H. C. Ships *Bridgewater*, Captain Hughes, and the *Herefordshire*, Capt. Money, from Portsmouth the 14th March—having left the Downs on the 3d of February.

The following is a list of the Passengers:—

Per Bridgewater.—Mrs Baber; Mrs. Cliford; Mrs. Hill; Mrs Taylor; Miss Douglass; Miss Pritchard; Miss D'Grenier; Messrs. J. C. Munro, G. S Hooper, and C. M. Bushby, writers; Messrs. W. Carue, A. G. Hyslop, and F. H. Eley, Cadets; Mr J. M. Young; Mr R. Priest, and a Detachment of H. M. 69th and 89th Regiments, of about 210 Officers and Soldiers.

Per Herefordshire:—Mrs. Babington; Mrs. M. Williams; Miss Jane Proud; Major General Dyce; Captain Barnard; Captain Patterhall; Mr. W. Huddleston; Mr. G. A. Babington; Mr. A. Robertson; Mr F. Clemenson; Mr H. Bourbul; Mr. A. B. Dyce; Mr. W. Prescott; Mr. A. Clarke, and Mr. H. Grant.

The *Hibernia*, Captain John Lenon, from England, left the 31st January, arrived yesterday afternoon.

BOMBAY.

✓ The Court of Directors have unanimously voted a piece of plate to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Campbell, of H. M. S. in consideration of his meritorious conduct while in India.

[Gazette, June 11.]

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,—JUNE 30, 1817.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS.

On Monday the 30th ultimo, being the day appointed by His Excellency the most Noble the MARQUIS OF BASTINGS, Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, the President of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, the Honorable N. B. EDMONSTONE, the Honorable A. SETON, and the Honorable G. DOWNSHILL, Members of the Supreme Council, the Honorable SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, and the Honorable SIR ANTHONY KELLER, Judges of the Supreme Court, with the Honorable M. DAVOTI, Governor of Chandernagore, Major General WOOD, and many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives were assembled.

Mrs. MIDDLETON, Lady MACNAGHTEN, Mrs. ULNY, and many other Ladies of the Settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock THE MOST NOBLE THE VISITOR, attended by the Officers of His Excellency's suite, entered the room, where the Disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his Seat the Disputations commenced in the following order.

PERSIAN.

“The science of general or philosophical Grammar, is more successfully cultivated, and better understood, by the Eastern, than by the Western Grammarians.”

<i>Respondent,</i>	.....	Mr. W. DUNDAS.
<i>1st Opponent,</i>	.....	Mr. F. MILLER.
<i>2d Ditto</i>	.....	Lieut. J. MACDONALD.
<i>Moderator,</i>	.....	Dr. M. LUNSDEN.

HINDOOSTANEE.

“It is easier to diffuse the literature and science of the Western Nations among the Natives of India, by translating European Books into their own tongue, than by instructing them in the European languages.”

<i>Respondent,</i>	.....	Mr. F. MILLER.
<i>1st Opponent</i>	.....	Mr. W. DUNDAS.
<i>2d Ditto,</i>	.....	Mr. R. H. VICTOR.
<i>Moderator,</i>	.....	Capt. J. W. TAYLOR.

BENGALIER.

"The advantage of the Oriental method of conveying instruction by means of parables or tales, is peculiarly conspicuous in the Bengalee language.

Respondent. Mr. T. CLARKE.
1st Opponent Mr. D. McFARLAN.
2d Ditto. Mr E. W. COCKBURN.
Moderator. Revd Dr. W. CAREY.

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to His EXCELLENCY THE VISITOR the several Students of the College who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, Medals of Merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the Public Examinations of the past year; as well as the Students, who, at the Examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the Public Service, by their knowledge of two languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the College. The President read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the Statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the college, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the Certificates had been read THE VISITOR presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals, which had been awarded to the several Students, were also distributed to them respectively, after which His EXCELLENCY THE VISITOR read the following discourse :

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William :

If any just account of the late examinations at the College have gone abroad, all whom I have the honor to meet on this occasion must have come impressed with the same sentiment which animates me.—This is a day in which we may well exult.—Our satisfaction, however, ought to be indulged with discrimination. We have but to ask ourselves to what we owe it, and our minds will immediately point to that quarter whence the obligation has flowed. Upon great public questions all men come to think nearly alike at last; that is, when the fleeting prejudices or interests of the day have passed away, their judgments act, and they discern uniformly what is beneficial.—But there is a main difference between him who perceives and recommends what is useful while it is yet time to secure the advantage, and those who come to a tardy, sluggish conviction when the opportunity has gone by, or when at least much indisputable good has been lost in the delay of recognizing it—To the wise and extensive forecast of the Marquis WELLESLEY let us, therefore pay a grateful tribute on a day like this. Let us recollect what objections assailed the noble Institution

which his genius planned: and let us feel with triumph how experience has overthrown the cavil. The present exhibition, and the circumstances which I am about to detail, are uncommonly gratifying.—In contemplating the realization of those generous and comprehensive views which dictated the establishment of the College, one has to rejoice in the full success of so elevated a purpose. The acknowledged practical benefits already experienced from this Institution, attest at once the wisdom of the plan and the merit of the College Officers and Instructors. Those Gentlemen have a proud reward in the applause which, they must be sensible, general opinion offers to them.

In my last address to you from this chair, I took occasion to congratulate the Institution on the happy disposition among the students of a greater inclination to study than I had been able to trace in the returns of any preceding examination.—You will recollect that I looked upon the more general prevalence of this disposition, not as the casual variety of the year, but as a radical and, I trusted, a lasting improvement effected in the character of the great body of the Students.—I haad the occasion on which this had first shown itself as an epoch since to date a new æra in the history of the College: one in which it would be the boast of its Members to be studious, and in which an individual of contrary propensities would be avoided by his fellows as an uncongenial spirit.

When I drew in anticipation this picture of what the College was about to exhibit, I told you that I was taking a sanguine view, but that my hopes were by no means indulged without due calculation. The result of the examination of this year has verified my prediction to an extent even beyond what I had ventured to imagine.—The reports laid before me clearly show, not only that the application of the Students has been greater this year than it was in the last, but further, that there has not been a single individual whose conduct is an exception to this general character. It is truly pleasing to me to say, that some who had before shown a blameable indifference, have in the course of this year manifested a generous self correction.

The relative proportion of Students who may be considered qualified at an examination to the whole number that have entered the lists, affords an unerring indication of the degree in which habits of diligence or of inattention have prevailed during the term.—Applying this criterion to the reports of last year, I found that out of 38 Students examined 25 had been reported qualified, whereas in no former year had half the number examined been declared competent.—This was such an indisputable proof of the wider adoption of studious habits, that I dwelt upon it with peculiar stress.

The returns of the present examination afford us a similarly favorable result. Out of 29 Students, who had attended the lectures of the Term, and who formed the whole number examined, exclusive of three Gentlemen

who had been re-admitted a few months before the examination, 17 have this year been declared qualified to enter the public Service. The ratio is thus very nearly the same in this year as it was in the last;—It preserves the same commanding superiority over earlier years; and the most eager expectation could promise itself no more.—I do not look upon this coincidence as the effect of chance.—The same effect must have been produced in each of the two last years by the working of the same causes and I assume this continuance of the favorable rate as a confirmation of what I advanced with so much confidence on first observing it last year, that there has been such a radical improvement obtained in the efficiency of the College; as to induce those attached to it to avail themselves adequately of its signal advantages. I delight to see my prediction so completely verified. It seems that, of the present race of students, every one has been impressed with a sincere desire to come forth from the College with honor, and that there has been no one who did not make it his earnest object to acquire the requisite proficiency at as early a date as possible.

Another feature in the results of this examination which I regard as yet more encouraging than what I have mentioned; though we want no further evidence to the existence among the students of a very general disposition to study what I am about to mention, will prove that it has been without even a single exception.

I congratulate the Institution most particularly on this circumstance, that since last I had the honor to address you, the Senate for the punishment of those whose conduct exhibited a persevering habitude in negligence, has slept as a dead letter—ever undisturbed by its slumber! Of those now attached to the Institution, there is no one who has failed to acquire the requisite proficiency in two languages within the limited time; indeed, after the gentlemen who have now been reported qualified shall have left the College, its roll will not exhibit the name of a single Student who witnessed the annual examination of last year. There will however, for the present remain the names of two Gentlemen who arrived in the course of 1836-16, but then not being in the number of those who are now about to enter the Public Service, may be confidently ascribed to their having been prevented by extreme ill health from attending the Public examination. The declaration of their incompetency is therefore contemplated by me as only suspended, until their strength shall be so much restored as to enable them to claim the privilege of a separate trial.

When I say that there is no Student who has brought himself within the penalty of the 33d Statute I purposely exclude the case of one Gentleman, whose removal was for a contumacious disregard of an inhibition from the Governor General totally unconnected with the literary discipline of the college or with any failure in the acquirement of what he ought to learn; the proposition therefore will stand good that no one has in the last year subjected himself by sloth to the penalties of the Statute.

It may be thought singular that I expatiate on what must appear at the best, but a negative advantage; but it is not without good cause that I have brought this circumstance so prominently forward. It has given me greater satisfaction than any other of the brilliant testimonies of this year; because I regard it as a decided proof of the entire success of a measure which the solicitude of Government had fashioned with much anxiety towards the improvement of the College.

Before the adoption of that measure, the long disuse of any rigid procedure directed to the enforcement of the discipline of the College, had tended to encourage the indulgence of idleness, expensive habits, and the dissipation of the Students who cultivated on the ability of the College for successive years their career of idleness. You, all of you, know the penalty devised with a view to check this spirit. The object was to inflict such an infliction as should be justly feared in prospect by those attached to the Institution, and prove a severe practical disadvantage to those who might have the hardihood to incur it.

It moved from the Presidency with all the force a power more than what their qualified contemporaries would expect, added to the certainty of a future promotion or favorable change until the prescribed qualification with two languages was acquired; such was the penalty denounced against proved dissipation of qualifications after a certain period of attendance to the College. The degree that must attend the public removal of a Student under such a rule, was not among the least important of the influence which we reckoned established; this punishment some time was naturally required for its provision to display its full effect. There was to be experience before it could be generally known, whether this rule was intended to be stringently executed, a period must elapse before all hope of averting its severity by private interest could be destroyed. On the first session of my presidency at your exercises, I gave public notice of my resolution to execute the Statute without fear or favour, but it is not in human nature to be warned by words, however solemnly delivered. Accordingly, notwithstanding my explicit declaration I had made of my intentions free Students subjected themselves to the penalties of this enactment, in the year which followed its promulgation. One would have thought that this severity must have been sufficient; yet, the spirit of idleness though greatly reduced, was not yet quite subdued, for in the next year also two Gentlemen fell under its provisions.

It was reserved for the present examination to show, that the spirit we have all so much deprecated, has been entirely eradicated from this Institution. Every one that enters it, be his disposition what it may, seems now to comprehend that his future prospect in life and, what is more, his credit for sense and talent, depend upon his performing what is expected of him; that is his acquiring within the term allowed a tolerable acquaintance with two of the languages taught. I can readily believe, that there may be some, who would have difficulty in

acquiring the prescribed competency before the next annual examination after their arrival in the country. Many undoubtedly acquire it, but it is by a recognized exertion, the success of which deserves marked and honorable mention. I will not, however, believe, that there has arrived in this country, an individual, who had he regularly attended the lectures of the Professors and otherwise not been wantonly inattentive, would have been found unequalled at the second annual examination. Though the time has been drawn at the second annual examination, the rule is never rigidly enforced against those, who by regular and prepared attendance at the lectures of the second year, may show that they have become duly impressed with a desire to derive from the College all the instruction it affords, though this desire should not have been felt in their earlier progress. To such the liberty of remaining another year is never refused. In preceding years several have usually availed themselves of the indulgence, and generally with effect.

The boast of the present year is, not only that there are no instances of students failing to prove qualified after having obtained the grace of the additional term, but there are none now in the Institution to ask for the ensuing year—it is hence evident that all have been regularly studious at least, during the past year, if not from the time of their joining the Institution; and that, even they who were naturally so disposed have been restrained from sliding into those courses of idleness and inattention, which have heretofore been attended with such serious consequences.

Am I wrong, Gentlemen, in attributing to the effects of the statute, a fact so peculiarly gratifying as, that one of such a number should have fallen into inattentive habits, or have appeared recreant to the degrading light into which an indolence, otherwise fascinating, might betray them?—Let not any one suppose that it is bringing discredit either upon individuals or upon the Institution to trace the more extensive disposition to apply, which the College at present exhibits, to the restraint on idleness imposed by a penal statute. It must redound to the glory of the Institution that its discipline is so well armed and so efficient. It must redound no less to the credit of the individuals, that their minds have been so well prepared for it to work upon.

The success of this Institution is as much supported by the mere success of those who come within its influence, even should that success extend only to the first stages of competency, as it is by the brilliant achievements of its more distinguished Members.

But although the deterring influence of a dreaded penalty may constrain to a certain degree of study, so as to produce the former effect, it is not this principle that excites to those higher exertions, or produces those instances of splendid and extraordinary attainment, of which our College has at all times been so fruitful.

No, Gentlemen, you who have borne away the honors of this examination, and have received, from me the rewards of this

day, you need be under no alarm. The merit of your exertions will not be tarnished by any supposition, that yours were constricted studies: your progress must have placed you far beyond the reach of that which discipline exerts its influence.

It has been incumbent on me to vindicate by proof the expediency of austerity in a case, where the proficiency of the Student is not his own concern, but where the interest of multitudes is to be affected by the quality of his acquirements. But, Gentlemen! Students, however requisite it may be in some instances to work upon the thoughtfulness of youth, by holding forth the penal consequence of neglected duties, give me credit for believing that the vast majority of you have been actuated by more honorable motives—I would assert, that a glowing anticipation of the part he has to fulfil, has swelled the breast of every one of you whom I have now the honor to address—I know you have a consciousness correspondent to my feeling that the credit of Britain's name is involved in your endeavours; and if the conception be in any of you indistinct, I will aid you to develop it to yourselves so dignified a sentiment.

Disposed as one must be to reverence departed genius, and to treat its aberrations with indulgence, one must not abstain from repelling an unfounded imputation on our country, because its author no longer lives to maintain his charge. A man of France-dut talents, in the vehemence of exclamation, once asserted that, were the British domination after such a length of years to be withdrawn from India, no more traces of its rule would remain than had this vast Empire been subjected during that term to a race of tigers. It is true, we have not built a fat-tor in the wilderness, to impress the world with the incongruity of introducing the refinements of splendor amid uncivilized society. We have not constructed pyramids, to excite the indignation of mankind at the capricious despotism which could deign such a misapplication of human exertion. But we have reared the bulwark of security round the humble hovels of the helpless. But we have raised the pious temple of impartial Justice on the ruins of lawless violence. But we have established the sacred altars of Mercy, where Oppression and Insult and Ravage used to print their paths with blood. And do acts like these leave no memorial? Marble decays, and the honors of the hero perish with it. Time obliterates the inscription: the sculptured cornice mingles with the dust: and speculation exhausts itself in devising a foundation or an excuse for those masses which enumber the pains of Egypt. Not so fades the memory of the benefactors of their kind. Final oblivion is denied for all on this earth: But, as long as examples may profit and grateful honors may stimulate to imitation, we see the cherished fame of those who have bestowed important boons on their follow-men, surviving centuries, and monuments, and even nations. Such would be the remembrance of British sway in this Country, were any revolution, calamitous indeed for India, to remove our dominion. Would not the thought unceasingly recur to those who had been our subjects, that out of these regions the demon of Tyranny had fled before British energy; that the principles

which had meliorated society throughout these extensive realms, were of British inculcation; that the comprehension of Civil rights was an heirloom bequeathed to them by British bounty?

You who are coming forward to take your share in the concerns of the State, rouse yourselves to feel the extent of your obligation.—Your lot is not ordinary participation in the common place course of business. You must bring souls to the task assigned you. The structure of this Government is altogether unprecedented. In other Countries the duties of a young man just launched into political employment, would be simple and restricted. Here each of you, even in the subordinate line in which he must at first move, is a party to all the views and solicitudes of Government. The chain is with us so unbroken that in the remotest link the functionary is essentially connected with the general administration of affairs, and is a sharer in all the exertions by which this stupendous edifice is maintained. Well may it seem stupendous; yet it is a mark for the admiration of other countries, not from its magnitude, but from the undeniable fact, that there is a dominion over willing minds that the Natives feel their happiness to be promoted by our predominance and that they regard our stability as their blessing. Justly do they so estimate it, for, where has the British standard been advanced without overturning some idol of Barbarism, and placing on its pedestal the hallowed image of that Equity, of which, if ever a notion before floated in these regions it was but as the vagile conception of the unknown God.

And ought the weal of a people once taken under our fostering care, to be left to any extraneous contingency? Our spirit of benevolence should be disinterested and we should stand above the pride of considering their freedom from oppression as dependent solely on the strength of our arm. How it will be asked is any other security to be given to them? By communicating to them that which is the source of such security in us. By imparting to them that knowledge which furnishes at once the consciousness of human rights, and the disposition and the means to maintain them.

I admit that the attempt of instilling such instruction into the population of India, is at first view arduous in that almost universal absence of mental cultivation, which exists among the Natives.—The amendment must begin from the lowest step.—It is only by facilitating and encouraging the education of a rising generation that any thing solid can be done: a process to which I am satisfied the parents will every where be found eagerly disposed, from what they have seen of the advantages of our science. You young men, may be eminently serviceable in promoting this object.—You will not think it to assume or beneath your dignity, if you represent to yourselves truly what it is you do.—Will there not be a pride in considering your lives as not merely instruments for the dry discharge of duties; but as the engines employed for the most benignant of purposes? It is humane, it is generous, to protect the feeble; it is meritorious

to redress the injured. But it is a god-like bounty to bestow expansion of intellect, to infuse the Promethean spark into the statue and waken it into man.

This Government never will be influenced by the erroneous, shall I not rather call it the designing, position, that to spread information among men, is to render them less tractable and less submissive to authority. If an abuse of authority be planned, men will be less tractable and submissive in proportion as they have the capacity of comprehending the meditated injustice. But it would be treason against British sentiment to imagine, that it ever could be the principle of this Government to perpetuate ignorance, in order to ensure paltry and dishonest advantages over the blindness of the multitude. As to general tranquility all experience assures us that it is only where the mass of society is uninstructed, that extensive convulsions have arisen from insignificant causes. Where a man is incompetent to judge, he will always be ready to adopt the passions of his neighbour, as a sufficient motive for the gratification which the brutal find in any turbulence. Where men can measure, and weigh, and compare, their reason will always pause, and bid the momentary impulse good-bye, if they do not find ground to justify it.

Gentlemen of the College. I have rather wondered from that comparison between the products of this and preceding years which forms the regular topic of discussion on these annual occasions. I do not, however, apologize for the digression. It is not either a supposititious or useless that the Students should be apprized for what intends their acquirements are to qualify them. I do indeed persuade myself, that a benevolent hope of rendering themselves competent to act as useful and protecting guardians, to the inhabitants who will hereafter be under their management, has encouraged application in the Students in no less degree than their sense of what their compact with their employers claimed. Whatever be the impulse the display of the present year need shrink from no comparison; on the contrary it takes its place amongst the most brilliant periods in the annals of the College. If so large a number as 25 qualified persons, has not been added to the Public Service, it is only referable to the want of an equal stock from which to furnish them. The relative proportion of the qualified has nevertheless been nearly maintained as I have before mentioned, — so even in the number yielded this year, there is far from being any failure in the productive powers of the Institution. But in addition to the 17 Students furnished by the College, in the regular course there are two other Gentlemen of those temporarily lost to the service, who have now been recovered to it. These Gentlemen, are Mr. Plowden and Mr. Monsell; and I name them with honor for the creditable proficiency they both have manifested in two, and one of them in more than two languages, proves that they never wanted equal powers of acquisition with their contemporaries, had they only possessed the disposition to exert them. The attainments of at least one of these Gentle-

men must be placed to the account of the College, in which for the last Term he regularly attended the lectures. At all events, the gain to the Public Service in this year is nineteen; a number that, except in the last year, has never been surpassed.

The degree of proficiency and rapidity of acquisition, what evinced by the examination of this year, is far beyond what was exhibited by the students of the preceding. Last year distributed but five Degrees of Honor, and the Gentlemen, who received them, had all but one, been more than a year attached to the institution; one of them more than two years. On the present occasion I have distributed no less than twelve Degrees of Honor, and there is only one among those who received them who witnessed the preceding annual examination.

With respect also to the scale of proficiency reached this year, I have been informed that the attainments of Mr. Dundas and of Mr. Millett in Persian and Hindoostanee, and of the two Mulla students, Lieutenant McDonald and Mondie in the former language, are fully equal to what has been reached by those who usually stand at the head of the College; and if they do not quite come up to the literary eminence of some that you have occasionally had among you, it is only because the period of their attachment to the Institution has not been of sufficient length to admit of their making such extensive acquisition.

The Gentlemen of the Civil service to whom I have given Degrees of Honor, are

MESSRS. DUNDAS,
MILLETT,
McFARLANE,
ROBERTSON.

For high proficiency in the Persian language: and

MESSRS. MILLETT,
DUNDAS,
SCOTT,
ROBERTSON,
READS, and
McFARLANE.

For the same in the Hindoostanee language,

The 18 Gentlemen who have been reported qualified for the Public Service, are

1. WILLIAM DUNDAS,
2. FREDRICK MILLETT,
DAVID McFARLANE,
WILLIAM TULLOCH ROBERTSON,
JOHN THURLOW READS,
RICHARD HASTING SCOTT,
EDWARD WILLIAM COCKERELL,
WILLIAM DENT.
9. WILLIAM JAMES TURQUAND,

10. HUGH FRASER,
11. FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN,
12. HENRY TAYLOR,
13. GEORGE FOWNEY THOMSON,
14. THOMAS ANDREWS SHAW,
15. JAMES WYATT,
16. JOHN DUNSMYRE,
17. THOMAS MONAGHAN,
18. EDWARD STIRLING,

and to these I am to add the name of Mr. Flowden, who, though not regularly admitted, has as already observed, passed an examination and had been declared qualified in two languages.

Events have not permitted that we should have more than two Military Students in the past year, Lieutenant Macdonald and Moodie; the former of the Madras service; but though the period of the attachment of both to the Institution has been very short and the studies of the latter in particular were interrupted by an unlooked for summons to the Field, both have obtained the distinction of a Degree of Honor for high proficiency in Persian, and of Medals for rapid progress in the Arabic. It is reckoned Gentlemen of the College, a creditable exertion to attain the required proficiency in two languages within the year; no less, however, than ten of those who now leave the College have thus distinguished themselves. When in one of the two languages so high a scale of proficiency is reached as to entitle the Students to a Degree of Honor in it, his merit is greatly enhanced; but when this high rate of proficiency is acquired within the year, in both languages, the circumstance affords a happy indication, that the individuals who achieve so much, are endowed with powers of acquisition which fall to the lot of few. Such rapid and extensive progress can only be made by those who possess a quick perception, a retentive memory, unwearied perseverance, and what is yet more valuable, the power of concentrating their energies to a given object. The events of this examination show a greater number, in whom all these qualities must be united, than the College has ever before exhibited, on any one occasion.

Four gentlemen, Messrs Dundas, Millett, McFarlane and Robertson, have earned the high distinction of having acquired Degrees of Honor in two languages within the year. Mr. Dundas, who stands first on the list, has done much more for, he has added to the extraordinary proficiency which has entitled him to Degrees of Honor in Persian and Hindoostanee, a very competent knowledge of the Bengalese; and he has besides obtained a Medal for the rapidity of his progress in the Arabic. Such efforts can only be classed with the most distinguished achievements of the most renowned periods of the Institution; and Mr. Dundas must rank in the annals of the College only below our Macnaghens and Stirlings.

Messrs. McFarlane and Robertson have also obtained a creditable rank in the Bengalese Class; particularly the former

who holds the second place; and if Mr. Millett has overcome that modest distrust of his powers to enter into such competition in more than two languages, we may rest satisfied, that a more perfect acquaintance with the two of his selection has resulted from this concentration of his powers. I have been assured that in well-founded pretension to all those qualities which mark rising genius, Mr. Millett will yield to none of his contemporaries.

It is peculiarly grateful to me to dwell upon names which have before been the subject of my eulogy. It is but lately that a former Mr. Millett, brother of this gentleman, ran the same honorable career. The Mr. Millett of this year need not blush to meet his brother, for he has becomingly upheld the honors that had been acquired to this name.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Reade, the other two gentlemen to whom I have given Degrees of Honor for their high proficiency in Hindoostanee, have both evinced a degree of talent which, if it had been directed with perseverance equal to that exhibited by their more distinguished competitors, would have ranked them with the highest on the roll. Mr. Reade's proficiency has been obtained with wonderful rapidity, and, I have been assured, entirely since he joined the Institution.

It is rather a singular circumstance that I have had to distribute no Degrees of Honor for proficiency in the Bengalee language. Messrs. Tudway Clarke and McFarlane have however merited the reward of Medals for their proficiency in it, and the successful cultivation of this language in this year is merely a consequence of the short time that most of the Students have been attached to the College, and to the circumstances which have directed their emulous exertions to the other language taught. Such fluctuations in the studies and pursuits of the members of the College is no matter of surprise, when it is recollected that it is left to the option of the Students to select as two languages to which they will direct their efforts.

The further honors acquired at this examination, which remain to be noticed are a Medal of Merit awarded to Mr. Francis Macnaghten and Mr. Wyatt, for rapid progress in the Hindoostanee language, and a Medal to Mr. Millett, for Persian Writing.

I cannot close the enumeration of the rewards that have been granted this year, without noticing that the prize in money which used to accompany the distinction of a Degree of Honor, has been discontinued, since the last examination. This change, it may be seen, has not had any influence on exertions; nor can it be believed they ever were affected by any desire to secure this object. Their source is in that noble emulation, and that enthusiastic love of disputation, which looks far above the fashion of the actual prize, and cares little for its nominal value. The Medals, the Parchments, the Prizes of Books, which your Gentlemen Students receive, these are not your real rewards. The internal satisfaction you must feel at having done well, the joyful congratulations of your families and friends, the respect of

your equals and the favourable opinion of your superiors, every thing that can delight the heart, every worthy object of ambition, every thing your superior judgment would pronounce desirable, is procured to you by distinction in this College.

The advantage with which you will enter on the active career before you, is a more substantial reward. I trust I have hitherto carefully redeemed the pledge I gave the College on the first occasion of my addressing you from this chair, that I should look to this Institution and its examinations as the criterion by which the relative claims of the rising branch of the service should be adjusted. Examples are not wanting to prove, that this has been my ruling principle. Many must at once suggest themselves to your minds, particularly that of one very distinguished individual who left your Institution only at the examination before last, and who has ever since he left it been searching out some new path to distinctions similar to those awarded at your public exercises—I had last year, and I have again this year, occasion to mention with high applause Mr. McNaghten's continued literary exertions.—Here is not a language taught in the College, in which he has not earned the highest distinction which the Government or the College can bestow—The difficulties of the Sanscrit and of the Hindoo Law yielded to his efforts in the preceding year. The Arabic he had already mastered; and having earned away from this Institution the rewards of the highest proficiency, there only remained for him to add to his knowledge of this language a particular study of the books of Mahomedan Laws.—Thus he has now—I have on the present occasion to deliver to him another Degree of Honor for the eminence of his attainments in the department of literature.

Gentlemen, has not the advance of Mr. Macnaghten in the career of his Public Service gone beyond and with an accumulation of honor? Is he not in the enjoyment of a situation of trust and emolument far above his contemporaries? Let me indeed ask you further, if there is any one of the rising branch of the service whom you have seen marked by my particular confidence in public matters, and whose promotion has consequently been accelerated, that has not left his name enrolled among the most illustrious of members of your Institution.

Gentlemen, I here take my leave of you for a time.—The course of political events requires my presence in the Western Provinces, and I shall quit the Presidency in a very few days. Those of you who have distinguished yourselves on this occasion, may however rest assured, that my eye will be still upon you. Those also who are to fill the roll of the examination that will follow this, may rest equally satisfied that, though I may perhaps still be absent from the scene of their achievements, I shall read the pages in which their success will be reported to me, with as much interest as if I myself distributed the honors, and shall note with equal discrimination the relative merit of the several Candidates for distinction.

To you, Gentlemen of the College Council, I beg to return my sincere thanks, not only for the efficiency with which

you have maintained the discipline of the College during the year, but also for the aid you have afforded me in the ascertainment of the real character of the Institution, and of its individual Members. The Professors, Assistant Professors and Ministerial Officers of the Institution are also entitled to my thanks. The Institution has by the return of Captain Lockett, the learned and ingenious Secretary to the College Council, and Examiner, received an accession to the number of eminent men who are to be found upon its establishment. Captain Lockett has through the liberality of the Honorable the Court of Directors, brought with him from Europe a valuable addition to the Library, consisting of an extensive collection of Books, purchased with the utmost care and fencity of selection in London and in Paris.

A list of the Literary Works which have been published since my last address, or which may have been prepared for the Press, will be subjoined to this address on its publication.

Gentlemen, the interest felt in the concerns of your Institution, is not confined to the Public of this Country. It is an object of attention to a large portion of the Public of England, and of Europe. In tracing the causes of the singular success with which this great and distant empire is governed with so much apparent ease, and preserved in such tranquility, the attention of every observer must be attracted by those institutions which are destined to form the future legislators and statesmen of India, and which have already contributed so largely to the general improvement in the administration of its affairs. The institutions of Hertford and of Fort William, will necessarily become objects of the deepest interest.—The institution of Hertford has but very lately been subjected to the minutest scrutiny of the Public at home, and it has passed the ordeal with an increase of honor and reputation which, to those who form its effects in this Country, see its value, cannot but be a source of high gratification.—I have sought to give in this address a faithful exposition of the present state of our collegiate Establishment. I feel myself perfectly satisfied with its condition in all its branches, and I have told you whence my satisfaction arose.—To disguise or colour any circumstance that might elucidate the character of this Institution, would be a fraud on the Public, to which I would never lend myself.—The College must stand upon the unreserved exposure of its management and conduct—I need not fear to invite the judgment of the World as it is, and as it ever will be, so long as it is conducted on its present principles.

APPENDIX.

The Publication of the following Work has been encouraged by Government on the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputations held in 1806.

A DICTIONARY, ENGLISH and BENGALI, by RAM COMUL SEN.—This work will contain the words found in the latest E-

FOR JULY, 1817.

dition of Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary, with a Translation of them into the Bengali Language

For Words relative to Arts and Sciences, of which no adequate interpretation can be given in the Translator's own language, he will a supplementary Terms taken from the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit.

The Translator also proposes to give a complete Table of the Systems of Orthoepey for the Bengali Language, adapted by Sir William Jones, Dr. Gischrist, and Mr. Forster, together with a short History of the Bengali Language.

In order to render the work more useful, the Translator has included most of the names of Plants and Herbs of this part of the world, together with the terms of the Materia Medica of Hindoostan, used by Drs. Carey, Buchanan, Roxburgh &c

The work will be printed on Europe Printing and India Paper, in one volume quarto, comprising about 1600 pages.

The following WORKS formerly mentioned in the Discourse of His Excellency the Most Noble the Visitor of the College of Fort William, have since been completed.

The QAMOOS, or the OCAAN, an Arabic Dictionary, by Muzdood-Deen Moohummud-oobno Yakoob, of Feerozabad, collated with many manuscript copies of the work and corrected for the press by Shykh Ahmud oobno Moohummudin al-nusareyool Vomunee Yoosh Shirwanee; a Native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William; in two volumes Calcutta, 1817.

"In preparing this edition for the Press, the utmost attention has been paid to accuracy, and the high qualifications of the editor, (an Arab by birth) combined with his industry, and the excellence and abundance of the materials in his possession, leave no reason whatever to question that accuracy has been generally attained. His materials consisted of eleven manuscript copies of the work, (some of them highly valuable) besides many other lexicons, &c of great though not of equal celebrity; such as the Shumool Oelli; the Behayat Juzuree; the Duhah Jewhuree; the Wulqutool Looghah; the Nazamool Ghoserb; the Misbahul Mooneer; the Mo'zhur; &c the type, which was prepared by himself, is remarkably neat and legible; and the accuracy with which the vowel points are inserted throughout, will not fail to convey to every man who has any knowledge of the Arabic Language, the most favorable impressions, not merely of his industry, but of all the other higher qualifications necessary to the success of this great undertaking. His accomplishment constitutes, in my opinion, an important era in Oriental Literature; equally favorable to the progress of that literature in Europe, and to its revival in every country of the East."

Extract from the Preface by Dr. Lumsden.

The DUTTUK MEEMANSA and the DUTTUK CHUND, two esteemed Treatises in the original Sanscrit on the Hindoo Law of adoption.

A Grammar of the Kuruata Language, by Wm. Carey, D. D.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,
COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

JUNE 16, 1817.

2

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

HOLDEN IN JUNE, 1817.

PERSIAN.		Dates of admission into the Col- lege.	No. of Lects. at- tended this term.	Period of atten- dance on Persian Lectures.	
				Mo.	We.
FIRST CLASS.					
1. Dundas, a degree of Honor Prize of Books and Medal	Sept.	1816	38	7	3
2. Miller, ditto, - - -	Sept.	—	34	7	2
3. McFarlan, ditto, - - -	Sept.	—	27	7	3
4. Robertson, ditto, - - -	Jan.	1817	21	3	2
SECOND CLASS					
5. Reads, a Medal of Merit, -	Sept.	1816	21	7	3
6. Cockereil, - - - - -	Oct.	1811	28	24	6
7. Dent, - - - - -	Jan.	1816	26	15	0
8. Scott, - - - - -	Nov.	1814	21	10	0
9. Turquand, - - - - -	Dec.	1815	23	15	0
10. Fraser, - - - - -	Dec.	1814	20	23	0
11. Dunsmure, - - - - -	Sept.	1816	31	7	3
12. Macnaghten, - - - - -	ditto		26	7	1
13. Shaw, - - - - -	ditto		28	7	0
14. Thompson, - - - - -	Nov.	1815	26	15	2
15. Wyatt, - - - - -	Sept.	1816	18	7	3
16. Mossell, - - - - -	{ Sept. 1815, Readmd. Mar. 1817. }		16	2	0
17. Stirling, - - - - -	Aug.	1816	11	8	1
18. Taylor, - - - - -	Sept.	—	34	7	3
THIRD CLASS.					
19. Blackburn, T. T. - - -	Sept.	1816	32	7	0
20. Oldfield, - - - - -	March	1817	15	2	2
21. Manning, - - - - -	Sept.	1816	26	7	3
22. Law, - - - - -	Aug.	—	26	8	1

23. Dewar,	{ Oct. 1811 Readmd. }	16	5	0
24. Garrett,	{ Apr. 1816 Aug. 1816 }	23	8	0
25. Walker,	{ Sep. 1817 Readmd }	2	1	3
26. Clarke,	{ Apr. 1812 July 1816 }	17	9	1
27. Hunter,	Sept. —	38	7	3
28. Smith,	Nov. —	31	5	0
29. Owen,	March 1817	11	1	2
30. Neave,	April —	13	2	0
31. Blackburne, W.	Sept. 1816	25	7	3

Absent from Examination.

32. Palmer, Sick,	Aug. 1815	5	18	1
33. Burg,	May. 1817	0	0	2

MILITARY STUDENTS.

1. Lieut. Macdonald, a degree of Honor, Prize of Books and Medal,	Jan. 1817	30	5	0
2. Lieut. Moodie,	ditto	20	3	1

ARABIC.

1. Dundas, a Medal of Merit,	Sept. 1816	33	7	1
--	------------	----	---	---

MILITARY STUDENTS.

1. Lieut. Moodie, a Medal of Merit,	Jan. 1817	21	3	1
2. Lieut. Macdonald, ditto,	ditto	30	5	0

HINDOOSTANEE

FIRST CLASS

1. Millett, a degree of Honor, Prize of Books and Medal,	Sept. 1816	40	7	1
2. Dundas, ditto,	ditto	40	7	3
3. Scott, ditto,	Nov. 1814	21	10	0
4. Robertson, ditto,	January 1817	32	3	3
5. Reade, ditto,	Sept. 1816	27	7	2
6. McFarlan ditto,	ditto	32	7	3

SECOND CLASS.

7. Turquaed,	Dec. 1815	31	18	0
8. Macagh en, a M-d. of Merit,	Sept. 1816	27	7	3
9. Thompson,	Nov. 1815	33	15	2
10. West, a M-dal of Merit,	Sept. 1810	28	7	3
11. Shaw, ditto,	ditto	30	7	0
12. Saling,	Aug. 1816	11	8	1
13. Dunsme,	Sept. 18 —	33	7	3
14. Dewar,	{ Oct. 1811 Readmd. }	22	5	0
	{ Dec. 1816 }			

THIRD CLASS.

15. Monnell,	{ Sept. 1813 Re-admtd. March 1817 }	14	2	0
16. Owen,	March 1817.	10	3	0
17. Blackburn, T. T.	Sept. 1816	35	7	0
18. Walker,	{ Sept. 1812. Re-admtd. Apr. 1817 }	—	1	3
19. Manning,	Sept. 1816	32	7	3
20. Law,	August 18—	29	2	1
21. Neave,	April 1817.	13	4	0
22. Garrett,	August 1816	31	8	0

BENGALIEE.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Clarke, a Medal of Merit...	July 1816	36	0	3
2. McFarlan, ditto,	Sept. 18—	36	7	2

SECOND CLASS.

3. Cockerell,	Oct. 1814	22	26	0
4. Taylor,	Sept. 1816	30	7	3
5. Dundas,	ditto	Not attached to the Class.		
6. Dent,	January ditto	23	14	1
7. Fraser,	Dec. 1814	25	25	0
8. Hunter,	Sept. 1816	40	7	3
9. Blackburn, W.	ditto	27	7	3
10. Monnell,	{ Sept. 1813 Re-admtd. Mar. 1817 }	16	2	0

THIRD CLASS.

11. Robertson,	January 18—	Not attached to the Class.		
12. Oldfield,	March ditto	19	2	0
13. Smith,	v. 18—	23	4	2

Absent from Examination.

14. Bury,	May 1817	0	0	2
-----------	----------	---	---	---

PERSIAN WRITING.

1. Millett, a Medal.
2. Shaw,
3. Dundas,
4. Robertson,
5. Blackburn, T. T.

BENGALIEE WRITING.

1. Monnell,
2. Dundas.

By Order of the Council of the College :

A. LOCKETT,
Secretary, C. C.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.] CALCUTTA; JULY 12, 1817. [No. 273.

FROM THE GOVT. GAZETTE—JULY 10.

FORT WILLIAM,

THE 5TH OF JULY, 1817.

Discussions having occurred between the British Government and the Government of Poonah, which threatened to shake the Amity, subsisting between the two States, the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has the satisfaction to announce the execution of a New TREATY, between the Honorable Company and His Highness the Peishwa, explaining and amending the Articles of the Treaty of Bassein, with the addition of certain Provisions calculated to improve the Alliance, and to promote and render permanent the harmony, which both Governments are solicitous to maintain.

By Command of HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL :

J. ADAM,

Act. Chief. Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT; JULY 8, 1817.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, GOVERNOR GENERAL having nominated the HONORABLE N. B. EDMONSTONE to be Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, during His Lordship's absence from the Presidency; THE HONORABLE N. B. EDMONSTONE has this day taken his Seat accordingly, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Vice-President in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY,

Act. Chief Sec. to the Govt

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT WILLIAM,

JULY 7, 1817.

Mr John Adam, Secretary to the Governor General.
Mr. Henry T. Prinsep, Assistant to the Secretary to the Governor General.

Captain J. Young, Secretary to the Governor General in the Military Department.

James Gardner, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant in the Corps of Irregular Horse, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, with local and temporary Rank.

J. YOUNG

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 27, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

21st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Henry Chambers Clarkson to be Lieutenant from the 29th of June 1817, vice McLeod, deceased

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Smith is transferred, at his own request, from the Civil Station of Zillah Tipperah to that of Sylhet, in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Tweedie, promoted to a full Surgeon.

The following Military and Medical Officers on this Establishment have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to their duty, without prejudice to their Rank.

Captain Elias, Avian Dunsterville.

Assistant Surgeon William Hogg.

Lieutenant J. L. Earle of the 5th, and T. W. Incell of the 14th Regiments of Native Infantry, having respectively forwarded Medical Certificates from the Cape of Good Hope, whither they proceeded on leave of absence, on account of their health, are permitted to proceed from that Colony to Europe, on furlough, for the benefit of their health.

Lieutenant Earle's furlough is to commence from the date of his departure from the Cape of Good Hope, for Europe.

Lieutenant Kennedy of the Regiment of Artillery, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Mysore, the leave of absence granted to him in Government General Orders of the 16th of December last, is extended to Six Months beyond the period therein specified.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 27, 1817.

1. In continuation of the Regulations issued in General Orders of Government of the 11th of April last, for the payment in Calcutta of Officers of His Majesty's or of the Honorable Company's Army, absent from their Corps from sickness, on their

private affairs, or any other sufficient cause; His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following supplementary rules, applicable to the cases there unprovided for, of Officers coming round to Bengal from other Presidencies on duty, or in charge of Troops.

2. When an officer is ordered round from another Presidency in charge of Troops to Stores, he is entitled to the allowances authorized by the Regulations of the Presidency, under the orders of which he may have embarked until his arrival, and reporting himself at Fort William, when his allowances are to be regulated by the circumstance of his case.

3. If on the arrival of the Officer in the river, he delivers over the charge of Troops or stores, forthwith, and returns without landing to the place whence he came, he will continue to draw the allowances of that Presidency and may receive the customary advances on that scale; but if he be directed by the proper authority to land at Fort William, or do duty with any Corps or Detachment on this Establishment, he is to be entitled to the Bengal allowances authorized for such Corps or Detachments.

4. In the case however of an Officer who may arrive at this Presidency, and whose Regiment may have embarked for England, his connection with India shall be considered to have altogether ceased, and in that case he will be entitled until his embarkation on his return to Europe only, to the modified allowances pointed out by General Orders of Government of the 10th December last,

* J. YOUNG.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL
FORT WILLIAM; JULY 4, 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain and Brevet Major W. M. Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery, to be a Supernumerary Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General.

2. Major Colebrooke will proceed by water in attendance on His Lordship on his approaching Tour, to the upper Provinces, and will draw the Boat Allowance of £2000 per Annum.

J. YOUNG

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL
FORT WILLIAM; JULY 4, 1817.

Resolved, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 27th of November 1816, be published in General Orders.

Par. 4. We have already apprized you of the permission which has been granted to Captain Fielding, to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

5. It appears that immediately upon his obtaining that permission, Captain Fielding, engaged a passage on the Licensed Ship Charles Mills; and that on the faith of an assurance he had received from the House to which she belongs, he had reason at the time to believe she would positively sail about the middle of September; but, owing to various circumstances this ship did not leave the Downs till the 12th of October, and contrary winds afterwards compelled her to put into Portsmouth, from whence she did not finally sail till the 27th of that month.

6. Adverting to the uncertainty of the arrival of the Charles Mills at Madras before the period when Captain Fielding will have completed his 5 years absence from India, we have taken the circumstances of his case into consideration, and it is proved to our satisfaction that if Captain Fielding shall not arrive in Bengal before the expiration of the 5th year from his departure from India, unless delay which he may have been able to avoid, shall have arisen in the course of his voyage, that his absence will have been occasioned by an inevitable accident wit' in the meaning of the 70th Section of the Act of the 33d of His Present Majesty, Cap. 52, and under these circumstances, and with the promise above-mentioned, we direct that he be considered upon his arrival in India as still in the Company's Service.

7. We have permitted Captain E. V. Dunsterville, an Officer belonging to your Military Establishment, to return to his duty.

8. We have permitted Mr. David Hastie to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he do succeed as an Assistant Surgeon. The rank of Mr. D. Hastie will be settled at a future period.

9. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Henry Worsley, C. B. and Captain George Swinney, to remain in England till the departure of the last Ships of this Season.

His Lordship in Council, under the foregoing instructions from the Honorable Court, is pleased with reference to the General Orders of Government of the 20th ultimo, to declare Captain G. Fielding of the 8th Regiment Native Cavalry, restored to the Service from the 28th of March last, the date of his return to Fort William from ~~Calcutta~~.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General B. Marley to be Commandant of the fortress of Allahabad, on the established allowances attached to that situation, vacated by the nomination to the General Staff of the Army, of Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bt and G. C. B. This appointment to have effect from the present date.

Lieut. R. Burney of the 8th Regiment N. I. having satisfied the Governor General in Council, that domestic affairs of a most urgent nature require his presence in England, and having solicited to be admitted to the same indulgence as heretofore granted to Officers in the like predicament, who had nearly completed the established term of service until the expiration of which an

Officer is not entitled to Furlough; His Excellency in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant Burney, on his producing the prescribed pay certificate, a provisional Furlough to Europe of three years, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable Court of Directors, and on the express condition of his relinquishing all claim to pay during the whole period that he may be absent from Bengal.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

JULY 4, 1817.

1. THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to make the following appointments in the Cuttack Legion.

To be Sub-Lieutenants, with Local and Temporary rank.

— Wadditons, Gentleman, late of Skinner's Horse.

G. D. Aird, Gentleman.

R. A. Aird, Gentleman.

John MacGregor, Gentleman.

B. Valle, Gentleman.

2. The Allowances for Provincial Officers, attached to the Cuttack Legion are in all respects to correspond with those fixed for Officers of the Rohilla Horse, in General Orders of 29th July 1815, and Sub-Lieutenants will rank with Cornets of Irregular Horse according to the dates of Commissions.

3. The General Orders of 19th January 1816, respecting ammunition for Irregular Horse, is extended to the Cuttack Legion.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The following Military appointments have been made by the Honorable the VICE-PRESIDENT in Council:—

Lieutenant S. Coulthard of Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the Vice-President:—and Lieutenant H. Carter, of the 7th, and F. Jenkins, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Aides-de-Camp.

We have great satisfaction in giving publicity to the following correspondence, on the subject of the

subscriptions at this Presidency, for the relief of the sufferers by the Battle of Waterloo:—

ADDRESS FROM THE ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE IN LONDON, TO THE
BENGAL COMMITTEE FOR THE WATERLOO FUND.

GENTLEMEN,

We have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21th April, with the Bills and other enclosures which you requested us to transmit to His Grace the Duke of Wellington. These were duly forwarded, with the original Address of the Inhabitants of Bengal, as you will observe by copy of our Letter to His Grace, and his reply, both of which are enclosed.

Your further remittance of £3951, has also come to hand, and the Bills, after being endorsed by His Grace, have been delivered to the Committee for the Waterloo Fund.

When a list of the Subscribers is received, we shall take care to have it published in our Newspapers—and with sentiments of much regard, we now remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servants,

J. Alexander.

T. Fleming.

J. Lumsden.

Henry Trail.

L. Davis.

J. Salmon.

W. Fairlie.

LONDON, 1st February, 1817.

To His Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c.

&c. &c. &c.

My Lords,

Impressed as we are with sentiments of the deepest respect for the character and talents of your Grace, and feeling in common with the world at large, that to your splendid achievements the general pacification of Europe is chiefly to be ascribed,

It must necessarily be highly gratifying to us to have been selected by our fellow countrymen in Bengal, to convey to your Grace, the testimonial of their admiration of your Military Achievements, and of their estimation of the unrivalled services which you have rendered to your Country.

Under the flattering commission vested in us by the Committee of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, appointed to manage the Subscription raised in Bengal, for the relief of the Families of the British Soldiers killed or disabled at the Battle of Waterloo, and during the late Campaign under your Grace's command, we have the honor to transmit to your Grace the undermentioned documents :

- No. 1.—Address to your Grace from the British Inhabitants of Bengal, dated 28th December, 1815.
- No. 2.—Address to your Grace from the Committee above named of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, dated 11th April, 1816.
- No. 3.—Copy of Resolutions of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, conveyed by Public Notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a Subscription, for the relief of the Families of the British Soldiers, who fell at Waterloo, dated 28th December, 1815.
- No. 4.—Copy of a Letter addressed to us by the Committee of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, dated 11th April, 1816.
- No. 5.—Copy of a Letter addressed by the same Committee, to the General Committee of the Fund, established in London for the relief of the families of the British Soldiers, killed or disabled at Waterloo, dated 11th April, 1816.

From these Papers your Grace will observe that the amount which has been remitted to us on account of the Fund is £ Sterling 21,112 1 11½, and that further remittances will be made hereafter.

The Bills drawn for this sum having been made payable to the order of your Grace, it becomes necessary to give you the trouble of endorsing them to the order of the General Committee in London, agreeably to the annexed form, and they are now transmitted to you for that purpose:—A list of the Bills is enclosed for your Grace's further information.

We propose to withhold the delivery of the Address to the General Committee in London by the Committee in Calcutta, until we shall be honored with your Grace's commands in answer to this letter, and we have only to add that we shall with great

pleasure convey to the Committee in this City any suggestions with which your Grace may favor us respecting the disposal of the amount of the present remittance, or to be otherwise instrumental in the promotion of the benevolent object of our Countrymen in India.

The absence from London of several of the Gentlemen named in the Address, from the Committee of the British Inhabitants from Calcutta, will explain the reason why the present Address to your Grace is only signed by a small proportion of that number.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's most devoted

faithful Servants,

(Signed) *W. Fairlie.*
T. Fleming.
J. Alexander.
H. Trail.
L. Davis.
J. Lumsden.
J. Salmond.

LONDON, the 6th December, 1816.

Calcutta, Dec. 24, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

I received only last night your letter of the 6th instant; and I now inclose a letter under flying seal, for the Chairman of the Committee, for the management of the Waterloo Fund, in which I have enclosed the bills which you transmitted to me, which I have endorsed. I beg that you will be so kind as to deliver this letter.

I am highly flattered by the attention and confidence of the gentlemen of the settlement of Bengal, in making me the channel of conveying this mark of their kindness to the families of the Officers and Soldiers, who have served under my command, for which I will take an early opportunity of returning them my thanks by letter. It is likewise very gratifying to me to be placed on this occasion in com-

munication with gentlemen, with all of whom I have long been acquainted, and for whom I entertain the highest respect and regard.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) WELLINGTON,

To *W. Fairlie, Esq.*
T. Fleming, Esq.
J. Alexander, Esq.
H. Trail, Esq.
L. Davis, Esq.
J. Lumsden, Esq.
J. Salmon, Esq.

Paris, January 10, 1817.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3d instant—and I now return the Bills for £3951 5, endorsed by me; and I beg you will pay the amount to the Committee for the management of the Waterloo Fund.

I enclose a letter to the Chairman upon the subject.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Wm. Fairlie, Esq. London.

It will be seen in an extract from the last *Bombay Courier*, that the European inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff, have resolved to address a letter to the Post-Master General in London, complaining of the *mode* in which the Ship Letter Act has been carried into execution. We are apprehensive that nothing short of the repeal of the act itself, can remove the grievances to which the British inhabitants of India have been subjected: and we

believe, that even the establishment of regular packets, for the monthly transmittal of letters, would not provide the facilities and convenience for correspondence, which were enjoyed under the old system.

The intended movements of the Nagpore Subsidiary force have been prevented by the amicable arrangements with the PEISHWA. We hear that the Madras Army was shortly expected to be put in motion, and that the Commander in Chief was about to leave Madras, to place himself at the head of the Army.

The Ukhbars of the week, afford, as usual, a scanty supply of local intelligence. A considerable degree of alarm was excited at HOLKAN's Head-Quarters on the 19th of June. Intelligence was brought to the Bhaee, that GUFFROON KHAN, at the head of the mutinous army, was at Arnoot, and that a thousand chosen Horsemen were near the Head-Quarters; prepared to make a desperate night-attack. The intelligence however, proved false, and it was ascertained that GUFFROON and his mutineers were at Mohabpore, levying contributions on the unprotected country.

RUNJEET SINGH on the 30th of June had returned from his Camp at Adneah Nagur to Lahore. The Norfolk news writers state, that the Seik army encamped on the banks of the Sunda, had been surprised in the night by a large body of robbers, who killed; wounded and plundered a great number of the Seiks; and withdrew with their booty to the Fort of Jam-Gurrah. An attack on this Fort was threatened, and about to be commenced.

AMEER KHAN was yet occupied, at the date of the latest Ukhbars from Jaypoore; with the siege of Madorajpoorah.

We copy the following account of the departure of the Governor General, from the Government Gazette.

The Most Noble the Governor General having fixed Tuesday 1st for the period of his departure from Calcutta to the Western Provinces, a considerable number of His Majesty's and the Hono-

rable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military servants, and the principal inhabitants of the Presidency, assembled at the Government house at gun-fire, to attend his Lordship to Chandpaul Ghaut. In consequence of the rain his Lordship proceeded in the state-carriage, and was accompanied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Honorable Mr. Edmonstone, and the Honorable Mr. Seton. A great number of carriages followed in procession to the Ghaut, where the gentlemen alighted to take leave of his Lordship, who immediately embarked on board the *Feel-shikru*, under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William. The company then returned to the Government House, where an elegant Breakfast was prepared; after which the Honorable N. B. Edmonstone took his seat as Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William.

The Marquis of Hastings intended to remain at Barrackpore till this morning, and would then proceed to Chandernagore, where his Lordship and Staff were to Breakfast with the Honorable Mons. Dayot, the Governor of that settlement.

We have not, since our last publication, received any account of the proceedings against the insurgents under JUGBUNDoo,—we therefore insert the following letter, which we have taken from the *Bengal Hurkaru* :—

Extract of a Letter, dated Cuttack, 6th July.

On the night of the 29th Captain Armstrong marched from Bojepore with 8 Companies and a Brigade of Gun to go to Moneswa, where Jugbundoo and the principal insurgents had assembled and erected stockades—the distance of 12 or 14 miles, but owing to the badness of the road it was found impracticable to make it in one march. Captain Armstrong therefore deferred his approach until the morning of the 1st. The surrounding jungle is described so exceedingly thick, that nothing of the stockades could be made out, even when close upon them. The guides pointed out the spot, upon which a heavy fire was opened from the guns, and as the troops advanced the insurgents abandoned all their stockades without any attempt to defend them and with scarce any to interrupt the progress of the detachment. Jugbundoo is supposed to have quitted the place the day before, and all seem to have looked to their own safety on the commencement of the firing.—Their loss however is believed to have been very considerable—fortunately we had not a single casualty. The stockades were very extensive and strong as well as situated in the very heart of the thickest jungle. Captain Armstrong would pursue wherever he should hear of the insurgents re-assembling, but they continue dispersed, and he had already destroyed all their defences at Moneswa, and fallen back a mile or two for better ground. It is believed that he will canton in that neighbourhood with 5 Companies and a brigade of guns.

We have received the *Madras Courier* of the 1st instant. The H. C. Ships *Minerva* and *Marquis of Wellington* anchored in Madras roads on Sunday, the 30th ultimo. The following are lists of their Passengers:

Per Minerva.

FOR MADRAS:—Mrs. Cazalet, Mrs. Mac Lean, Miss A. Wahan, Miss S. Hickey, Miss H. Chinnerv, Mr. A. Willcock. Writer, Mr. H. S. Ford, Cadet; Mr. B. G. Elliot, proceeding to his Father at Java via Madras.

FOR BENGAL:—Mrs. Swiney, Capt. Swiney, Mr. James Mathew, Mr. Joseph Allaway, and Mr. John Coulson, Free Mariners.

Per Marquis of Wellington.

FOR MADRAS:—Mrs. Harris, Miss Kinchant, Messrs. Budd and Owen, Cadets.

FOR BENGAL:—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Parker, Miss Loug, Miss Hutchins, W. Parker, Esq. Messrs. Wroughton and Clegg, Cadets, Mr. Bambridge Young, and 150 Recruits for the H. C. Service.

It is stated on the authority of late letters from England that Sir George Cooper, was on the 28th of February appointed to the Madras Bench; and that "it is currently reported" at Madras, that Colonel Bannerman has been appointed Governor of Penang.

The H. C. Ships *Rose*, *Strentham*, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales* were seen off the Cape by the *Minerva*.

The Honorable Company's ships *General Kyd* and *Atlas*, have arrived at Saugor.—They left Madras on the 31 instant,

Passengers per General Kyd.

Mrs. Johnstone,

Mrs. Stewart,

Mrs. Burrowes,

Mrs. Cassidy,

Mrs. Walter,

Miss McLeod,

Miss Douglas,

Miss Walter,

Miss Watson,

Miss Cassidy.

Major Johnstone, H. M. 14th Foot.

Captain Stewart, Bengal European Regt.

Lieutenant Burrowes, H. M. 8th Light Dragoons.
 Hon. Mr. Westman. Volunteer ditto ditto,
 Capt. Cassidy, H. M. 67th Foot,
 Lieut. Frazer, ditto,
 Lieut. Adair, ditto,
 Capt. Cavanagh, H. M. 87th Foot,
 Surgeon Leslie, do. do.
 Lieut. Higgins, do. do.
 Lieut. Walter, do. do.
 Lieut. Nicholson, H. M. 7th Foot,
 Ensign Bingham, do. do.
 Ensign Hendley, do. do.
 John Campbell, Esq. Writer,
 Mr. Thomas Grey, Cadet,
 Mr. Q. H. May, do.
 Mr. Joseph Williams, Free Mariner.
 Mr. Stephen Watson, do.
 Masters R. Walter, and Kilner Walter, Children.
 Charles Robertson, European Servant,
 Mary Robertson, ditto.
 Mr. H. A. Bourbels from Madras.

Detachments of the following Regiments, viz. 8th L. D.
 14th, 67th, 87th and 17th Regiments of Foot; in all
 amounting to 258 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates,
 31 Women and 18 Children

The *General Kyd* spoke the H. C. ships *Waterloo* and
Winchelsea in Company, all well, on the 14th of June,
 in latitude 8 12' S. longitude 80 20' E. bound for Penang
 and China.

JULY 17, 1817.

The dramatic year having terminated in June with
 the play of *John Bull*, and the old Managers re-elect-
 ed, it was understood that the new campaign at the
 Chouringhee Theatre, would commence on Friday
 the 25th, with the farces of *Louisa-la Mode* and *Taste*;
 but we are informed that no performance is likely to
 take place before the following week. The amateurs
 of the drama will consequently have to regret the to-
 tal suspension of Theatrical amusement during the
 whole month of July.

The *Conversazioni* at the Town Hall continue to be attractive. Major-General J. S. Wood, and a deputation of the Committee of Managers waited on Mrs. Edmonstone yesterday to solicit her to become the patroness of these assemblies. Last night the party was numerous and fashionable. Mrs. Edmonstone and the Honorable the Vice-President were present.

Military operations in the Deccan, have been happily rendered unnecessary, in consequence of the new Treaty with the Peshwa, at Poonah, and the whole of that part of India, is now in a tranquil state. It is said, that the Commander in Chief at Madras, is about to place himself at the head of the Coast Army, and proceed to the northward.

Report states that Sir George Cooper, at present Recorder of Penang, has been raised to the vacant seat on the Madras Bench, and that Colonel Bannerman has been appointed Governor of Prince of Wales' Island. This appointment will create another vacancy in the Court of Directors. The successor of Sir George Cooper, has not yet been mentioned.

We observe that the passengers on board the Honorable Company's ship *General Kyd*, have presented a gold snuff box, with a suitable inscription, to Captain A. Nairne, as a just testimony of the sense they entertain of the uniform and polite attention they experienced during the voyage from England.

Distressing accounts of the Indigo crops have been received from the lower districts of Bengal. In Jessore and Backergunge they are peculiarly unfavorable; the heavy rains having almost totally destroyed a great part of the plant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. July 8. *Hibernia*, Lennon, from London 31st January, and Madras 29th June.—*Triumpho*, (Portuguese,) France, from Lisbon 3d March, and Madras 2d July.
 Do. 10. H. C. Ship *Atlas*, Mayne, from England 14th March.
 Do. 11. *Po*, Knox, from Madras 3d July.
 Do. 12. Brig *Christina*, Deans, from Malacca 20th June.—*Neptune*, Hogg, from Rangoon 22d June.
 Do. 13. *Lord Wellington*, Harris, from England 29th January, and Bombay 10th June.—Grab Ship *Mustapha*, Georgeson, from the Mauritius 27th March, and Zenzibar 5th June.

DEPARTURES July 7. *Palladam*, (American,) White, for America—*Pekin*, (Ditto,) Dexter, for Boston.
 Do. 8. Brig *Hibernia*, Atkinson, for Bencoolen and Java.

Passengers per *Po*: Mrs. Tyler, Miss Long, Mr. D. Batoom, Mr. Priest, and Mr. Hogg, Free-Mariners.

Per *Hibernia*: Mr. Robert Law, and Joseph Measures, Free-Mariners.

Per *Atlas*, from England. Mrs. Anna Sophia Sisson, Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. Barton, Misses Sarah Young, Maria MacNaughten, McCan, Dorah Taylor, Charlotte Blunden; Thomas Sisson, Esq. Civil Service, Major Henry Bellingham, H. C. Service, Joseph Langstaff, Esq. Mr. P. M. Cathcart, H. C. Medical Doctors, Mr. G. E. Britton, Mr. J. S. Savery, Cadets, Mr. R. Richards, Mr. R. Freeman, Free-Mariners, Master Edward Wright, & Miss Jane McLachlan. From Madras. Mrs. Swiney Captain Swiney, H. C. Artillery, Miss Hickey. Per *Minerva*, from England to Madras, Lieutenant McQuarrie, H. M. 99th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, Lieutenants Cowper, Caldwell, Carmichael, McLachlan, Hartford, Pottin, Ensign H. K. Bloomfield. Pay-master John Wright, H. M. 59th Foot, Lieutenants Malling, and Barton, H. M. 24th Foot.

Per *General Ryd*: Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Waller, Miss McLeod, Miss Watson, Two Misses Douglas, Miss Cassidy, Major P. Johnstone, H. M. 14th Foot, Captain James Cassidy, 67th, Captain Stuart, H. C. European Regiment, Captain Cavanagh, H. M. 87th Regiment, Captain Burrows, 8th Light Dragoons, Hon. C. Westmore, 24th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Higginson, 87th, Lieutenant Frazer, 67th, Lieutenant Adair, 67th, Lieutenant Nicholson, 17th, Ensign Bingham, 17th, Ensign Hendley, ditto, Lieutenant Waller, 87th, Surgeon Leslie, 87th, Mr. Campbell, Writer, Mr. Gray, and Mr. May, Cadets, Messrs. Williams, Elliot, and Watson, Free-Mariners.

MADRAS.

JULY 1, 1817.

The Honorable the Chief Justice is expected to reach the Presidency on Saturday next. The third Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will commence at the Court House in the Fort, on the Monday following. We hear there is considerable business to occupy the attention of the Court, but that few offences of a capital nature at present stain the Calendar.

This afternoon anchored in the Roads the Honorable Company's Ships *Bridgewater*, Captain P. Hughes, and *Herefordshire*, Captain John Money, from England the 14th of March.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bridgewater.—For Madras: Mrs. Baber, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Douglas, Miss Pritchard, Miss D. Griener,—Messrs. J. C. Munro, G. S. Hooper, and C. M. Bushby, Writers,—Messrs. W. Carew, A. G. Hyslop, and F. H. Eley, Cadets,—Mr. J. M. Young, Mr. R. Priest, and a Detachment of H. M. 69th and 89th Regiments.

Per Herefordshire.—Mrs. G. A. Babington, Miss Jane Proud,—Major General Dyce, Capt. Barnard, Capt. Pittishall,—Mr. W. Huddleston, Mr. J. Huddleston, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. F. Clementson, Mr. M. Williams, Mr. H. Bourbel, Mr. A. B. Dyce, Mr. M. Prescott, Mr. W. Babington, Mr. A. Clarke, and Mr. W. Grant.

BOMBAY.

JUNE 12, 1817.

On Wednesday, in pursuance to a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay, a meeting was held at the Court house for the purpose of considering the best mode of representing the serious inconveniences to which the British inhabitants are subjected by the last India ship letter act. The Sheriff, Mr. Woodhouse, having been unanimously called to the chair, Mr. Crawford read the draft of a letter, which

he proposed should be addressed to the Post Master General in London, setting forth the various excessive grievances to which the India ship letter act, as it was carried into execution, subjected the British inhabitants of this presidency and its out stations. A committee of the gentlemen present was then appointed to prepare a letter to the above effect to the Post Master General, which when ready will be left for signatures at the Court house.

We are informed that the *Hannah* free trader from this port arrived at the Cape of Good Hope the latter end of February, all well; and, after stopping there about a week, had sailed again in the prosecution of her voyage in company with the H. C.'s extra ships *Ann* and *Alexander*.

BOMBAY. ARRIVAL June 15. Grab Ship *Sallamaty Savoy*, Naquadah Serage Walley, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES JUNE 13. Ship *Friendship*, Captain Thomas Howell, to China —15. Ship *Lord Wellington*, Free-trader, Captain W. H. Hariss, to Madras and Bengal —16 Ship *Cande* to Rio Pardo, Captain H. Beyts, to Madras and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.] CALCUTTA; JULY 31, 1817. [No. 273

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JULY 2, 1817.

Mr. W. T. ROBERTSON, Assistant in the Office of the Persian Secretary to the Government.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 27, 1817.

Lieutenant Pelly of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, having been promoted from Bombay, the permission

is granted on account of his health, the same is to be given for the sailing of the ship Commodore Hayes, on which he took his passage from this Presidency.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 4, 1817

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that 2 Troops of Irregular Cavalry shall be raised and attached to the Ramghur Battalion, according to the following Detail.

Detail of the Establishment of 2 Russlahs, or Troops of Irregular Cavalry, to be raised by Major Roushsedge, with the Pay proposed for each Rank annexed.

1 Russaldar,	70	per month	70
1 Naib Russaldar,.....	40	.. ditto ..	40
2 Jemadars,.....	35	.. ditto ..	70
8 Havildars or Duffadars, ..	28	.. ditto ..	224
8 Naiks or Naib Duffadars,.....	25	.. ditto ..	200
2 Drummers or Naggar-chies,.....	25	.. ditto ..	50
160 Troopers or Suwars,....	20	.. ditto ..	3200
2 F.	7	.. ditto ..	14

FOR JULY. 1817.

49

2 Bihishlees,.....	5 ditto ..	10
1 Writer,.....	30 ditto ..	30
2 Pay Havildars (non-effective),.....	5 ditto ..	10

Total, per Mensem, 3918

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders, for carrying the foregoing arrangement into effect.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 7, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council derives great satisfaction, in publishing to the Army the following resolutions of Government.

Resolved, as a reward for the long, faithful and meritorious services of Hoolas Pundit, Soobadar, 2d Battalion 14th Native Infantry, and in particular for his distinguished conduct at Cuddalore, Delhi, and Shawlee,—on which latter occasion he greatly contributed by his exertion and gallantry, to save an important Detachment of 2 Battalions with Artillery under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Burn,—that a Jaghire 150 Beegahs of Land in the District of Cawnpore, to be held free of assessment by him self, and on a moderate assessment by his descendants, together with a Gold Medal bearing a suitable inscription, be conferred on Soobadar Hoolas Pundit.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to have the foregoing resolution of Government published, and explained to the Army, and to confer on Soobadar Hoolas Pundit the medal which has been awarded to him by Government, in whatever manner his Excellency may deem most proper.

J. YOUNG,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 8, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President is pleased to appoint Lieut. S. Coulthard of the Regiment of Artillery, to be His Military Secretary, and Lieut H. Carter of the 7th, and F. Jenkins of the 24th Regiments Native Infantry, to be his Aides-de-Camp.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM: July 11, 1817.

Lieutenant P. P. Morgan of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six Months.

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

COURT MARTIAL.

The following is an Extract of General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, River Hoogly, 12th July, 1817.

Extract from the proceedings of an European, General Court Martial assembled at Fort William, in obedience to General Orders of the 20th instant, and held by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, &c. &c. &c. under date the 21st June, 1817.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 21, 1817.

President.—Colonel Shuldham, 20th Native Regiment

Judge Advocate—Capt J. Bryant, Judge Advocate General.

Charges.—Assistant Surgeon Charles Pears, M. D. of the Bengal establishment, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief on the following Charges.

1st.—Repeated and improper interruptions to the attendants of the Honorable Company's Dispensary in Calcutta in the month of April last.

2d.—Grossly insulting Mr. Assistant Surgeon Luxmore, Deputy Apothecary, in charge of the Dispensary on or about the 29th April last, on account of a Message sent by Mr. Luxmore in the execution of his duty, requiring the said Doctor Charles Pears, to abstain from such interruptions at the Dispensary.

Such conduct being subversive of good order and injurious to the service and disgraceful to the character of a gentleman.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Presidency of Fort William,
JUNE 21, 1817.

202 JULY, 1817.

51

Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed the evidences on the first charge, are of opinion that the Prisoner Assistant Surgeon Charles Pears, M. D. is not Guilty, and do acquit him.

(Signed) T. SHULDAM,
Colonel & President.

(Signed) J. BRYANT,
Judge Advocate Gen.

The Court proceed to consider the Second Charge, but there being an equality of votes on the whole or partial guilt of the Prisoner and the same equality in the quantum of punishment to be assigned; and the Judge Advocate having declared his opinion, that a majority of votes must concur to pronounce judgment. The Court arrest their Proceedings and adjourn until the further pleasure of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief be obtained.

(Signed) T. SHULDAM,
Col. and President.

(Signed) J. BRYANT,
Judge Advocate Gen.

Under the circumstances of the parity of votes the Commanded in Chief is to consider the opinion of the Court as an acquittal and confirm it as such.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Assistant Surgeon Pears to be released from arrest.

The Court Martial of which Colonel Shuldam is President is dissolved.

JULY 21, 1817.

We understand, that on the 14th instant, the Governor General had reached Augerdeen. Arrangements had been made for the regular sailing and anchoring of the fleet of boats, by signals from guns. The fleet moved in the following order:—

The Boats belonging to Lieut. Col. Doyle, and the Governor General's personal Staff.

The State Boats of the Governor General.

The Boats of the principal Private Secretary and his department

_____ of the Persian Secretary to Government, ditto,

_____ of the Military Secretary, ditto.

_____ of the Adjutant General, ditto,

_____ of the Printing Press Dept.

A few Baggage and Cooking Boats had been sunk ; but we have not heard of any other casualty.—No life was lost.

We understand that the remaining volume of the work on the History, Literature and Mythology of the Hindoos, printing at the Serampore press, ~~is~~ at length nearly finished. The delay attending the publication of this work has arisen from a cause which, we are persuaded, will give satisfaction to the subscribers : more than 250 pages have been devoted to very difficult translations from the Hindoo Philosophical Works, and the Lives of their Sages. The introductory chapter also will contain a Review of their Philosophical Opinions, compared with those of other ancient nations, and an account of the present State of Learning among the Hindoos.

The Ukhbars to the June, state, that HOLKAN's Camp was at Bhat. They contain no news of any importance.

The Amretsir Ukhbars to the 15th Jun mention, that RUNJEET SINGH was at Lahore. R. S. KOAR had written to RUNJEET to say that the British Government had demanded from Rajah KURUM SINGH of Potealah, and from other Rajahs, the possession of certain Countries and Forts, but RUNJEET declared, that he did not believe this information. BROWANNE DOO reported that he had encamped near Mahmood Kot and Muzuter Nagore, to compel the payment of the balance of tribute due by Moltan, and that he had destroyed the wall of the Fort of Muzuter Nagore. This information is confirmed by the Moltan Ukhbars.

Accounts from Jaypoor state, that Rajah DYARAM of Hattrass had paid a visit to Colonel MCHLAUB KHAWN, and presented to him a letter from AMEER KHAWN directing the delivery to DYARAM of the Forts of Gurree Khurporah and Mahloo. AMEER KHAWN was still before Madhorajporah.

A punning Correspondent has suggested to us that the alarm about an invasion from the *Mugs*, is a mere *Alc-house Report*.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the movements of the troops on the bank of the *Nerbudda*, in watching the Pindarees and opposing their incursions: and are happy in being enabled to submit to our readers the sentiments of Colonel Adams as to the able manner in which that arduous and harassing duty has been performed.

Hussingabad, Thursday, 26th June.

PAROLE KHANDLISH

The troops detached under the command of Major Clarke, to whom was confided the important trust of defending that part of the frontier of the *Back-khan* most exposed to hostile incursions, having rejoined their command, the Commanding Officer performs a duty no less satisfactory to himself than justly claimed by the merits of the troops employed, in holding up the annihilation of the subsidiary force, and only the zeal and perseverance which have been manifested in the discharge of this fatiguing service by all concerned, and the judgment and enterprise of Major Clarke, and the energy of the Officers and troops under his immediate command, in so promptly and gallantly availing themselves of the first opportunity that was afforded of attacking the enemy on dry ground, where from the obstacles to the advance of our troops, and which he had remained in complete security.

The more arduous and important share of important defensive service that was allotted to the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, and which has unavoidably been so long protracted, has been conducted with that zeal and accuracy and disregard of fatigues and ill-effects which were to be expected from a well-founded confidence in the character of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps, and Lieutenant Colonel Young, as it anxiously hopes that the temporary diminution of its effective strength, which the battalion at present suffers, owing to severe sickness, attributable to the harassing duty, it has recently undergone, may shortly give place to its wonted efficacy.

JULY, 22, 1847

A person at Copenhagen has made a proposal, in order to relieve the distress of the labouring class, to establish a colony in the Nicobar Islands, and to conduct it thither himself.

On Monday, in last week, the Catholic Church at *Boutacannah* which is not provided with conductors, was struck by the lightning.

JULY 23, 1817.

Our readers will recollect that in September last, when the Town of Port Louis was burned, Governor Farquhar very judiciously took upon himself the responsibility, of opening the Port to ships of all nations, as the most likely means of enabling the colony to recover the losses occasioned by the conflagration. We are happy to find that His Majesty's Ministers have confirmed this decided measure of the Governor, and made Port Louis a *Free Port*. The policy of excluding foreign nations from the Isle of France, as was done by the late treaty with America, appeared to us, at the time, very questionable; and the readiness with which Ministers seem to have acceded to the change, would imply a disavowal of their former views in regard to this Island.

JULY 24, 1817

Letters from Head Quarters mention the arrival of the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL at Plassey on the 16th, and at Moorshedabad on the 19th. No accident of importance had occurred during the passage from Calcutta to that station.

The perpetrator or accomplice in the murder of the unfortunate woman, who was sewed up in a sack and cast into a tank near Kidderpore, has at length been discovered, and securely lodged in the Allipore jail. Suspicion having fallen on the husband, the police officers of the suburbs of Calcutta under the direction of Mr. Elliot, pursued him to Moorshedabad, where he had taken up a temporary abode, under a feigned name. The facts that have been communicated to us respecting this atrocious crime, appear to involve the family of the unhappy victim in its dreadful consequences; but we forbear to state the particulars till the

conclusion of the trial, of which we hope to be able to give an account in our next number.

To the Indian world the ascent of an air balloon on the scale projected in the proposals that have been published for general patronage, will present an object of striking interest and gratification. It is intended to be 32 feet in diameter, and consequently sufficiently large for the purposes of experiment in contemplation. It would perhaps have been more satisfactory, and afforded a greater chance of success if more information on the subject of subscriptions, and the manner of conducting the erection of the balloon, had been given in the advertisement.

A few days ago, chance made us witnesses to a ludicrous scene in Durmitollah road. A Coffee Seaman, who had taken too heavy a load at some Tavern in the neighbourhood, was, by the continual shifting of his centre of gravity, compelled to describe diagonal lines from one side of the street to the other, and thus afforded a considerable amusement to an immense crowd of natives who followed him with great shouts. Their attendance and applause were not at all gratifying to him; and turning back upon them with his fists clenched, he several times dispersed their ranks; but he had no sooner resumed his oblique track onward, than to his ever increasing annoyance they were again at his heels. In a last effort to drive away his pursuers, he fell down and could not rise again: upon which the rabble returning triumphant formed a ring about him. In his fallen state, the brave Coffee, though unable to regain an erect posture, contrived to turn upon his back, and to face the enemy, whom the warlike motions of his hands and feet, and the rolling, whiteness of his eyes, and clattering ivory of his teeth, contrasted with the jetty black of his hair and skin, filled with awe, and kept at a respectable distance. But the cowardly and treacherous wretches had recourse to a mode of attack with brick bats, which would soon have proved fatal to the unprotected hero, when a copious shower of rain came opportunely to his assistance, and put them

all to flight. The Coffee remained master of the field of battle and, as a further token of victory, would have shot him; but, had not, after the rain was over, a brother sailor happened to pass by and taken him to a more comfortable though less glorious place.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. July 14. *Hero*, Price, from England 21st January and Madras 5th July.

Do. 16. *East India*, Baker, from Rangoon 22d June.

Do. 17. *Cerberus*, Owen, from London 11th March.

Do. 18. *Regret*, Wellbank, from London 15th March.

Do. 19. *Wilton*, Atlee, from Bombay 20th June, & Madras 12th July.—*Empire Transit*, Greig, from Coringa 11th July.

DEPARTURES. July 11. *Triumph*, (Portuguese,) S. L. De, Captain for Macao.—*Oscar*, (American,) Earl, for Boston.

Do. 18. *Master*, Bristol, for London.

Do. 19. *Isle of France*, Merchant, Howe, for Rangoon.

Do. 18. *Lord Castlereagh*, Derrant, and *Cumbrion*, Cooper, to complete their cargoes for China.

Do. 20. *Hussey*, Cowan, for Muscat and Bussorah.—*Good Hope*, (American,) for China.

Passenger, per *Empire Transit*, from Coringa: J. Long, Esq Civil Engineer, and R. Long and Mr. Hudson.

Per *Regret*: Miss Wellbank, Miss Wellbank and Miss Mitchell.

Per *Hero*: Mrs. Bagshaw, and 2 Sons. Mr. John Bagshaw, Free-merchant. Mr. Albert Mathews, Captain Kent and Lady, for Serampore and Miss Sophia Kent, ditto.

The H. M. Ship *Thetis* and *General Keith*, and *Mallard*, Lord Melville and *Fama*, remain at the New Anchorage. The *Robarts*, *Neptune*, *Atlas* and *East India*, remain at Diamond Harbour.

The Brig *America*, Russell for Penang, and *Susan*, for China, go down in a day or two.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL June 25 Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Free-trader Captain John Clarkson, from London. Passengers, Mr. Robert Patterson, Mr. William Hewitt, and Mr. Charles Cathcart, Cadets.

BOMBAY.

His Majesty's ship *Tay* has been totally lost in the West Indies, crew all saved.

The Gazette of the 21th Feb. announces the appointment of Sir George Conner, the Recorder of Penang, to be one of the Pains Judges at Madras.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.] CALCUTTA; JULY 28. 1817. [No. 273.

FROM THE GOVT. GAZ. JULY 24.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM. JUNE 21. 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Provisional Orders in General Orders of the Vice-President in Council, dated the 19th of September, 1809, for allowing Medical Officers to be Magazine and Arsenal Guards, &c. &c. thereunto referred, shall in future include the station of Sergeant.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM. JULY 1. 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General having been pleased to nominate Mr. Parnell, M. A. to be Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William on his Lordship's departure, by the first opportunity to take place for now on the Subject of a Salute to be given to be held in readiness, to be made from the Battery at Fort William on the Vice-President's assuming his said accordingly.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICEROY IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM. JULY 8. 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General having nominated the Honourable Mr. Parnell, M. A. to be Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, on his Lordship's departure, by the first opportunity to take place for now on the Subject of a Salute to be given to be held in readiness, to be made from the Battery at Fort William on the Vice-President's assuming his said accordingly.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 4, 1817:

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

11th Regiment Native Infantry

Capt. Lieut. Henry Nicolson to be Captain of Company.	} From the 14th June 1817, in succession to Ashurst, deceased.
Lieutenant Edwin Sandys Lechmere to be Capt. Lieutenant.	
Ensign Adam Davidson, from the 7th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant.	

Engineers.

Cadet Bently Buxton to be Ensign, from the 2d June 1817, vice Chean, promoted.

Cornet Sactier of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a Voyage to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months.

Lieutenant Pew of the Regiment of Artillery, having reported the re-establishment of his health so as to render it unnecessary, that he should avail himself of the leave granted to him in General Orders, dated the 11th of March last, the permission granted to him to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, is accordingly cancelled at that Officer's request.

Sergeant Isaac White of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, lately returned with the division of that Regiment from Amburna, and who was by General Orders dated the 8th March 1816, admitted to the benefit of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, is permitted to reside and receive his stipend at Dinapore.

JOHN CROMBIE,

Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 11th JULY, 1817.

1. The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to notify, that the Regulations of Government of the 10th of June, 1802, relative to the care and custody of Barracks, Barrack Furniture, &c. shall, as far as applicable, be considered as equally in the Barrack Master, Commissariat Officer, or Agent, or other Public Officer, in charge of Public Buildings, shall in person, deliver over the whole of the Public Buildings of every Cantonment, the

Description about to be occupied by the Corps, with all their appurtenances of Doors, Windows, Bolts, and Sashes, Janneys, Props, Racks, Legs, &c. &c. and the Quarter Master, must attend before they march in, to receive them.

3. The Quarter Master, or Officer in charge, will deliver an Inventory of the Buildings, with their appurtenances, as above, signed with his name and office, as an authority by which the Quarter Master is to receive them. The Quarter Master will compute the whole with the Inventory as a receipt, and sign it with his name and office, which is to be his Office Receipt, as to the number and condition of the Buildings and appurtenances; and shall be considered as a receipt of the Officer Commanding the Corps.

4. All Native Corps, in quitting their Towns, shall leave the Public Buildings occupied by them in a state of cleanliness, and every article they have received in perfect order; and when a Corps quits a Cantonment or a Barracks, the Quarter Master shall deliver personally to the Barrack Master, or Officer in charge, the Public Buildings with their appurtenances, agreeably to his Inventory as a receipt, and the Barrack Master or Officer in charge, shall give a receipt in duplicate for the same.

5. Persons to Corporals, in possession of a building, immediately after their quitting their Towns, a Survey by a Committee of Officers, shall at the time when taken of the Buildings and their various appurtenances, and if found, shall not be time for a Survey, the receipt shall specify as nearly as possible the state and condition of the Buildings and appurtenances received and delivered.

6. In the examination it shall appear that the Buildings have received any improper damage, or that any of the appurtenances have been lost, or destroyed by any Negligence committed by the Officers and Privates of the Corps, such Damage shall be made good by them, and the Quarter Master shall give an authority with a list of the portions of the expense to be repaid, as such as may be necessary, when the whole shall be immediately paid by the Quarter Master of the Station, as charged to the credit of the Commanding Officer, who shall recover it, or stoppages from the men.

7. It will be the duty of the Quarter Master, frequently and carefully to examine the state of the Public Buildings occupied by the Corps to which he belongs, and to report thereon his Commanding Officer to the Officer Commanding the Station, and repairs that from time to time may appear necessary, who will take such measures as the Regulations prescribe, for having the work executed.

8. If, during the time a Corps remains in Cantonment, the Quarter Master should quit his Post, and another should be appointed, the Quarter Master coming into Office shall examine the state and condition of every thing committed to the charge of the former Quarter Master, and shall take an Inventory of the whole at the time of taking charge, on failure, the inventory and receipt of his predecessor shall stand good.

9. But if the Quarter Master presents a new Inventory, differing from the former one, the Barrack Master or Officer in charge shall demand immediate payment of the damages which may have been done.

10. He shall then deliver up the former Quarter Master's Inventory, and receive the new one in exchange.

11. Having received the amount of the damages done in the mode above directed, the Barrack Master or Officer in charge, shall replace the articles which may have been lost, and repair the damage which may have been done. He shall then demand a new inventory and receipt from the Quarter Master of the Corps, which shall be considered the record of the Commanding Officer of the Corps, and by it the accounts of damages afterwards committed, shall be adjusted.

12. The foregoing Regulations shall be carefully and periodically extended to all Native Corps, in order that the men may not plead ignorance.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; July 11, 1817.

The Honble. the Vice President in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, the appointment by the Most Noble the Governor General, of Captain T. L. Stuart of the Honble. Company's European Regiment to be an Aide de Camp on His Lordship's Staff. This appointment to have effect from the date of Captain Stuart's arrival at Fort William.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; July 11, 1817.

Major H. Bellingham of the 1st Native Infantry, and Captain Stuart of the Honble. Company's European Regiment, have been permitted by The Honble. the Court of Directors to return to their duty in this Establishment, without prejudice to their ranks.

The following Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their appointments as Cadets or Interns, on this Establishment are admitted into the Service accordingly, and promoted to Ensigns; their rate of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. John Puzia Savary, date of certificate 5th January 1817.

Mr. George Ernst Butten, ditto 20th ditto.

Mr. John Frederick May, ditto 30th ditto.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR JULY, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; July 15, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council has the satisfaction to publish to the Army, the following Extract of a Letter, in the Political Department, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th March 1817, containing the Resolutions of the Honorable Court and of the General Court of Proprietors, on the subject of the conduct and conclusion of the Nepal War.

¶ *Para. 2*—In addition to our Political Dispatch of the 13th ultimo, conveying to you our general and cordial approbation of the conduct and conclusion of the Nepal War, we have great satisfaction in transmitting to you Copies of the resolutions on that subject which have been unanimously voted by the Court of Directors.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-General and Commander in Chief, for the prompt energy and ability combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company, displayed by His Lordship in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepauleses, undertaken in consequence of a pressing system of encroachment and insult on their part, and also for his wisdom and moderation in availing himself of the success obtained by the Army, for concluding a peace with the Ghorka power, on terms both honorable and advantageous.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and K. C. B. for the prompt and efficient conduct which he personally conducted the operations of the Force under his Command, on all occasions, and particularly in the last campaign, the magnitude of which, and of the subsequent operations, was with good propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his superior talents and well acquired distinction.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to all the officers both European and Native belonging to the Army who served in [repeal] for their able and meritorious services during the last War, also,

That the Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, who were employed in the late war, and that the thanks of the Court be granted to them by the Officers of their respective Corps, as well for their patience and unremitted fatigues, and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valour and intrepidity in presence of the Enemy.

It appears from the *Madras Courier* that RALPH R. Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed Receiver of Penang in lieu of Sir GEORGE COOPER, Knight.

Mr. RAFFLES, late Governor of Java, has been nominated by the Court of Directors, to the Government of Bencoolen.

HOLKAR's Camp on the 4th instant, was at Bhagee. GURFOOR KHAWN and the mutinous army had moved towards Kotah. AMEER KHAWN continued to write consolatory letters to the BHAGEE, respecting GURFOOR KHAWN and the disaffected Troops.

The Amretsir Ukhbars to the 21st June, state, that RUNDJEER SINGH was then at Lehore. They reported that BHOWANEE Doss had withdrawn his army from Muzulfer Nagore, after having settled the tribute of that place. RUNDJEER was much displeased at the conduct of BHOWANNY Doss, and threatened punishment: but KHURE SINGH, the son of RUNDJEER, dissuaded him from using severity against such a brave peer.

Accounts from Multan to 15th June, state that the S. A. Army commanded by BHOWANEE Doss had made an unsuccessful attack on the Fort of Muzulfer Nagore; and that the Commandant had declared to the Sirk army, that every man in the fortress was resolved to perish rather than surrender. They however demanded an armistice for a few days to write to the Nabob SUTTAZ KHAWN, and it was granted. The commandant had written in urgent terms to the Nabob, to effect a settlement of the tribute.

Accounts from Bekharah state, that the merchants of Bekharah and of other places had assembled at Mackergoa—for the purpose of devising the best means of obtaining protection against the Chief of Adergunge. AYUB HYDER had ordered RAJEE RAO to proceed to Adergunge with 1000 horsemen to protect the merchants.

The state of Jaypoor is as before, except that AMEER KHAWN has now expressed an inclination to meet the wishes of the Jaypoor Court.

FOR JULY, 1817.

63

Madras Genl Gazette Extraordinary, July 9, 1817.

Late yesterday Afternoon the Honorable Company's Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Captain C. B. Gibbs; *Streatham*, Captain John Dale, and *Rose*, Captain F. M'Faggart, anchored in the Road, from England; having sailed the 15th of March.

PASSENGERS

Per Princess Charlotte of Wales — For Madras, 2 Officers 30th Regiment, 60 Privates, 10 Women, 2 Children, 5 Officers 84th Regiment 62 Privates, 5 Women, 1 Child 2 Cadets for Madras: 1 Officer 87th Regiment, 35 Privates, 7 Women, 14 Children — For Bengal 2 Cadets and 1 Free Man.

Per Streatham — For Madras: Mrs. Travers, Miss Travers, Miss Cartwright, Miss Ferryman — J. B. Travers, Esq. Lieutenant Thomas Cantrichie, Assistant Surgeon Macintosh — For Bengal: Miss Rutledge, Miss D. Rutledge; Revd. J. Hawtayne, Assist. Surgeon Henderson; Robert Liley, Esq. Mr. H. S. Gale, and 50 Recruits.

Per Rose — For Madras: M. S. MacLeane, M. S. MacLeane, Miss Culhcart, Miss Grant, 2 Messrs Brown, Colonel M. Beane, 80th Regiment, Captain Gore, ditto Lieutenant Taylor, ditto Lieutenant Taylor, ditto Ensign Smith ditto, Lieut. W. M., 87th Regt. Assistant Surgeon Campbell, 87th Regt. Ensign L. Fitchie, ditto, Messrs. Grant, Davidson, and Patullo, Writers, Messrs. Gordon, Lamb, and Campbell, Surgeons; Mr. John Wythe, Cadet, and Mr. Shaug, Free Man.

Arrived at the same time, the Honorable Company's Ship *John Shore*, Captain J. Campbell from Batavia 4th June.

PASSENGERS

Per John Shore — For Madras: Mrs. Jourdan, Captain Forbes, and Lieutenant Jourdan, Madras 1st at his ment.

For Bengal. — Mrs. Burges, Lieut. Cotes, Mr. Burges, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. R. Bruetzke, Mr. N. Garthie, Mr. T. A. Vickers, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Madcliffe, and Mr. W. Medes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS July 23 *Glide*, American, Tucker, from Salem 2d April — *Fame*, Dale from Port Jackson 1st May and Batavia 22d June.

Do 25. *Lord Melville*, Weatherall, from Port Jackson, 1st May and Batavia 26th June — *Palmer*, Igwa, from the Cape of Good Hope 26th May. — *Lord Wellington*, Keene, from England 16th March. — *H. C. Bark Sophia*, Maxwell, from Madras,

Do. 26. *Marquis of Wellington*, Johnson, from England, and last from Madras 17th July.—*Magnet*, Vane, from Mauritius 23d June.—*Apollo*, Fairbairn, from England 12th January and Bombay 3d July.—*Laura*, De la Croix, from Bourbon 17th June.

Do. 27. *Indian Oak*, Penberthy, from Liverpool 22d March.

DEPARTURES July 20. *General Brown*, Kilpatrick, for Madras.—*Success*, Patrick, for China.

Do. 21. *Stentor*, Harris, for Liverpool.

Do. 22. *William*, (American) Batchelder for America.—*Good Success*, Crockett, for China.—*Thra*, Pringle, for the Gulf.

Do. 23. *Charlotte*, Cowcher, for the 1st of France and New South Wales.—*Big Aurora*, Eddy, for the Eastward.—*Marquis of Wellington*, Nichol, for St. Helena and England.—*Lucy*, Greene, for China.

Do. 24. *Big Salamanca*, Smith, for Malacca.

The Ships *J. P. Craig*, *Veritas*, *Eliza* and *Indian Oak* *Good Hope* *Success* and *Thra* were at Diamond Harbour, the three latter were on their way outwards. The *Charlotte*, *Big Aurora* and *William*, (American) had passed outwards. The *Cambrian* was loading.

The H. C. Ships *Marquis of Wellington*, *General Kyd*, and *Alice*, with the Ships *Staffat*, *Lord Melville*, *Lord Castle*, *rough*, *Fame*, and *Susan*, were at the New Anchorage.

Extracts from the report of the ship *Palmer*, Captain Fane.

On the 8th June, in Lat 50. South and Long 100. 30 East, spoke the French Ship *Ocean*, 83 days from a new arrival, for the Isle of France.

On the 20th July, in Lat 19. North, Long 80. East, spoke the French Ship *L'Orient*, from Bordeaux and the Isle of France, for Calcutta.

On the 17th July, in Lat 10. 30 North, Long 85 East, spoke the *Big Jane*, from Calcutta, for Bombay.

Extract from the report of the *Magnet*, Captain Fane.

Three transports arrived at Mauritius, to Convey the 12th, and part of the 23d and 56th Regiment to England. The *Phaeton*, frigate, had also arrived.

Passengers per *Apollo*: Mr. Robert Cathcart, Writer.

Per *Palmer*, from the Cape: Mrs. Rattray, R. H. Rattray, Esq. Civil Service, Lieutenant R. R. Bruce, 1st Bat. 1st Regt. N. I. Cornet R. A. Stedman, 7th Regt. N. C. Cornet J. R. Roiberdeau, 4th Regt. ditto.

Per *Lord Wellington*, from England: Mr. Claude Queiros, Mr. Samuel Gillett, Mariner, and Mr. Edward Barnfield.

Per *Marquis of Wellington*, from England: Mrs. C. Parker, Miss L. Parker, Miss C. M. Hutchins, William Parker, Esq. Civil Service, Mr. W. J. B. Binbridge, Mr. H. V. Glegg, Cadet, and Miss Douglass, from Madras.

DEBATE AT THE ASSEMBLY

PORT LOUIS, 30th June, 1857

Our Port is to be again opened for one year from the 1st of July—some say for three years—and many are of opinion it will remain so, at least, beyond that period. This circumstance seems to have given general satisfaction to the inhabitants; undoubtedly it is in favour of the Planter—but for my own part, I cannot foresee the general good which seems to be expected from the measure—at least I cannot conceive that the benefit is to be a solid or a lasting one in a mercantile point of view. It will increase the Revenue of the Custom-house to a small degree, so far as it can be pushed into operation; it will likewise perhaps enrich a few individuals of capital and people who are able to speculate and take advantage of circumstances and necessities—as well as those who may become Commercial Agents—but situated as this Island is, it is not possible that the Commerce attempted to be forced into it under the present permission can be long followed with advantage to all parties—as a Depot, (Entrepot) it is ridiculous to suppose that it can maintain any extensive Commerce—it is the key to no Continent—the inlet to no market of extensive demand—and both the European and American Strangers who may, under the permission, touch at our Port, will soon find out that our limited, I may say local consumption will not be sufficient to exhaust their disproportionate imports, and that their goods will become an unsaleable Drug.—They will likewise find out that your India Produce for Export Cargoes or returns, cannot be shipped but at an advance of 50, and sometimes 80 per Cent. on the Calcutta prices.* It is not therefore reasonable to suppose that they will continue a Trade which must prove ruinous to them.

Neither is it likely that the articles which may be imported under this law will answer as remittances to India—at least those hitherto brought from France and America have not answered, although sold here frequently under prime cost.—The Free Traders are likely to make English manufactures as cheap with you as they are here—and whilst other nations can go to India direct, they will of course prefer carrying their Cargoes where they are sure of procuring the best returns. This is beyond doubt, true with respect to the importing of Tea, Coffee, Bills of Exchange, whether public or private, are not to be had—what have we then to send in return for the Goods daily pouring in upon us from Calcutta in ship loads? Nothing but a few Cloves which cost here from 50 to 40 per Cent. more than they will realize in India, owing to the difficulty of making any kind of remittance.

There has hitherto existed a certain circumstance which greatly contributed to the ready sale of India goods met

with here for Exportation. This circumstance appears to have been unknown in Calcutta—and little regarded here; but it now however ceases to operate. This Island was deeply indebted to France for sums which could not be remitted during the war and which had been accumulating both before and after the Island was captured—and as soon as a peace took place, Individuals took an opportunity of remitting them: Bills could not be procured; and East India Produce was supposed to answer the purpose; Vessels were sent from France to receive produce in payment of these debts—and in many instances Ships were purchased on the spot for the same purpose. A demand for Bengal Goods, such as Indigo, Cotton, Sugar, Ginger, Salt-Petre, &c. &c. immediately took place.—There were similar instances respecting America, and very excellent Sales were effected of the suitable articles,—we then furnished you with Account Sales—you immediately sent us more goods, and still continue to send; we have been equally diligent in transmitting our flattering accounts; but we could neither send you Bills of Exchange nor Money!!!—Your funds may be safe, but no one, not even the most sanguine amongst us, can say when you can touch a Rupee.—The amount now to be remitted to your Presidency is dreadful to think of, when we contemplate the means we have of accomplishing it.

“The unfortunate fire did us great mischief, and your generous and liberal eagerness to alleviate our miseries, father, as it turned out, to share them with us, increased our misfortunes—you forced us to increase the Debt which we already owed you—and which was more than enough for us to bear: Your benevolence had an effect contrary to what you intended, yet we ought to feel grateful, for we are convinced—your intentions were good—you poured down your fleets fraught both with necessaries and luxuries in unsparing abundance—you even sent us ship loads of Furniture, though our houses were no longer in existence—and we acted for the best in disposing of your goods for what we could get.—We handed you the customary account sales, and you may expect a remittance when the times mend.

“In like manner we have seen and still expect to see, many vessels from Europe and America, loaded with all they can imagine the late conflagration deprived us of, without reflecting that we are destitute of the means of purchasing them, at least with *our own funds*: The goods must however be sold to the highest bidder. The Shop-keepers will be the principal purchasers for Bills at 6 and 9 months date, (for you must be aware these men's credit in place of being diminished is extended since our late misfortunes;) the owners will be losers, but they cannot help themselves, and to take the proceeds away and help to load the Ships, they will purchase Bengal goods at an extravagant rate for the same Bills alluded to.—They will then depart,—do you think they will come back on another voyage? I think not.—But if you refrain from farther Shipments of produce from Calcutta, we may by these means be

able to get rid of the large stock now on hand, before this forced trade will murder itself.—and once more to furnish you with the usual flattering account sales—though you must wait for your money.

“During the war, our Trade with India was confined to the supply of our own consumption—and that Trade though small, was proportioned to our means—sufficient for our happiness—and consequently flourish’d—we could place assets in the hands of our agents to pay in advance for the goods we required—but since it has been attempted to establish a Commerce that is incompatible with our situation on the globe—disproportioned to our resources—and inconsistent with true mercantile principles—we have seen nothing but difficulties—and what we may expect is ruin to many of those that are engaged in it.”

“JUNE 15, 1817.

“By the *Eliza* from England, we learn that the British Government have adopted Regulations, (being so enabled by Act of Parliament) for this Port being continued open for three years: That it will continue so far beyond that period, I entertain little doubt; aware however that far from yielding any immediate benefit, much mischief would attend large adventures,—I conceived it my duty to caution my friends against a prevalent idea, that all that can be brought will sell. Whereas we are by no means capable at present of purchasing or remitting to any considerable extent, and the large speculations on their way from Europe will find a bad result. Extensive Investments must involve the Proprietors in serious inconvenience, while our means of remittance is so desperate, admitting them ultimately to escape loss.—The premium for Bills on England and India being 20 to 22 per cent. If immediate sales could be followed by immediate remittances, even at that extravagant rate, our friends in India might calculate accordingly, but when the truth is considered that Bills cannot be obtained for a twentieth part of the amount required, serious inconveniences may be suffered.

“Cotton in small quantities, has latterly commanded a tolerable price, but if imported, as is likely to be the case, by cargoes, we shall be inadequate to the extent, at such a rate as will pay the adventurer.

“Fine Bonares Sugar has been very saleable, at 9 to 10 per cent. for the French market, and I consider it likely to be steady if not overdone.

“Indigo is very dull, but Rice has risen to 4 dollars per bag, wholesale, in consequence of several cargoes having been shipped to Europe—the latter article invariably falls to 3½, when two or three ships appear together.

“I must beg leave to advise that this year may be permitted to pass, ere any extensive shipments are made from India, we may then hope for a favorable change to reap some advantage from our open Port, and some regular sale may be

formed, and certain articles specified and recommended.—Under present circumstances any advice on the subject must be vague and uncertain.

Dollars.

Colonial Sugar, 3 sorts, (scarce,) 16. to 8	per 100
Coffee, 13½ to 14	French
Ebony, 2 to 2½	lbs.
Cloves, (very scarce,) last sale, 52½ cents.	per lb.
Cotton, Bourbon & Seychelles, 40	ditto
Java Coffee, (very scarce) for good.. 12	per 100
Pepper (dull sale) 12 to 12½	F. lbs.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS, }
June 15, 1817."

MAURITIUS GAZETTE EXTRA,

JUNE 10, 1817. "

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

It is with a deep sense of the incalculable benefit which must result from the liberal measures of the British Parliament, and the gracious orders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council relative to the Commerce of Mauritius, that His Excellency the Governor announces to the Inhabitants, that a Bill was passed in Parliament, in February last, authorizing His Majesty in Council to give such directions, and make such regulations touching the Trade and Commerce of all Islands and places in Africa and Asia to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (excepting only the possessions of the East India Company) as to His Majesty in Council should appear most expedient and salutary; and that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has in consequence been graciously pleased, by an Order in Council, dated at the Court at Carlton House, 1st March 1817. to open the Ports of Mauritius to the vessels of all Nations in amity with Great Britain, with certain exceptions in favour of British Manufactures, and with an extension of farther privileges to British Ships. The Act of Parliament is in effect until July 1820, and the present Order in Council is for twelve months.

Port Louis, 9th June, 1817.

By Order : G. A. BARRY.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

WHEREAS the Law hereinafter mentioned is near expiring and fit to be continued for a limited period: Be it therefore Enacted &c. &c. That an Act made in the 49th year (1) of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "an Act to authorize His Majesty during the present War to make Regulations respecting the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope" which was revived and continued from the expiration thereof until the 5th day of July 1817. by two Acts of the 54th and 56th years (2) of His present Majesty shall be. and the same is hereby further continued for the term hereinafter mentioned.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient under the present circumstances that the Trade and Commerce to and from all Islands, Colonies or Places, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, to His Majesty belonging, or in His Majesty's possession in Africa or Asia, to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, excepting only the Territorial Peninsular Possessions of the East India Company should also be regulated for a certain time in such manner as shall seem proper to His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council, notwithstanding the special Provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament that may be construed to affect the same. BE IT ENACTED, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council by any Order or Orders to be issued from time to time. to give such directions and make such regulations touching the Trade and Commerce to and from the said Islands, Colonies or Places, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing contained in an Act passed in the 12th year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the 2d, intituled—"an Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation," or in an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of the Reign of His Majesty King William the 3d. intituled "an Act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade," or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force relating to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament, Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

(1) 49. G. 3 Cap. 17. and vide 46 G. 3 Cap 30.

(2) 45. G. 3 Cap. 182 56. G. 3 Cap 8.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED. That if any Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatever shall be imported into or exported from any of the said Islands, Colonies or Places or the Territories and Dependencies thereof, or shall be exported from any part of His Majesty's Dominions to any of the said Islands, Colonies or Places or the Territories and Dependencies thereof, or if any Goods, Wares or Merchandize shall be so imported or exported in any manner whatever contrary to any such Order or Orders of His Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited together with the ship or vessel in which such Goods, Wares or Merchandize shall respectively be imported or exported, with all her Guns, Ammunition, Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, and every such forfeiture shall and may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered by such, and the like ways, means and methods as any forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of Customs may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered in places where respectively the offences shall be committed, and the produce thereof shall be disposed of, paid and applied in like manner in the said places respectively; any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner be construed to infringe the rights, privileges and advantages belonging to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies as now by Law Established.

At the Court of Carlton House, the 1st of March, 1817.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to continue and extend the provisions of an Act, of the forty-ninth year of His present Majesty, for regulating the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope, until the fifth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty; and also for regulating the Trade of the Island of Mauritius;" His Majesty is authorized by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by any Order or Orders to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations touching the Trade and Commerce to and from all Islands, Colonies, or Places, and the Territories

and Dependencies thereof, to His Majesty belonging; or in his possession, in Africa or Asia to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (excepting only the possessions of the East India Company.) as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary. any thing contained in an Act passed in the twelfth year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the Encouraging and encreasing of Shinning and Navigation" or in an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of the Reign of His Majesty William the Third, intituled "An Act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation Trade", or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force relating to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament, Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: And whereas on the night of the twenty-fifth of September last, a dreadful Fire broke out in the Town of Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius which totally destroyed the chief part of that town, together with a great mass of Provisions and Merchandize, intended for the consumption and trade of its Inhabitants, whereby a great number of Families were reduced to extreme indigence, and left without a home; in consequence of which dreadful calamity the Governor of the said Island found himself compelled to open the ports of the Island to Foreign vessels, in order to afford the speediest relief of which the case would admit, and thereby to save His Majesty's Subjects residing in that Colony from the greatest extremity of distress; and whereas it is expedient that facilities should in consequence be granted to the Trade of the Island of Mauritius, for a limited time, with the view of giving still further relief to its suffering inhabitants; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered, that all vessels, whether British or Foreign vessels, belonging to Countries in amity with His Majesty, arriving at any port of the Island of Mauritius, or its Dependencies, within twelve months from the date of this present order, from any Country in amity with His Majesty, laden with any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any such Country, excepting all articles composed of cotton, iron, steel, or wool of foreign manufacture, shall be permitted to enter and land their cargoes, and dispose of

the same in the said parts;—Provided Always, that such articles, when imported in a Foreign ship, shall pay a duty of two per cent *ad valorem*, over and above what may be payable upon similar goods when imported in a British ship.

And it is farther ordered, that every such vessel, arriving as aforesaid shall be permitted to export a cargo, consisting of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the Island of Mauritius, or its Dependencies or of any articles which shall have been legally imported there; and that all such articles so exported in foreign vessels shall in like manner be subject to a duty of two per cent *ad valorem*, over and above the duties (if any) which shall be payable on similar articles when exported from the Mauritius, or its Dependencies, in British vessels.

It is, however, hereby further ordered and declared, that no Foreign vessel, allowed by the terms of this Order to export a cargo from the Island of Mauritius; or its Dependencies, shall be permitted to export such cargo to any of His Majesty's possessions. But that every British vessel which shall during the continuance of this present Order, have imported a cargo into any port of the said Island of Mauritius; or its Dependencies, either from the United Kingdom or from any other place shall be permitted to carry back a return cargo, consisting of the articles aforesaid, to any place whatever, either belonging to His Majesty, or to any State in amity with His Majesty. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

AND FUNERAL SERVICES FOR LAST MONTH.

MARRIAGES.

JUNE.

6. At Sharnler, by the Reverend M. Fisher, Lieutenant Robert Cauty, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, to Mrs. Sanford, Widow of the late Lieutenant Sanford.

7. At Bombay, Lieutenant Charles Payne, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss C. Simpson.

19. At Nizamabad, near Azinghar, by the Reverend Mr. E. Brodie, John Sturmer, Esq. to Charlotte, Daughter of the late Captain R. Davies, of the Bengal Establishment.

30. At Ghazepore, Mr. G. Birmingham, to Miss Diana Barrant.

JULY.

1. W. Oxborough, Esq. to Miss E. Burney.

Mr. John Abraham, to Miss Ellen Jolly.

2. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Captain Thomas Gasper Atkinson, eldest son of H. W. Atkinson, Esq. of His M. Royal Mint, London, to Miss Ann Erskine, eldest daughter of David Erskine, Esq. of Soorool.

4. Mr. James Hart, Missionary, to Miss Mary Donaldson.

6. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. John Bellis, of the Band of the H. Co's European Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Dady.

11. At Berhampore, at the house of J. W. Grant, Esq. of the Civil Service, Lieutenant James Eckford, 2d Regiment Nat. Inf. to Miss Wroughton.

12. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Lieutenant D. Macpherson, His Majesty's 53d Regiment, to Mrs. Cooper, Widow of the late Lieutenant Francis Cooper, of His Majesty's 67th Foot.

19. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Thomas Hewett, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Elizabeth Berkeley D. Alet Keene, eldest daughter of J. H. Keene, Esq.

22. At Chandernagore, by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, Captain G. P. Baker, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Maria Lydia Du Bois de Saran.

At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Hutchings, Mr. William Botelho, Junior, to Miss Anne Magdalene.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomas, A. M. John O'Brien Tandy, Esq. to Sarah, third daughter of Thomas Young, Esq. of Carisle.

26. Mr. Leonard Sellers, to Bridget, second daughter of the late Captain Joseph Hannah, of the Country Service.

27. Mr. Avetic Nazar, to Miss Mary Minos.

BIRTHS.

1. At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Strover, of a Son.
 2. At Bombay, the Lady of John Stewart, Esq. of a Son.
 3. At the same place, the Lady of John Best, Esq. Bombay Civil Service, of a Son.
 4. At Bynulla, the Lady of R. T. Goodwin, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
 5. At Hope Hall (Bombay) the Lady of Charles Grant, Esq. of a Son.
 6. At Allahabad, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Fetherston, of a Daughter.
 7. At Kasungur, the Lady of Captain George Cunningham, of the Rohillah Cavalry, of a Son.
 8. At Cawnpore, at the house of T. Jackson, Esq. the Lady of the late A. Shannon, Esq. of a Son.
 9. At the Court House, (Bombay,) the Lady of the Honorable Sir Alexander Anstruther, of a Daughter.
 10. At Ghya, the Lady of J. W. Templer, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

JULY.

1. At Agra, the Lady of N. L. Halhed, Esq. of a Daughter.
 2. Mrs. I. S. Bowler, of a Daughter.
 3. At Agra, the Lady of E. W. Blunt, Esq. of a Daughter.
 4. Mrs. M. Rees, of a Son.

JUNE.

5. At Bimlipatam, Major Moore, of the 4th Madras Native Infantry.

6. At Midnapore, the Wife of Serjeant Major Middleditch, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.
 7. The Lady of J. M. Jones, Esq. of a Son.
 8. Mrs. Patrick Moran, of a Daughter.
 9. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a Son.
 10. Mrs. M. Benjamin, of a Son.
 11. The Lady of Alexander Campbell, Esq. of a Daughter.
 12. At Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieutenant McMullin, of a Son.
 13. The Lady of Captain George Becker, of a Son.
 14. The Lady of Herbert Compton, Esq. Standing Counsel to the Honorable Company, of a Daughter.
 15. At Howrah, Mrs. Daniel Ross, of a Daughter.
 16. The Lady of Captain Burrows, of the Royal Irish, or 8th Light Dragoons, was safely delivered of Twins (Boys).
 17. The Lady of Major-General J. S. Wood, commanding at the Presidency, of a Daughter.
 18. The Lady of John Angus, Esq. of a Daughter.
 19. In Cramac Street, Choringhee, of a Daughter, the Lady of T. E. Monsell, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.
 20. The Lady of George D'Costa, Esq. of a Son.
 21. Mrs. J. Warn, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

- At Surat, James Rivett, the infant son, of Captain James Rivett Cornac, aged 10 months and 3 days.

7. At Haverhill, James Henry, the eldest son, of Cornet and Adjutant Henry Forster, of Skinner's Horse,--aged 1 year and six months.

18. At Buxingabad, in the 37th year of his age, Captain J H Ashhurst, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and Deputy Paymaster, to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

19. At Lucknow, John, the infant son, of Lieutenant John Paterson, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry,--aged 11 months and 22 days.

At Cawnpore, A Shannon, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot.

23. At Kussganje, the infant son of Captain George Cunningham, of the Rohilla Cavalry.

On board of his *Budgerow*, near Mirzapore, Lieut. James Greenhill, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment,--A Young Officer, whose most honorable character and truly exalted virtues rendered him at once an ornament to his profession and to society; his premature loss is deeply deplored by his brother Officers and Friends, who will fondly cherish his memory with the last glowing sentiments of their hearts.

JULY

3. Mr Joseph Seaward, a Mate in the Hon C & Marine Service.

7. In the 37th year of his age--William Simpson, Bellecouches.

8. The Lady of Captain F Megee.

Mr S. R. Bradshaw.

9. Mrs Charlotte Palmer, aged 42 years.

Charles Child, Esq. aged 30, a very old and respectable inhabitant of Calcutta.

10. Mrs. Elizabeth Soplog.

11. Mr. John Johnson, late Proprietor of the Oriental Star Press.

Henry Christopher, Esq. late Commander of the Ship *Charles Miller*.

Mrs Frances Hodgkinson, wife of Dr. Hodgkinson.

13. At the House of John Palmer, Esq. at Allypore, William Drury Kerr, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service; aged 25 years.

18. The Lady of G. Richardson, Esq.

19. Mrs. Arabella Robert, son,--sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; being a Lady endowed with superior intellectual acquirements, and possessed of every virtue which could adorn the female character.

23. Mrs H Chalk.

26. Mr J Purves, a man of the most enlightened understanding, and gentleness of disposition, which rendered him high in the respect of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

78 CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.
**CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GO-
VERNMENT SECURITIES.**

Buy.	Saturday, July 5, 1817.	Sell.
2 0	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	2 8
	Saturday, July 12, 1817.	
3 0	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	3 8
	Saturday, July 19, 1817.	
2 8	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	3 0
	Saturday, July 26, 1817.	
2 10	New 6 per Cents. Discount.	3 0

1897. — Trinity.

● LAST QUARTER,.....	6	3	19	AFTERNOON.
● NEW MOON,.....	14	4	11	AFTERNOON.
● FIRST QUARTER,.....	21	5	50	AFTERNOON.
● FULL MOON,.....	28	2	16	AFTERNOON.
● ENTERS ♋ (LEO,).....	23	1	16	AFTERNOON.

HIND.		EN.		HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	M. A. G.	HIGH WATER	
MON.	D.	MON.	D.					MORN	EVEG.
19	1	Tue.			5 19	6 41	18	5 19	5 43
20	2	Wed		Visitation of B. V. Mary.	5 19	6 41	19	6 8	6 32
21	3	Thu		Trans. of St. Martin.	5 19	6 41	20	6 52	7 16
22	4	Fri.			5 19	6 41	21	7 34	7 58
23	5	Sat.			5 19	6 41	22	8 14	8 38
24	6	Sun.		5 th Sunday after Trinity.	5 19	6 41	23	8 54	9 18
25	7	Mon.			5 19	6 41	24	9 35	9 59
26	8	Tue.			5 20	6 40	25	10 17	10 41
27	9	Wed			5 20	6 40	26	11 2	11 26
28	10	Thu			5 20	6 40	27	11 39	12 3
29	11	Fri.			5 20	6 40	28	12 18	12 42
30	12	Sat.			5 21	6 39	29	1 12	1 36
31	13	Sun.		6 th Sunday after Trinity	5 21	6 39	1	2 24	2 48
32	14	Mon.			5 21	6 39	2	2 31	2 55
1	15	Tue.		Swithun.	5 22	6 38	3	3 26	3 50
2	16	Wed			5 22	6 38	4	4 19	4 43
3	17	Thu			5 22	6 38	5	5 9	5 33
4	18	Fri.			5 23	6 37	6	5 58	6 22
5	19	Sat.		[Margaret.	5 23	6 37	7	7 8	7 30
6	20	Sun.		7 th Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 37	8	7 34	7 58
7	21	Mon			5 23	6 37	9	8 23	8 47
8	22	Tue.		Magdalen.	5 24	6 36	10	9 15	9 39
9	23	Wed			5 24	6 36	11	10 24	10 28
10	24	Thu			5 24	6 36	12	11 8	11 32
11	25	Fri.		St. James.	5 24	6 36	13	12 9	12 33
12	26	Sat.		St. Anne.	5 25	6 35	14	1 10	1 34
13	27	Sun.		8 th Sunday after Trinity.	5 25	6 35	15	2 9	2 33
14	28	Mon			5 26	6 34	16	3 4	3 28
15	29	Tue.			5 26	6 34	17	3 55	4 19
16	30	Wed			5 27	6 33	18	4 42	5 6
17	31	Thu			5 27	6 33	19	5 26	5 50

ASSAUR, 1824.

SHAUBONE, 1824.

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.] AUGUST. [NUMB. 274.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 4TH JULY, 1817.

Mr. C. R. BARWELL, Judge and Magistrate of the 24 Purgunnahs.

Mr. A. J. COLVIN, Register and joint Magistrate of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

THE 29TH JULY, 1817.

The Hon'ble W. H. L. MELVILLE, Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. D. DALE, Register of the Zillah Court at Nuddeah.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 7, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that the following Statement of Surplus off-reckonings, due to the Officers late in Command of the 1st and 2nd Battalion of Volunteers, be promulgated in General Orders.

Statement of the Surplus off-reckonings due to Officers late in Command of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Bengal Volunteers.

1st Battalion Volunteers.

St. Rs.

Gross Amount of Off-reckonings from
the 1st August 1810, to the 30th
June 1812, 15788 12 0

Total Charges against the Battalion, in-
cluding the Advances made to Major
Burton, 11561 10 10

Balance payable to the Commanding }
Officer, Major Burton, } . . St. Rs. 4227 1 2

22 Battalion Volunteers.

Gross Amount of Off-reckonings from

1st August 1810, to the 30th June

1812, 15525 12 0

Total Charges against the Battalion, including the Advance made to Capt.

J. R. Lumley, 11761 6 8

Balance payable to the Commanding Officer, Capt. Lumley,	}	St. Rs. 3764 5 4
--	---	------------------

 Total, St. Rs. 7991 6 6

The Clothing Board are directed to adjust the Balances due to the Commanding Officers of the above-mentioned Corps.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 11th JULY, 1817.

Resolved, that the General List received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, of all the Cadets, and the General List of all the Assistant Surgeons, whose Rank was sent to Bengal by the Ships of the season 1815, also the Rank of the 1st Class of Cadets for Bengal, appointed and proceeding by the Fleet of Ships of the season 1816, be published in General Orders.

General List of all the Cadets whose Rank was sent to Bengal by the Ships of the season 1815.

For the Engineers.

William Cabell Jones,	} Allowed to remain without pay to their Rank, to learn Sapping and Mining.
Edmund Swetenham,	

For the Artillery.

Edward Raphael Watts,	Albion, Country Regt.
Birnie Browne,	Warren Hastings
Henry Timlugs,	ditto.
James Paton,	ditto.

For the Infantry.

James Douglas,	Barrosa
William Conway,	H. M. Frigate Magicienne
John Townsend Somerville,	Aurora, Licensed ship
William Bignell,	Marchioness of Ely

General List of all the Assistant Surgeons, whose Rank was sent to Bengal by the Ships of the season 1815.

John Alexander David Watson, ... Lucy and Maria, Licensed Ship.
 William Pigott, Auspicious, Licensed Ship.
 Charles Evereux Everest, Kent, Private Ship.
 David Woodburn, Good Hope, Country Ship.
 Bannatyne William Macleod, Resource, Private Ship.
 Richard Bagallay Pennington, Orient, Licensed Ship.
 William Gerrard, Swallow, Country Ship.
 James Bain, ... Gauges, Private Ship.
 John Henderson, Neptune, Country Ship.
 George Angus, Neptune, Country Ship.
 Thomas Charles, M. D., Aurora, Licensed Ship.
 John Row, Marchioness of Ely.
 Henry Cooper, ditto.
 Thomas Thompson, Asia.
 George Nicholas Cheek, Maitland, Country Ship.
 Andrew Wood, ditto.
 John Burnet, ditto.
 Charles Simon Curling, Mangles.
 Charles Bransly Francis, ditto.
 John Grant, Lady Carrington.

Rank of the 1st Class of Cadets for Bengal, appointed and proceeding by the first Fleet of Ships of the season 1816.

For the Artillery.

Thomas Gray, ... General Kyd.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
 Ofg. Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.

SEVERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
 IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 11, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to, make the following Promotion.

6th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign James Glencairn Burns to be Lieutenant from the 28th June 1817, vice Lodge, deceased

Lieutenant D. Harriott, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having been unable to avail himself of the indulgence extended to him in Government General Orders dated the 30th of May last, the leave therein granted to him is accordingly cancelled.

Major Dolton, of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Pay and Medical Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

Captain Lieutenant Denty, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Newville, of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, are permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to their duty, without prejudice to their Ranks.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize Barrack Masters at Stations, where there are Cavalry Stables, to entertain one Carpenter at each Station, and such proportion of Grammys not exceeding one Grammy to every 100 Jaumps, as may be necessary for keeping them in complete repair; the same to be charged for in Monthly Contingent Bills, together with such expenditure of Mats, Twine, Bamboos, Rope, &c. as may be actually necessary for the above-mentioned purpose.

Such Bills are to be brought forward in the manner prescribed for Contingent Charges, and paid by Pay Masters on presentation as they become due.

Serjeant George Pardy of the European Invalid Pension Establishment, is, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, permitted to reside, and draw his pay, at Dinapore, subject to the Regulations published on that head in Government General Orders of the 16th May, 1817.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Sec to Govt. Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 22, 1817

The Agency for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages, in the Field, being reported to be in a state to commence on the duties of the Department, the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct the Establishment and Office of the Agent to revert to the scale laid down in General Orders of the 8th of July, 1814.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 22, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

Assistant Apothecary William Jones, attached to the Subordinate Medical Department of the 1st Division Field Army, to be Apothecary, with Rank, from the 1st instant.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

FOR AUGUST 1817.

85

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 22, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council, having had under his consideration that part in the Medical Regulations, which prescribes the quantity of meat allowed to the several Classes of Patients in European Hospitals, and considering that the Rations at present authorized, might in some cases be increased with advantage to the Sick; is pleased to direct the following modifications of those Regulations.

1. That each Patient on middle-diet shall in future, be allowed three quarters of a pound, or twelve ounces of meat, for all purposes, including the preparation of broth.

2. For each Patient on low-diet, the regulations specify an allowance of a pint of broth, without having stated the quantity of meat to be employed in its preparation—It is now to be understood, that half a pound of meat is the quantity to be used in preparing a pint of broth, when that article is given to Patients on low-diet.

3. In specifying the quantity of meat for the several kinds of diet, it is to be distinctly understood, that meat in a raw state is intended, and not meat which has already been boiled.

The Vice-President in Council expects a strict adherence to the Medical Regulations from every part of the Medical Department: and prohibits any deviation therefrom, without the previous sanction of Government.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 22, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council, adverting to the laborious nature of the duties which are performed by Barrack Master Sergeants, considers it expedient, that they should be placed on a footing of equality, in regard to allowances, with other Staff Sergeants of a similar description: and is accordingly pleased to authorize Barrack Master Sergeants to draw a Staff Salary of Sonat Rupees 20 per mensem.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: JULY 22, 1817.

In consequence of the abolition of the Regulations of the 22d April 1802, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is

pleased to authorize the Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master at Delhi, to entertain the following Establishment for the charge of Public Buildings at that place; viz.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Mustasuddie, at 10 'Sonat Rupees per month. | |
| 1 Mate Grammie, | } upon the usual rates of Pay
for these descriptions of people in the Barrack Dept. |
| 1 ditto Tiler, | |
| AND | |
| 2 Lascars. | |

2. As the Barrack Master's duties at Dehli are confined to the few Buildings within the Walls of the Fort, the Vice-President in Council conceives, that, with the above Establishment the assistance of a Barrack Serjeant is no longer required; the Barrack Serjeant at present stationed at Dehli, is therefore transferred to Muttra, to which station he is to be directed to proceed without delay.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION ORDERS, BY MAJOR GENERAL J. S. WOOD-

FORT WILLIAM; 30TH JULY, 1817.

Major General Wood calls the attention of all Officers on leave of absence at the Presidency, to the following General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

J. DUNDAS, Major of Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, on the River, 23d July, 1817.

With the exception of Officers and Medical Staff returning to Europe on Sick Certificate, or absent from their Corps on account of ill health, duly certified, all Officers, under the rank of Colonel of a Regiment and Medical Staff, now absent by leave, are directed to join their respective Corps, on or before the 30th September next.

Where the leave has been granted on urgent private affairs, an exposition of the continuance of that pressure may be made to the Commander in Chief, but an extension cannot be granted, unless a real plea, for dispensation from Field duty, be exhibited.

Leave of absence, until further orders, is to be restricted to cases of certified sickness.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

True Copy.

J. DUNDAS, Major of Brigade

AUGUST 1.

We are sorry to learn from different parts of the country, that there is every appearance of another bad season for the Indigo planters. From the continued rains which have prevailed for some time past, the river has risen considerably and the plants are represented to be all under water; in some place it is said, that whole vats and factories have fallen into the river. We have been already put in possession of complaints of a similar nature from the district of Jessore and Bakergunge. If it should turn out a season similar to the last, the prices of Indigo must considerably increase, particularly as there is now a more favourable sale for it at home.

AUGUST 2.

Our letters from Nagpore mention that the Subsidiary force was comprehended in the command of His Excellency Sir T. Hislop. It was expected that a fortress within half a mile of Hussingabad would be placed in possession of the troops at that station. It would require not more than half a battalion to defend it, and it would prove useful as a depot on the troops marching in October. It seems to be the opinion in that quarter, that the Pindarees will now find no Chieftain desperate enough to attempt affording them shelter or assistance, and that they will quickly be rode down by Cavalry of the two Presidencies. Recruiting parties from the Madras army were in the Camps of the Bengal division, and some inconvenience was occasioned to individuals by their *Clashes* and Sweepers enlisting. The pay of a Madras Seapoy in the field is 9 Rupees.

All Europe articles in that quarter fetch very high prices—Port Wine 71 Rupees per dozen, Beer 37, Brandy 80, a square of Pickles 35, two Pine Cheeses 85. Such were the outcry prices at a late sale at Hussingabad.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Sunday, the 13th July last, an inquest was held at Mirzapore, situate on the Circular Road, over the body of a Musulman boy, who, pertinaciously persisting in leaping upon the

limber of a rolling stone whilst drawn along the road; slipt at length upon the ground, when the machine went over and crushed his leg, after lingering eighteen days, the boy died of a mortification. The verdict was consequently, *Accidental Death*.

On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, an inquest was held at Coolootolah over the body of a Christian Woman, by the name of Louisa Peris, who after a period of many years derangement, finally hung herself—Verdict returned, *Lunacy*.

AUGUST 4.

From the *Sydney Gazette*, recently arrived, we publish a paragraph containing an American account of four Europeans, who had been abandoned some years ago, by the Captain of a British vessel, on a small Island off New Zealand. It appears surprising that the survivors who made the American Captain acquainted with their condition, did not avail themselves of the opportunity to quit the spot, on which they had been so miraculously preserved! Another article describing a small community of thirteen Europeans, who preferred independence, to the Society of New South Wales, seems more entitled to credit than the statement of the American Captain.

“ From Capt. Hammond we learn, that thirteen Europeans, most or all of whom have gone from these Settlements, are living on Kangaroo Island in a curious state of independence, having nothing to depend on for subsistence but the wild birds that inhabit it. A well known character of the name of Fifer is among them; and though he might have obtained a passage hither, yet from a dread of embarrassments which his libidinous courses had here heaped upon him, he chuses rather to endure a condition of the most rigid privation than run the hazard of an interview with his old Sydney friends.

“ Capt. Coffin, of the American ship *Enterprize*, gives information of his having met with three men on one of the small Islands called the Snare off New Zealand; who were some years since left there by the Adventure schooner, Captain Krith, of London, under the following circumstances; as represented by them to Captain Coffin: viz. that the Adventure had been sealing among the Islands, and falling short of provisions, the Captain submitted to their choice whether they would go on shore, or starve afloat, stating it to be impossible for the provisions to hold out for the whole of the crew; that they went on shore much against their will, taking a few potatoes, which they planted,

and had since lived upon the produce of, together with bird and seal which occasionally fell in their way; that their numbers was originally four, but one had died, and all had the same dreary prospect before them, but Providence had been kinder than their expectation, and miraculously preserved them.—These men had written discharges from the Captain of the Adventure, as Captain Coffin assures us, and when it is considered that that vessel might, by calling at either of the settlements on Van Diemen's Land, have avoided the necessity of leaving four unhappy men in a condition so truly deplorable, we neither must discredit report, or bestow upon them a portion of that sympathy to which unmerited misfortune prefers an undoubted claim!

We present our Commercial readers with the following view of the state of Shipping now living in the river, which from the great numerical increase it exhibits in the tonnage employed in the trade of Bengal, compared with former periods, might be supposed to indicate a corresponding enlargement in the prosperity of that important branch of our nautical resources;—but, the satisfaction which such a reflection is calculated to yield, is reduced by the consideration, that the supply of tonnage greatly exceeds the demand for the actual state of our commerce:—and consequently the principal portion is employed at such rates of freight as must speedily prove ruinous to those concerned—being in general not higher than one third of the rates of freight obtained in former times.

ABSTRACT OF SHIPPING IN THE RIVER HOUGHLY, AUGUST 1, 1817.

Description of Vessels.		Number of Vessels.	Tons
Hon'ble Company's Cruizers.....	2		
Ships.....	5		5156
Free Traders.....	39		119435
For Malta, &c.....	1		550
Country Ships { For China, exclusive of two Indiamen.....	16		9366
{ Laid up or employed in Country Trade.....	70		20595
French Vessels.....	3		1175
Portuguese Vessels.....	3		1304
American Vessels.....	7		2406
Arab Vessels.....	2		646
Total		148	60693

HOLKAR's Camp on the 11th of July was at Bhager. A letter had been received from the Vakeel, stationed at the Camp of RANAH ZALIM SING of Kotah, stating, that the RANAH had prevailed on GUFFOOR KHAWN, to return to his allegiance and rejoin HOLKAR's Camp. 50,000 Rupees is to be paid on account of the arrears due to GUFFOOR's Soldiers.

Raolpundy Ukhbars of the 11th of June state, that Nabob KHAWN had assembled 4,000 men, with an intention of attacking MAHOMED KHAWN.

The Amreetsir Ukhbars to the 30th of June state, that RUNJEET was then at Lahore.

The Moltan Ukhbar of 15th June, announce that the Sikh army had at length left the boundaries of Moltan, and encamped at Kote Calia.

The Peshour Ukhbars to 3d June mention that Vizier FUTTEH KHAWN had left Peshour for Cabul, but not until he had received repeated orders for that purpose from the King MAHMOOD SHAH. The Vakeel of RUNJEET had accompanied the Vizier to Cabul. It is said that the KING intends to move the Royal Camp towards Herraut, with a design of attacking Cachar.

The accounts from Jaypoor state, that MOTAH KHAWN is encamped between Secundera and Bherman, and that Rajah LOLL SING was distant about 3 coss from Madhogurrah. The Rajah of Jaypoor was unwell :—AMEER KHAWN was still before Madhorajpoorah.

AUGUST 5.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and suite were at Bhaugulpoor on the 29th ultimo ; the fleet was sailing up the Great River with rapidity, having made 120 miles in 4 days. The violence of the current and winds often times put the boats in a dangerous predicament. On the 28th and 29th four baggage boats and a cook boat were wrecked, when a taylor, an old woman and a child met with a watery grave.

AUGUST 7.

We regret to state that a dreadful fire broke out on Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Stephen Laprimaudaye in Clive-street, occupied as a Cotton-Screw house, which continued to rage with great violence till yesterday forenoon. The damage sustained by this calamity is very considerable. To the proprietor of the Screws the loss is upwards of a lack of rupees, and the Honorable Company, and several individuals have also suffered extensively, by the complete destruction of large quantities of Sunn and Cotton. It had been customary to carry on the operation of screwing during the night, and when the fire was first discovered, Mr. Laprimaudaye is said to have observed the flames, at one moment, in three several places, remote from each other, which has given rise to the suspicion that combustibles had been wilfully applied to the bales. The alarm was immediately spread, the Cooper's Yard to leeward was in the most imminent danger. The Magistrates soon assembled, and with the aid of the police officers, and a detachment of the 59th Regt. from Fort William, part of the property was removed into the street, and every exertion made to arrest the progress of the conflagration. The fire-engines, however, were not found to be in that state of repair which could render them of the use they were expected to afford. But the unceasing activity of the crew of the *Marshall Wellington*, free trader, seemed to make up in some degree for this deficiency, and they may be said to have saved the property of Mr. Christie, the Cooper, whose premises were every moment threatened with destruction.

As the occurrence of this awful event shews that the property of our merchants is not entirely secure from the ravages of fire on shore, it is equally evident that the means of checking the progress of that destructive element should be always in readiness and at hand. When we consider the prodigious commercial wealth of this magnificent city, and the number of ware-houses filled with goods that are rapidly com-

bustible, it is a singular circumstance that no regular establishment of fire-engines should have yet been projected.

We understand that the Merchants of Calcutta with a munificence and a spirit of liberality for which they are so eminently distinguished, have resolved to repair the loss of a deserving individual, by presenting to Mr. Laprimaudaye the same number of Cotton Screws that he has lost by the fire, valued at about 120,000 rupees.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL passed Colgong on the 28th ultimo, and reached Bhaugulpore on the 30th. The fleet had experienced squally and unpleasant weather. Two or three small boats, with stores, had been upset, and it is apprehended that some of the dandies were drowned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. July 30. H. C. Yacht *Phoenix*, Jackson, from Batavia 29th June.—*George Canning*, Dunlop, from Greenock 8th March.—*Salus*, (American,) Harrod, from Sumatra 8th July.—*Deraynes*, Brookes, put back from Sea leaky.

Do. 31. *Corde de Rio Pardo*, Beyts, from Bombay 17th June, and Madras 22d July.

Aug. 2. *Caledonia*, Wales, from London 16th March, and Cape of Good Hope 6th June.—*Volunteer*, Waterman, from the Persian Gulph 18th June, Madras 19th, and Masulipatam 24th July.—H. C. Ship *Minerva*, Richardson, from Madras 18th July.—Do. *Streatham*, Dale, from England 14th March.

Do. 3. *Titus*, (French,) Beck, from Bordeaux 12th March, Coronna 8th April, and Johannah 3d July.

DEPARTURES. Aug. 1. *Eugenia*, Tyrer, for China.—*Asia*, Finey, for ditto.—*Forbes*, Basdon, to complete her loading for Penang and China.—*Phoenix*, Donald, for England.

Do. 2. *Ydient*, (American,) Roe, for New York.—*Brilliant*, Fenn, for London.—Brig *Lion*, Betham, for Madras.

Do. 3. Brig *Syren*, McDonnell, for China.

PASSENGERS per *Corde de Rio Pardo*, from Bombay: Mrs. Carter. From Madras: Mr. Barrett, Mr. W. Whitehead, Mr. Chasteen. From Munsurcott: Reverend Mr. Lee, and Family.

Per H. C. Yacht *Phoenix*, from Batavia: Thomas Abraham, Esq.; Colonel Yule, Major Campbell, Dr. J. Fallowfield, Mr. Begic, Mr. C. Harvey, and Mr. Robertson.

FOR AUGUST, 1817.

Per *George Canning*, from Greenock: Mrs. Learmouth, Miss Mary Scott, and Mr. Thomas Mercer.

Per H. C. Ship *Streatham*: Miss Rutledge, Miss Dorinda Anna Rutledge, Mr. Thomas Henderson, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Robert Elly, and Mr. William Senhouse Gale, Free-mariner.

Per H. C. Ship *Minerva*, from England: Miss Chinnery, Mr. Robert Wroughton, Mr. J. Mathew, Mr. Joseph Alloway, Mr. John Coulson. From Madras: Charles Woodcock, Esq. and Lieutenant R. H. Taunton, 22d Light Dragoons.

Per *John Shore*, from Java: Mrs. Burgess and Child, Mr. Burgess, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. R. Brietzeke, Mr. N. Baillie, Mr. T. A. Vickers, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Radcliffe, & Mr. W. Mendes.

JULY 15.

The Criminal Session is still open, but it is expected that the investigation of the offences of the remaining Prisoners will not occupy the Court beyond Wednesday.

On Tuesday, seven or eight Native Christians were indicted for an Assault and Riot in one of the Catholic Churches in the Black Town. The trial occupied the Court during two days, in the course of which considerable evidence (which appeared irrelevant to the question) was offered, as to the title of the Church in question, as to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and to other points of the discipline of the Romish Church; but the Prisoners were found guilty of the Riotous Assault.

The Third Law Term for the present year will commence on Friday next. We understand, two new Barristers from England may shortly be expected to arrive at the Presidency, who, with the number at present on the Rolls, will form a far more numerous Bar, than have ever practised in the Supreme Court of this Presidency, since its establishment.

On Thursday the *Victory*, Free Trader, came in from England, whence she sailed on the 1st of February, and she continued her voyage from Madeira, on the 2d of April. She is one of those vessels called Packets, and brought as usual some old letters. We received several Packets dated January, and endorsed per *Herefordshire*

for which we have paid a heavy postage, and which are rendered useless to us by this inattention of the Post Office at home, in not sending them by the Ship mentioned.

All the Indiamen bound to Bengal are expected to sail about the end of the week, and those for China about the 26th of the current month.

His Majesty's Ship *Conway*, has arrived and sailed again for Trincomallee since our last. We understand, the small Squadron in these seas is even to be still further reduced immediately, in compliance with the general system of retrenchment.

Letters from Pondicherry mention, that the *La Sybelle*, French Frigate, had arrived at that settlement on the 4th instant. She left France on the 16th of March and brings no news of importance. Disturbance continued to break out in different parts of France in consequence of the scarcity of Provisions and Specie, which, as we have before mentioned, had greatly distressed all classes of society.

The French Frigate is immediately to proceed to Manilla from thence to China, and will afterwards return to Pondicherry on her homeward voyage. We have not heard what is the object of this circuitous voyage.

The *Volunteer*, Captain Waterman, arrived on Wednesday, from Bussire the 5th ultimo. No overland dispatch had been received by the Resident at that date, but one was hourly expected. The Joassime Pirates continue to infest the Gulph, and are truly formidable. Many of their Vessels are said to exceed 400 tons, and to be well man'd and armed; and they are moreover said to sail so extremely fast, that no Vessel can overtake them. They attack every thing that passes without Convoy.

The *John Shore*, which has arrived from Java, has brought us no further particulars of the loss of the *Alceste*, but we have been informed by her Commander, Capt. Campbell, that Lord AMHERST and the Suite, composing the late unfortunate Embassy, had sailed from the Island for England three weeks before he left Batavia.

The Port of Batavia swarms with American Ships. Their principle object was Coffee, which had risen in consequence to 32 dollars per pecul. The Americans had imported an immense quantity of dollars, of which their Cargoes were principally composed.

We are extremely happy to state, that favorable accounts have been received from the three homeward bound

Indiamen, *Marchioness of Ely*, *Asia* and *Batavia*. The two former had experienced a most expeditious and pleasant run to St. Helena, where they arrived on the 10th of April. Letters have been received from Passengers on board both these Ships, and they state "all were well and happy." The Passengers had been greatly disappointed by the determination of the Imperial Exile not to admit of any interviews with Passengers, casually touching at the Island, and all the applications in the present instance had been peremptorily refused.

The two Indiamen would probably reach England the second week in June.

The *Batavia* had not been so fortunate as her Consort the *Lord Keith*, but letters have been received from her dated in Algoa Bay, which state that all were well on board.

On Tuesday, the following arrivals took place. The Ship *Po*, Captain Knox, from Port Louis the 9th ultimo, last from Pondicherry. The *Alexander*, Captain E. Studd, from Bussorah and Bombay, having left the harbour of the latter place on the 29th ultimo. The *Experiment* from Calcutta, also on the 29th ultimo, and *Trincomalie* the 8th instant. The Sloop *Kandyan*, from Bombay the 25th May, and *Point de Galle* the 4th instant.

Passenger per *Kandyan*.—Mr. Sutherland.

It does not appear that the late arrival from the *Mauritius*, have brought any news; nor additional particulars of the loss of the *Alceste*: neither had the vessels missing, been heard of at Port Louis, as late as the 9th ultimo.

Yesterday His Majesty's ship *Conway*, Captain Dent, anchored in the roads.

Bombay.

JULY 5.

An insurrection of some extent appears to have taken place in Valencia about the middle of January. But few particulars of it are however known. It is said to have cost the lives of a considerable number of persons and to have

created great alarm at the court of Madrid, some of the troops having joined in favor of the people; in consequence of which the King had ordered all the regiments to be changed from their respective quarters, and numberless arrests have again commenced in Madrid, Bilboa, Pampluna, Valladolid and many other parts of Spain.

The attention of the Recorder's Court has been occupied from Monday to Thursday last in a cause of which, from its involving points respecting the power of Commanders of Merchant-ship over the conduct and persons of their passengers, excited more than usual interest. It was an action brought by Lieut. Farewell, R. N. a passenger on board the Hon. Company's Ship Marquis Camden against the Commander Captain Larkins, for damages for false imprisonment.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, damages 5000 Rupees.

JULY 9.

There has been no arrival, of any sort, from Europe, during the last week. The *Duncan* arrived, on Friday evening last, from the Gulph, but without bringing, as we believe, one single article of interesting intelligence.

There seems to have been a serious disturbance, in Valencia, on the 17th of January. We have, amongst our English extracts, given a *partial* account of it, together with the proclamation of the Captain General of Valencia and Murcia. The report of an insurrection at Madrid, on the same day, turns out to be unfounded.

The expensive alterations making at the Pavilion, at Brighton, are, it is said, for the accommodation of Her Majesty, who is expected to reside there during a considerable part of the ensuing autumn.

The new quadrangle opposite Carlton House is to be called Waterloo Place.

We glean from one of the English papers, that a superb organ had just been built, at an expense of four thousand guineas, as a present, from the munificent Consort of the Marquis of Hastings, to the Church at Calcutta, and that it was to be shipped by the then next outward bound vessel.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.] AUGUST [NEW 1817]

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 22, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the new Road, which has lately been constructed from Gya to Patna, as well as that from Gya to Sheeghattie, shall be placed under charge of the Superintendent of the Military Road from Fort William to Benares, who for keeping them in a state of constant repair, is authorized to draw an additional Allowance of Six Rupees 5,000 per annum.

The Roads now placed under charge of Capt. Playfair, are to be considered in all respects subject to the same Regulations as are prescribed for the repair of the Road hitherto under that Officers charge.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 22, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, to have effect from the 2d of May 1817.

Serjeant Charles Houdon, Bazar Serjeant at Kurnaul, to be a Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, vice Humphreys, transferred to the Commissariat.

Serjeant Thomas L'Arcey of the Commissariat, to be a Sub-Conductor in that Department.

Captain George Swiney of Artillery on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. Thomas Gray, having produced a certificate from the Honorable the Court of Directors, of his appointment as Sub-Conductor of Artillery on this Establishment, is admitted into the Service accordingly.

The following Officers having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay Department, are accordingly permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Major Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. of the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Capt. O'Shea of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 22, 1817

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Turner, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Burdwan.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 29, 1817

Colonel Colin Mackenzie of the Corps of Engineers, on the Establishment of Fort St. George, who stands appointed Surveyor General of India, having arrived at this Presidency, is directed to assume charge of the Surveyor General's Department, and to enter on the duties of his Office.

JOHN CRAIGIE

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 22, 1817.

To enable the Military Board to give due effect to the orders of Government of the 6th of April 1790, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the monthly reports of the progress of Public Works, required to be transmitted to the Military Board by the General Orders of Government of 2d January 1810, and of the Commander in Chief of 15th February 1817, shall, for the future, be transmitted as follows, viz.

All reports of work performed in the Engineer department through the Chief Engineer, and all reports of the progress of Public works in the Barrack, and Civil Departments, thro' the Superintendents of Civil and Military Buildings in the Upper and Lower Provinces respectively.

It will be the duty of these Officers to lay the reports above referred to, monthly, before the Military Board, accompanied with their remarks upon each, not only with regard to the extent of work performed, but of the workmen employed and materials provided, so as to enable the Board to form an acc

FOR ANOTHER, 1817.

rate judgment of the exertions and industry of executive Officers from the progress made.

In all cases where Officers employed in the execution of Public Works are permitted to draw a Monthly Salary, on certificates furnished by the Chief Engineer, or either of the Superintendants, it is to be clearly understood that those Certificates are only to vouch for the time actually, and in the judgment of those Officers, necessarily occupied, in performing the work, without taking into consideration any interruptions, the circumstances attending which are to be separately stated for the consideration of the Military Board.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM; JULY 29, 1817.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 18th of December 1816, be published in General Orders.

General Letter dated 28th April, 1815.

Paras. 100 & 2 Messrs. Scott, Barker, Mendes, and McCowan, appointed Assistant Surgeons provisionally, under the exigency of the service; and at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief.

and character we had no means of judging to resort to India, in the hopes of obtaining, through the interest of friends there, an introduction into the Company's Service, and on these grounds we directed that all appointments of Assistant Surgeons made at Bombay should be cancelled.

39. "The same reasons apply with equal force to your Presidency; it is true that the persons who in case we are now considering, went out as Surgeons of Ships in the Company's Service, but an adherence to the general rule we have laid down is the only safeguard against improper appointments, and we therefore direct, that the appointments notified in these Paras and all others of a similar nature, which may hereafter be made, be cancelled."

In obedience to the orders of the Honorable Court, conveyed in the foregoing Extract, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the names of Assistant Surgeon Scott, Barker, Mendes, and McCowan, be discontinued on the list of the Army from the 1st proximo.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM, 30TH JULY, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct the following augmentations to be immediately made to the Army.

1. The undermentioned Corps to be augmented to 90 men per Company, viz.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry,

2d Ditto .. 22d ditto,

1st Ditto .. 30th ditto,

2d Ditto .. 4th ditto,

1st Ditto .. 21st ditto,

1st Ditto .. 16th ditto,

1st Ditto .. 11th ditto,

2d Ditto .. 14th ditto,

2. One Company of the present strength to be added to each of the Provincial Battalions at Dacca and Chittagong.

3. The Sylhet Corps to be augmented and formed into Six Companies, each Company to consist of the following Detail.

1 Subadar,

1 Jemadar,

3 Havildars,

5 Naicks,

50 Privates,

With 2 Drummers, for the whole.

An Adjutant and a Quarter Master Serjeant to be appointed, as a temporary measure, to the Sylhet Corps.

4. The Chumparun Light Infantry and Rungpore local Battalions to be augmented, by 10 men a Company.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders, for carrying the above arrangements into effect.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Shuldham of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, to command the Troops in the District of Dacca, with the usual allowances attached to the situation of a Brigadier nominated to a frontier command.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Off. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

101
1817.
AUGUST 9.

AUGUST 9.

We have letters from the Head Quarters of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force to the 19th. Nothing new had occurred there except the publication of orders from His Excellency Sir T. Hislop. Sir John Malcolm was expected to reach Hydrabad by the 20th July, and Sir T. Hislop by the end of the month. Sir John Malcolm would accompany the Madras Commander in Chief, as Agent for the Governor General. Our letters from the Upper provinces announce high expectations from the measures in progress for next cold season. Under the probability of the army moving, quarters in the Fortress of Agra are stated to be in great request for the families of officers. Major General Donkin had engaged a house there for the season. It is conjectured that Scindia will probably soon move towards the South. His Camp has been so many years stationary in the vicinity of Gualior as to have gradually assumed the form of a town.

Captain Cobbe, we understand, succeeds the late Captain Ashurst, as Deputy Pay Master to the Subsidiary Force at Nagpore.

Our letter dated 1st August, received from "On the Ganges Zunjeera near Moonghyr," states with reference to the progress of the fleet, that it could not reach the latter place on that day as was expected, owing to contrary winds; and that 15 boats, containing articles of consumption belonging to the Most Noble the Governor General, from the boisterousness of the weather, had been carried adrift, and totally lost. Some portion of the articles however, is stated to have been recovered,—but we have not been able to learn the fullest extent of the injury, or whether any lives had been lost on this occasion.

AUGUST 11.

We have copied from the *Bengal Hurkaru* the following letter, which gives a circumstantial account of the capture of the Ship *Tyton*, a vessel which sailed from this port, last year, under Spanish colours, bound to Old Spain. It appears from the

statement alluded to, that this vessel has been captured by the Brig *Tapac Amaro*, carrying the colours of the South American Independents, but built in the United States,—commanded by a Captain Monson, and manned by Officers and Crew, entirely North Americans—and only 23 days from Baltimore, *where*, it is stated, she was manned and armed. In addition to these particulars, we understand that she has been since condemned as Prize to an American subject, who recently acted as Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres. As the *Triton* has been largely insured in the Calcutta Offices, the legality of her capture becomes a question of great interest to the Commercial body of this Community; for, although the vessel and cargo were Spanish property, and have been captured by persons, who it seems, had a formal commission from the persons exercising the power of government at Buenos Ayres; it should seem to involve a question, whether subjects of the United States, while their country is at amity with Great Britain and with Spain, can engage in legitimate warfare, against the commerce of Spain, and virtually against the Capital of British subjects?

We are not aware that either America or Great Britain has yet acknowledged the independance of the Spanish Americans: but admitting that they are morally justified in retaliating against their mother country, the grievances of which they complain—at the hazard of being treated as Rebels in case of capture—will the effort which they have made to establish an independant government, warrant the subjects of other States, in amity with their parent country, in engaging in hostile projects, under a banner not yet recognized by the inter-national commonwealth? If the capture of the *Triton* be not actual Piracy, it seems difficult to give it any definite designation.

Since writing the foregoing observations, we have been favored with a perusal of the original of the letter published in the *Hurkaru* and of several other letters and documents relating to the capture and condemnation of the *Triton*. We collect that the

Captor and Prize arrived in the river Plate on the 1st of April, and that the *Triton* was condemned on the 18th of that month to Messrs. D. FORREST and Co. as owners of the Brig *Tapac Amaro*. It appears that although the *Triton* arrived off Encauda on the 1st of April, the Captain, Officers and Crew were kept on board the Brig until the 14th, and the Crew confined in Irons, without being permitted to have any communication whatever with the shore.— A Petition presented by the Supra Cargo and Navigator of the *Triton* to the Supreme Director at Buenos Ayres, described the *Tapac Amaro*, as a vessel belonging to the United States, formerly called the *Regent*, and alledged that she was purchased, manned and armed in a Port of the United States, by subjects of that country, and that she sailed from that Port on the Cruise, during which the *Triton* was captured. This Petition produced no beneficial effect. The Boatswain, Gunner's mate and two Seamen of the *Triton*, died of their wounds after the capture.

It is stated in one of the letters, now before us, that Chili was conquered about the month of February by the Republicans under Gen. ST. MARTIN; and that this Chieftain, had entered into arrangements with persons in North America, to fit out a powerful expedition to attack Lima in the beginning of next year. It is added that upwards of twenty Cruisers of different classes, well armed and manned, had left the Port of Buenos Ayres, under the Republican Flag.

TO J. B. HUDSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

I am extremely sorry to inform you that the Ship *Triton* has been captured after an action of four hours and 30 minutes in Latitude 36. 59. North and 14. 35. West Longitude. Cape St. Vincent bearing East 150 miles on the 25th day of January 1817, by the Brig *Tapac Amaro*, Merchant Schooner, of New York, Commander, mounting 10 long 18 pounders and two short carronades, with a crew of 108 men and 13 Officers; entirely Americans, out 23 days from Baltimore, North America, where she was manned and armed. The following is the minutes of our proceedings during the action.

At noon on the 24th, saw a strange sail at N. W. apparently in chase at 8 P. M. the Stranger hailed us in English, we answered the *Triton*, from Bengal—She answered His Majesty's Brig *Engineer*, from a cruise, after which they made sail ahead. At day light, on the 25th, saw the Stranger, on the weather quarter under English Colours and pendant, we hoisted Spanish Colours at 8 30, A. M. the Stranger bore down on us, we shortened sail and hailed them, they answered as before, we answered the *Triton*, then they requested us to send our boat with Ship's papers and Log book—we replied "We do not understand you,"—we remained with our courses up and otherwise ready to receive them either as a friend or an enemy, they having stood some distance from us astern, we made sail on our courses, they tacked, stood after and neared us—at 9 30 he fired a blank cartridge, after which we hauled up our courses, &c. he then fired a musket ball, at the same time shifted his colours with a blue white and blue flag horizontally, and hailed us to strike our colours to the Republican Brig of Buenos Ayres, at the same time steering in a position to rake us, which we manœuvred to prevent, when we received a broadside and heavy fire of musketry, some of our men run from their quarters, the other lay down as per orders, until their first Volley was over—we then rallied our crew with promises and threats, returned the fire and exchanged several Broad-sides, then the Brig hauled off (we had one man killed and two wounded) and remained about 15 minutes, then she bore down to rake us on the bow. We manœuvred to prevent being raked and to rake her, in which we both succeeded, and after exchanging several broadsides the Brig hauled off again with the loss of her Fore Royal Mast, (we wore and stood after her) she remained off nearly half an hour, then bore down again, we manœuvred as before, but such was the advantage the Brig had from her superior sailing then, when she presented an opportunity for us to rake them, the wind being so very light before we could come too, to the wind the Brig run under our stern from under our guns at 2 30 P. M. they boarded us on the larboard quarter and after such resistance as the Officers and some of the crew could make against 60 or 70 of the enemy, the greatest part of our crew run from their quarters the moment the Brig boarded us, we most reluctantly became their prize.

Myself and Officers were taken on board the Brig, were now remain.

Our state previous to the action was, three died on the passage, eighteen men sick of different diseases, five of whom only could give us any assistance, and the rest of the crew much fatigued by a heavy gale we had amongst the western Islands from the 16th to the 20th instant. The following is a list of killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Mr. B. Bellings, 3d Officer,
Arrapoo, Carpenter,
Peter Williams, Seaman.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

William Beaty, Boatswain,
Peter Mangerno,
Manuel Romero, Seaman,
John Beachou, ditto,
Frederick Harcart, ditto,
Thomas Sagovia, ditto.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Mr. M. Crisp, 1st Officer,
John Williams, Seaman,
John Vangetesta, ditto,
John Lewis, ditto.

The Brig only reported to have had their 2d Lieutenant killed and four Seamen wounded.

I am glad to think we have had no more killed or wounded, when I consider the heavy fire of the enemy, when they had in every gun 300 musket balls, but our greatest loss was at the time of being boarded.

Your Obedient Servant,

DAVID PROODFOOT.

Dated at Sea, on board the
Brig Tupac Amaru;
January 26, 1817.

The *Bombay Courier* contains a long report of a trial in the Recorder's Court. The action was brought by Lieutenant FAREWELL of the Royal Navy, to recover damages from Captain LARKINS of the *Marquis of Camden* Indiaman, for imprisonment during twenty-one days. We cannot publish the details of the evidence, but the following is stated to be the Judgement of the Court.

"The Cause having been thus concluded, the Honorable the Recorder, as we have before observed, summed up the evidence with much perspicuity, force and minuteness. He stated, that the point upon which English juries were always found to be most jealously alive to redress wrongs was on the continued violation of personal liberty. That the Court had to discharge the duty of a jury. That the authority of Captains of Indiamen is one very important to be preserved by the Court, and its only danger in the present feelings of the King's Courts must arise from its being found to be habitually abused. That the principal danger to the discipline of these ships would arise from the Seamen discovering that the King's Courts were habitually obliged to interfere to punish oppression. That no such habit hitherto existed, and it was the business of the Court to prevent such scenes from becoming habitual. That the conduct of the plaintiff was by no means free from censure. That he had written to defendant a letter evidently calculated to provoke him to

fight a duel. That if the defendant was conscious that his conduct had not led to such provocation, it was perhaps his bounden duty, and he would certainly have been at least warranted in taking means, to relieve himself from a repetition of such alleged insult, even by confinement of the party if necessary, in order to bring him to the King's Court to answer for that outrage. But that was not the defendant's conduct. That even in that case he ought not to have confined plaintiff more than the necessity justified, the ground of his authority being only, the necessity of some exercise of power to prevent outrage, or to remove any real and serious obstruction to the management of the ship, and being therefore limited by the necessity which created it. That in this respect the authority of the Captain of an Indiaman, especially over his passengers, differs essentially from military authority. That in the latter, one principle is to accustom the minds of the soldiers or sailors in the habit of obedience, and orders may properly be given and enforced for that sole purpose. But no such ground of authority had existed between these parties. That the defendant had in effect doomed the plaintiff to solitary imprisonment by soliciting his officers to refuse to hold communication with him, even before he had found a pretext for giving the order for that, or the subsequent order for his confinement to his cabin. That he had done so after making enquiries and having ascertained that the plaintiff had not been in the habit of holding improper language concerning the government of the ship. That the only addition which could be made to the real solitary imprisonment which before existed, was the taking away the possibility of air and exercise until the actual destruction of health should have forced some relaxation of this severity. That the only pretence for this was the scene on the poop immediately preceding the actual imprisonment. That the justification for 26 days imprisonment was the plaintiff having hummed a tune while the band was playing. That the custom of not allowing singing on the quarter deck was rational and proper in general, as that is the place from which the officers give their orders, and there must be silence of others that their orders may be heard; but this cannot apply to humming a tune while the band was playing. That it was accordingly proved that this was not even any breach of decorum; but it never could be more than a breach of good manners and could never warrant such a confinement. That of the humming a tune while the band was playing, was an indifferent act in itself, it did not change its nature by the order of the defendant forbidding the plaintiff to do what was otherwise not improper. That the order was not directed against a passenger and that the plaintiff did not refuse to obey it. That the plaintiff was also right in refusing to obey the order to go to his cabin. But these acts did follow some conduct of the plaintiff, in his looks and manner of approaching the Defendant, which had been considered by some of the by-standers, and might possibly have been considered by the Defendant, as repetitions of insulting provocation,

and if the ground of this action had been acts only done in the heat of irritation, even if under a mistaken cause, and not continued after the evening, it would only have been a case for moderate damages; but the continuation of 26 days of solitary confinement was an enormous abuse of authority. That the previous application of the defendant to his officers not to speak to the plaintiff, the only passenger on board, and the withdrawing from him the indulgence of the servant who was accustomed to attend him, were strong indications of the feelings and disposition in which this abuse of authority originated, and made it such a case as seemed to call for exemplary damages to deter others from similar conduct.

"The court then retired to consider of their verdict, and returned in about half an hour with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5,000 Rupees.

"In delivering the sentence of the Court, the Recorder added, that he thought it his duty to state the mode in which the verdict had been given. That he had, as usual, left the suggestion of the amount to his associates, and had not himself expressed an opinion on the subject, a majority of their voices having found it at the amount stated. That he perfectly acquiesced in their decision, considering that more peculiarly within their province; but, that he could not hesitate to state, that he would have acquiesced with more perfect satisfaction in a verdict for perhaps ten times the amount of the damages, given. That his principal reason for stating this opinion was, that he was the only permanent Judge of the Court, and that it might perhaps operate as a check to the recurrence of future cases of this nature, if it were publicly known that, under similar circumstances, much heavier damages might possibly be given."

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope mention the safe arrival of the *Wellington*, Capt. ANSTICE, at Cape Town on the 4th of June. The passage was tedious—the vessel having experienced contrary winds and calms; but all the passengers were in perfect health. She was to proceed on her voyage on the 5th of June.

A vessel had arrived at the Cape on her voyage to New South Wales, with artificers of every description for the purpose of constructing Docks, and carrying on Ship-building on an extensive scale. The *Partridge*, a free trader from England, bound to this country, had also arrived at Cape Town.

Commercial letters up to the 29th of March, continue to give a favorable view of the state of the Markets in England for India Produce.—*Cottons* still kept up, owing chiefly to the non-arrival of expected American importations. At a Sale announced for the 18th of April, *Bengal* were expected to fetch 12*d* and *Surats* from 15*d* to 18*d* per lb.—*Indigo* had also risen. The great Sale would commence on the 16th April, at which, that article was expected to fetch higher prices than for some time before.—*Rice* (about the middle of March) had been relieved from the home-consumption duty—that on American *Rice* having been suspended till the 5th of April 1819, and on Indian *Rice* to 31st December 1818.—An application had been made by the Agency Houses for a bounty on Indian *Rice*, which however, was not likely to be granted. The price of the latter had risen to 40 and 42*s*. per cwt. and not above 1000 or 2000 bags remained in the market.—*Java Rice* was worth 46*s*. and upwards.—*Dollars* had risen to the high price of 5*s*. 1*d*. per oz., probably occasioned by a continuance of the large exportations from Europe in general, as well as America, for the East India and China trade.

The plan of opening a direct trade from India to Malta and Gibraltar, was still under consideration before the House of Commons the end of March.

The Dutch Government was on the eve of establishing a *free trade* between Holland and China.

CURRENT EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

BUYING RATES.		SELLING RATES.
2 <i>s</i> . 7 <i>d</i> . per R.	Bills at 12 m's.	
	date, or 6 m's.	
	sight.....	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per R.
	Bills at 3 m's	
	sight.....	2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per R.

AUGUST 13.

We have perused Letters from the Camp at the Gongparrah Pass, dated the 3d instant. The rebels occupied the Underrah Stockade, against which Captain Kennett was to advance at day-light on the 4th instant, at the head of six Companies. A Detach-

ment of 80 men under Lieutenant McKenly, was to advance on the afternoon of the 3d, to endeavour to get into the rear of the Pikes, who were not expected to stand Captain Kennett's attack. The rains have been most incessant, and the roads are very bad, and in some places scarcely passable. Several unsuccessful attempts have lately been made, to surprize parties of Pikes, and some Detachments of Sepoys on this duty, have been exposed to the rain for nine hours continuance without any covering.

This day being the Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's birth, the Troops in Fort William were inspected at the usual hour in the morning, by Major General Wood, commanding at the Presidency. The General was received with the usual Salute. At 12 o'clock, a Royal Salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, and the Honorable the Vice President gave a Dinner to a select Party in the evening.

We have not received our usual 'Ukhbars' this week, and those of last week contained no information worthy of being laid before our readers. The only news from the Western Provinces is, that General Malcolm was expected to reach Hyderabad on the 20th, and Sir T. Hislop about the 30th ultimo. It seems a general opinion at the Military Station, that very extensive operations will be undertaken next cold season. Although the Peishwa has been brought into the measures of the Governor General, it does not appear that much progress has been made with Scindian, whose camp is now at Gualior. It was however, expected that he would soon move to the Southward.

A new Private Theatre has been set up in Bondfield's Lane, where the Farces of 'Bon Ton' and 'The Review', are said to have been got up on the 29th ultimo, by a party of young Gentlemen, with great spirit, before a numerous and respectable Audience, and the Performance to have afforded much amusement. In the former Piece, Colonel Tivy, Sir J. Trolley, and Miss Fittup, were well supported, and

attracted universal applause. In the latter *Deputy Bull, John Lump,* and *Loony Muctouller,* are said to have produced a fund of entertainment.

This little Theatre is said to be fitted up with an uncommon degree of elegance, and to reflect no little credit on the taste of the Amateurs, whose intent on it is, we understand, to carry it on by Subscription.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Suite, were at Patna on the 4th instant. At Baugleypore, several boats, containing wine and other articles sunk during a gale of wind, and some valuable horses were also lost.

AUGUST 14.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to appoint the Revd. John Howtayne, M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, to be his Lordship's domestic Chaplain.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee on the evening of the 6th instant. Mr. Harington presided on the occasion. Several curious articles of Hindoo Sculpture, Painting, &c. had been received during the preceding two Months, and were deposited in the Museum.

An interesting paper was read, written by Mr. Ellis, communicating a curious instance of literary forgery, or rather religious imposition. In 1778 a book was printed at Paris entitled *L'Ezour Vedaïk*, containing the exposition of the opinions of the Indian priests and philosophers, and said to be translated from the Sanscrit by a Bramin. It was said in the preface that the work was originally among the papers of M. Barthelemy, a member of Council at Pondicherry, that M. Moklave brought a copy of it from India, and presented it to Voltaire, who sent it in 1761, to the Library of the King of France. Voltaire had been informed that the chief-priest of Cherengham, distinguished for his knowledge of the French language, and the services he had performed

for the India Company, was the translator of the *Ezour Vedam*, and appears to have believed it an authentic work. M. Anquetel-du Perron was of the same opinion: M. Sonnerat, however, seems to have detected the error, and describes the *Ezour Vedam* as not genuine, but the composition of a missionary at Masulpatam, *sous le manteau Bramé*. Mr. Ellis has since ascertained that the original of this work still exists among the manuscripts in the possession of the Catholic Missionaries at Pondicherry, which are understood to have belonged originally to the Society of Jesuits. Besides the *Ezour Vedam*, there are also among these Manuscripts imitations of the other three Vedas, each of them in Sanscrit, in the roman character, and in French. Mr. Ellis enters into a philological investigation of the Manuscripts to shew that whether the author were a native or a European, the work must either have originated in the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, or have been composed by some one who had there learned the rudiments of the Sanscrit. He then gives a list of the manuscripts in the possession of the Catholic Missionaries and their contents;—they are eight in number. One of them concludes by denying the divinity of Brahma, and asserting him to have been a man in all respects resembling other human beings. They are all intended to refute the doctrines, and shew the absurdity of the ceremonies, inculcated by the Brahmins. The native Christians at Pondicherry are of opinion that they were written by Robertus de Nobilibus, a near relation of his holiness Marcellus the II. and the nephew of Cardinal Bellarmine, and who founded the Madura mission, about the year 1620. This personage appears to be well known both to Hindoos and Christians, under the Sanscrit title of Tatwa-bod'ha-swami, whose writings on polemical theology are said to resemble greatly the controversial parts of the *Pseudo-Vedas*, discovered by Mr. Ellis. That learned gentleman thinks it not improbable that the substance of them, as they now exist, is from his pen, and that they consisted originally, like his works in Tamil, of detached treatises on various controversial points, and that some other hand has since arranged them in their present form, imposed on them a false title, transcribed

them into the Roman character, and translated them into French. It is said however that the manner, style, form, and substance, of the Pseudo-vedas do not bear the most distant resemblance to the writings, whose titles they assume. Mr. Ellis gives an elaborate analysis of the real Vedas, and compares them particularly with the forgeries: The whole scope of the Pseudo-vedas is evidently the destruction of the existing belief of the Hindoos, without regarding consequences, or caring whether a blank be substituted for it or not. The writings of Ram Mohun Roy seem to be precisely of the same tendency as the discussions of Robertus de Nobilibus. The mission of Madura appears to have been founded on the principle of concealing from the natives the country of the missionaries, and imposing them on the people as belonging to the sacred tribe of the Brahmins (Romaca Brahmana was the title they assumed), and this deception, probably, led to many more.

The paper of Mr. Ellis, of which we have given this imperfect report, displays a profound knowledge of Sanscrit literature, and will be read with peculiar interest by the oriental scholar.

The same intelligent writer has transmitted to the Society, his able Dissertation on the *Malayalma* language, which is spoken in the southern provinces of Travancore.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Aug. 5. Brig *Iendorp*, (American) Catchet, from Baltimore 22d April.

Do. 7. *Orient*, Cook, from London 1st April.—*Cornwall*, Oxley, from Liverpool 22d March.

Do. 8. *Isabella*, Scarvell, from the Cape of Good Hope 18th June.

DEPARTURES. Aug. 2. *Earl Kellie*, Hamilton, for Madras and 18th of France.

Do. 4. *John Tubin*, Kernan, for Liverpool.—*Mary Anne*, McClune, for London.

Do. 5. Brig *Haldane*, Allan, for Padang.—Brig *Minerva*, Russel, for Penang.—*Barrosa*, Garrick, to complete her loading for London.

Do. 6. *Iramin*, (American) McGregor, for Boston.—*India*, (Ditto) Tomkin, for New York.—*Monarch*, Gascoygne, for England.

PASSENGERS per *Orient*, from London: Mrs. S. Hill, Miss A. Crump, Miss L. Crump, Mr. W. Princep, Free-merchant, Mr. G. Parkyns, Free-mariner, Mr. D. Brown, and Mr. D. Nichol, Merchants from Scotland.

Per *Catadonia*: Robert Fletcher, Esq. Cadet.

Per *Volunteer*: John Ross, Esq. M. D. from Petersburg.

The following persons, late of the ship *Admiral Gambier*, wrecked on the Island of Juan-de-Nova, in the Mosambique Channel, on the 20th June:

Captain Robert Bush.

Officers:—Mr. Rind; Mr. John Northwood, and Mr. James Richardson,

Carpenter:—Mr. John Salton,

Boatswain:—Mr. Robert Sanders,

Seamen, &c.:—Twenty-four,

Passengers:—Mr. Frigence; Mr. and Mrs. Bishop; Masters John and Edmund Bishop; Misses Margaret, Jane and Eleanor Bishop, and Master Robert Hubbard.

BOMBAY. ARRIVAL July 9. Brig *Bridget*, Captain Vincent May, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES, July 12 H. C. Ship *Bombay*, Captain A. Hamilton, to China. Passengers: T. M. Wynn, Esq. Thomas Dent, Esq. George Pelly, Esq. J. Stewart, Esq. Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Misses Jane Still, and Anne Forbes. Stewards: Master Charles Stewart.—H. C. Ship *Charles Grant*, Captain Hugh Scott, to China.—H. C. Ship *Inghs*, Captain William Hay, to China.—Ship *Cornwallis*, Captain Robert Graham, to China.—Ship *Lady Argent*, Captain Robert Scauston, to China.—H. C. Ship *Marquis Camden*, Captain Thomas Larkins, to China.

12

JULY 16.

Not a single ship has arrived from Europe or the Gulch, during the last week. Considering the late arrivals which have taken place, both here and at Madras, it seems unreasonable to be wishing for more intelligence; but such was the state of our native country at the date of the last advice, that we cannot be otherwise than peculiarly anxious for later accounts.

The *Asia*, Captain Greig, having reached England, early in January, may be expected shortly to arrive again, in this port, the Captain having expressed his intention of returning hither as quickly as possible.

The *Cardmarthen*, Captain Ross, (whose original destination for Madeira and Bengal has been changed, as we are informed, to that of Madeira and Bombay) was to be in the Downs on the 10th of March.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.] AUGUST. [NUMB. 274.

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 29, 1817.

Mr. H. V. Glegg, and Mr. R. M. Cathcart, having respectively produced a Certificate and a Counterpart Covenant of their appointments as a Cadet and an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted into the service accordingly, and the former is promoted to the rank of Ensign, the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. Surgeon J. Langstaff has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

Major General Sir G. Wood, K. C. B. who stands appointed to the Benares division of the Army, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health, on his producing the usual Certificate from the Pay Department.

Captain G. H. Galt, Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the permission granted to him in Government General Orders, dated the 4th of February last on account of his health, is extended six months beyond the period therein mentioned.

Ensign Robert Bell of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, who now Commands His Highness the Nizam's Artillery in Berar, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Honorable Company's Service, and to return to Europe, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The two undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, having furnished satisfactory testimonials of their claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 15th January 1797, are admitted to the benefits of that institution accordingly; and permitted to reside and draw their stipends, the first at Mongheer, and the second at the Presidency, viz.,

Sergeant Major James Spinks, of the Benares Provincial Battalion.

Sergeant Ephraim Bradbury, of the Artillery Regiment.

Sergeant Mears, who in Government General Orders under date the 7th of October 1815, was transferred to the Pension Establishment, having been permitted by His Excellency the Commander in Chief to return to the effective branch of the

FOR AUGUST, 1817.

115

service, in consequence of the re-establishment of his health, the Pension hitherto drawn by Serjeant Mears is to be suspended from the 1st proximo, during such time as he may continue to perform the duty and draw the Pay of an effective Serjeant.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 29, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct all Officers in Command of Posts, Garrisons, and Posts were depôts of Provisions, Grain, Liquor, &c. may be established, to furnish the Military Board with regular quarterly returns of all Stores in the Depôts under their Command, commencing with the 1st of August next.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 29, 1817.

Ordered, that the List of Rank, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal appointed and proceeding by certain ships of the season 1816, be published in General Orders.

Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal, appointed and proceeding by the following ships of the season 1816.

Thomas Henderson, M. D. Streatham.

James Gordon, M. D. Rose.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 4, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize an Establishment of 15 Trumpeters to be entertained for the Corps of Irregular Horse commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Skinner. on a monthly Pay of 28 Rupees each, and a Staff Allowance of 5 Rupees for a Trumpeter Major.

The Establishment of Naggarchies attached to the above-mentioned Corps, is reduced to fifteen.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, August 5, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Savage, at present attached to the Civil Station of Midnapore, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Tumlook.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, August 5, 1817.

Ordered that the following Copy of a Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal, be published in General Orders.

"We have permitted Lieutenant-Colonel James Garner of your Establishment, to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season, (1817-18)."

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

AUGUST 16.

The Most Noble the Governor General remained on the 3d and 4th instant a little above Monghyr, with a view of enabling the Baggage and other Boats to overtake the fleet. The hazardous attempt of passing the Boat was fatal to several of the boats in the suite.

We have great pleasure in adding from letters received yesterday, that his Excellency and suite were in perfect health, and had on the 5th instant reached Bhar, a little below Patna, where his Excellency intended to remain one day.

It was stated that Gooro Gujraj Misser, Minister to the Rajah of Nepaul, would solicit the honor of waiting on His Excellency with a view of presenting a *Nurr*, and of having a *Khêlat* bestowed upon him.

Since the preceding paragraph went to press, we were obligingly favored with the perusal of letters received at a late hour yesterday, from which it appears,

that His Lordship and suite were at Poonah on the 9th inst. "all well"—and that the Fleet was expected to come up to Bankipore on that day.—We are sorry to find that some injury had again happened to some of the boats, belonging to the suite. It is however stated, that no bad consequences had arisen from it.

The project announced in a former number of constructing an Air Balloon, is for the present relinquished; the Gentleman who proposed to ascend, being, in obedience to the orders of Government, on the point of proceeding to his corps.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of the Honorable Mr. Dayot, Intendant of Chandernagore, at the house of E. Watson, Esq. Chouringee, on Wednesday last. On Thursday evening, the Remains, with all the melancholy pomp attached to such an occasion, were accompanied by a procession of Roman Catholic Priests, and followed by a number of French and English gentlemen, to Mr. Tiretta's Burial Ground, where they were deposited. Conformable to the annexed orders of Government, three hundred of H. M. 59th Regiment attended the funeral, and, on its reaching the Burial ground, discharged three volleys, while minute guns, corresponding to the age of the deceased, were fired at the Fort

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL
FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 14, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has received, with the deepest regret and concern, intimation of the lamented decease of the Honorable Mr. Dayot, Intendant of Chandernagore and its dependencies, which melancholy event took place at this Presidency in the afternoon of yesterday, the 13th instant.

As a tribute of respect for the high situation held by the late Mr. DAYOT, and as a mark of esteem for his personal character, the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that a Funeral Party, consisting of 300 Men of H. M. 59th Regiment be appointed to attend the interment at 6 o'clock this evening, and that Fifty two Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the Deceased, be at the same time fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Offg. Secy to Govt. M. Dept.

We understand that one of the Boats laden with Sugar, from Benares, on account of the Company, on reaching the Ghaut on the evening of the 14th instant, struck an Anchor nearly opposite Mr. Smith's dock-yard, in Clive Street, started one of her planks, and sunk immediately. The boat contained 150 bags of Sugar, but by timely assistance, 146 bags were saved.

We understand that the H. C. ships *Minerva* and *Marquis of Wellington* laden with dead weight in Sugar, will be dispatched from this Presidency early in the month of December next, to Fort St. George, where they will complete their lading; but the *Minerva* will probably be sent on for that purpose to Ceylon, as may be the determination of the Government of Fort St. George.

For the following intelligence, we are greatly indebted to an intelligent correspondent :—

Extract of Division Orders by Major Clarke, commanding West of the Gurjal River—Camp 13th June, 1817.

The detachment under the command of Major Logie, having joined the Head Quarters of the division, the detachment from the Light Infantry and Cavalry, will join their respective corps.

The Commanding Officer begs to offer his most cordial congratulations to Major Logie, and the officers and men of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, the detachment of Light Infantry and Cavalry, on the successful termination of the arduous and important service on which the detachment has been employed for so long a period, during the hot weather. The skill and ability evinced by Major Logie in the defence of a chain of posts extending sixty miles, by which a numerous, watchful and enterprising enemy has been defeated in every project, to cross the Nerbuddah, has been no less conspicuous than the zeal and vigilance with which this judiciously arranged system has been maintained by every officer in command of posts, and the Commanding Officer has performed a most

gratifying part of his duty, in bringing the merits of the officers and men of the whole division, to the notice of the Commanding Officer of the Subsidiary Force.

Extract Division Orders by Lt. Col. Adams, commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Head-Quarters, Mussingabad, 20th June, 1817.

The troops detached under the command of Major Clarke, to whom was confided the important trust of defending that part of the Frontier, Dukkeen, most exposed to hostile excursions, having rejoined Head Quarters, the Commanding Officer performs a duty no less satisfactory to himself, than justly claimed by the merits of the troops employed, in holding up to the emulation of the Subsidiary Force, not only the zeal and perseverance which has been manifested in the discharge of the fatiguing service by all concerned, but the judgment and enterprize of Major Clarke, and the energy of the officers and troops under his immediate command, in so promptly and gallantly availing themselves of the first opportunity that was afforded of chastising the enemy, on his own ground, where, from the obstacles opposed to the advance of our troops, he had hitherto remained in confident security.

The more arduous and immediate share of important defensive service, that was allotted to the 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment, and what has unavoidably been so long protracted, has been conducted with that zeal and accuracy, and disregard of privations and fatigues, which were to be expected from a well-founded confidence in the character of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps; and Lt. Col. Adams most anxiously hopes, that the temporary diminution of its effective strength, which the Battalion at present suffers, owing to severe sickness, attributable to the harassing duty it has recently undergone, may shortly give place to its wonted efficiency.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Monday last the 11th instant, an Inquest was held at the old Hurring-baurree, situate in the Loll Bazar, over the body of one John D'Cruz, who, it appeared upon evidence, had

swallowed Poison in a fit of despair, owing to the death of a favorite *Dulcinea*,—a verdict was returned in consequence of—*Suicide*.

On Thursday, the 14th, another Inquest was held at Soortee-bangun, situate in Cooloololah, over the body of Gungaram, an Ooreah Bearer. In this case, an attempt was made to implicate the Wife of the Deceased with his Death—but after a long and tedious investigation, there was not the most distant cause for such a conjecture, and a verdict was returned of—*Natural Death*.

AUGUST 18 .

In an article published in the last *Government Gazette*, containing an account of a communication from Mr. ELLIS, (we believe of Madras,) to the Asiatic Society, a literary forgery or religious imposition is mentioned to have been detected by Mr. ELLIS. The forgery or imposition is imputed to one ROBERTUS DE NOBILIBUS, who is stated to have founded a mission to Madras about the year 1620, and the object of the alledged fabrication is thus described :—“ The whole scope of the Pseudo-Vedas “ is evidently the destruction of the existing belief “ of the Hindoos, without regarding consequences, “ or caring whether a blank be substituted for it or “ not.” It is then added, “ the writing of RAM “ MOHUN ROY, seem to be precisely of the same ten- “ dency as the discussions of ROBERTUS DE NOBI- “ LIBUS.” Whether this remark on the writings of RAM MOHUN ROY is to be ascribed to Mr. ELLIS, or to the writer of the article in the *Government Gazette*, we are not enabled to decide, — neither can we discover to which of the writings of RAM MOHUN ROY, the observation is intended to be applied : but, we cannot help observing, that the author of this attack on the writings of the extraordinary and highly-gifted individual alluded to, should in justice to that individual, have pointed out the particular writings and passages, against which he levelled his censure. According to our own humble opinion, RAM

MOHUN has not been labouring to destroy the belief or religion of the Hindoos—but to convince them, that their sacred authorities have been interpolated and misinterpreted—that a system of ceremonial and worship has been introduced and practiced, inconsistent with—and repugnant to, the precepts inculcated in the Vedanta and other holy authorities; and with a view to enable his countrymen to detect the errors which they have hitherto adopted, he has furnished them with genuine translations of parts of the scriptures “which inculcate not only the enlightened “worship of One God, but the purest principles of “morality.” The Pseudo-Vedas alluded to by Mr. ELLIS, were written it seems, to *refute the doctrines* as well as to show the absurdity of the ceremonies inculcated by the Bramins. Now, if we understand the writings of RAM MOHUN, they are not intended to refute the doctrines which are to be found in the Hindoo Scriptures—but to exhibit these doctrines in their genuine language;—and thereby to show, that many of the ceremonies of the present day, are neither enjoined by these doctrines, nor consistent with the pure system of Hindoo worship, which acknowledges only One God. To this *belief*, and to a rational system of worship, consistent with this belief, RAM MOHUN is desirous of directing his countrymen: and unless the recommendation to worship the Supreme Being instead of 330,000,000 Idols be a *Blank*,—or the adoption of that recommendation, be a *mischievous consequence*, we are wholly at a loss to comprehend how the writings of RAM MOHUN ROY, can deserve the censure which they have received.

AUGUST 19.

On the 7th instant, the fleet was at Behar, and reached Bankipore on the 12th. A Pinnace Cook Boat belonging to Mr. Swinton, was lost on the 5th. These accidents were getting so frequent that the reports of their occurrence were received by the Parties composing the fleet, with the greatest indifference.

The order of sailing has undergone some alteration—The Civil Dept. Boats are in future to form the van of the fleet, and the Military the rear—The Marquis's station is the centre.

During the long cessation of representations at the Chowringhee Theatre, which we regret to find as little thriving here as Drury lane in England, the lovers of the Drama are happy to meet with an entertainment if not so splendid at least more uniform and continuous at the Private Theatre in Rada Bazar. "The Hole in the Wall," one of the two pieces acted there on Saturday evening, is, we think, a novelty on the Calcutta boards. The plot is founded on a hole in the intermediate Wall of two houses contiguous to each other, by means of which some persons within are enabled to make their appearance in each almost at the same time; so as to occasion a double marriage contrary to the wishes, although with the consent, of a guardian who for some reasons stands out unacquainted with the peculiar locality we have mentioned. An appropriate scenery made this mysterious circumstance perfectly intelligible to the spectators. Stubborn's acting was what it ever is—easy, natural and clear. Martin is a known favorite and deservedly so; which makes us regret the more that the volubility of this gentleman's utterance should at times be the cause of the audience losing the witty sentences which most often constitute his part. Jeremy could not have been in better hands. The unfortunate result of his zeal for his master shows that the best advice is but thrown away when given to an obstinate pre-umptuous fool. This reminds us of the excellent repartee of James the first. The character of his predecessor Elizabeth was once the subject of the conversation. The King was doing justice to her great talents and qualities, when his wise Courtiers observed that she had clever advisers. That is true, said the king, but none but sensible men listen and yield to sensible advice.—Emily displayed new powers in personating Flirtilla.

In the old popular musical farce of "The Devil to Pay," we should have liked to see the tunes of the

Songs a little more varied. Those of the Doctor and of Sir John Loverule were sung in an excellent style. We never saw Lady Loverule so much at home as when handling the whip, pulling the ears and twisting the noses. Favourite Jobson himself did not use his strap more cleverly. We are sorry to hear that this gentleman's fall on the stage was, not designed but, natural, and that he has been much hurt. The purport of this drama is pretty similar to that of the French Opera of *La belle Arsene*, where a fine prudish young lady is modimentarily conveyed alone, by the power of a well-wishing Fairy, to the cottage of a rough Collier who soon cures her of all her airs and cruelties. The morality of both these dramas is rather discouraging to those who find themselves entrapped by the iron Institution under the influence of malignant Stars. For it would show that there is no remedy to their situation——but sorcery in which no man of sense has faith——or the whip which no genteel folks should like to display but over their dogs and horses. But of course people are bound to possibilities only; and of two evils the least must be chosen. Let not however our female readers hastily accuse us of *ungallantry*. For, at the risk of passing for traitors to the cause of the lords of the creation, we are consistent with ourselves, in this as in Politics, are friends to the system of reciprocity, and have no objection to either party undergoing the same mode of cure if labouring under the same want of it. These means are hard, we confess; but so is the act of governing, where *governing* is the question, as is pretty clearly proved by the history of present times.

The following lamentable Catastrophe, has been communicated to us, by those who witnessed it from two ships lying close to the situation where it occurred.

It appears that, in the afternoon of the 13th instant, a native Boat was crossing the River from the Sulkea side to Calcutta, with about thirty natives on board. It had nearly reached the Burra Bazar Ghaut, when it was carried by the rapidity of the ebb tide, athwart the bows of one of the Free Traders, and melancholy

ly to relate, coming in contact with the ship's iron cable, it was immediately upset, and swept with many of those on board under the ship's bottom. Eight or ten lives were lost. It was lucky that many kept fast hold of the cable, and by that means saved themselves.

AUGUST 20.

On Monday evening, the Honorable ARCHIBALD SETON, embarked at Chaundpaul Ghaut, on board the Pilot schooner *Sophia*, under a salute of seventeen guns, from the ramparts of Fort William. We are extremely sorry to state, that the health of this Honorable Member of the Supreme Council, has rendered his departure to Europe, advisable at an earlier period of the season, than he had himself proposed, or his numerous and extensive circle of friends had anticipated.

The public and private virtues, that endeared Mr. SETON to all, who had the honour of his acquaintance, were such, as must render any eulogium on his character, very inadequate to his merits; and so universally known and acknowledged, that our humble tribute of approbation may appear to many, to be uncalled for, where there are few, indeed, who feel not the recollection of their worth and excellence, engraven on their memories, in characters, that time itself will not be able to efface. The Indian Service has lost in him, a man, to whom it is indebted to an extent, that can only be appretiated, by a review of his active and useful life, during the long period of nearly forty years—a period, in which he occupied the highest situations, that this service holds out to honorable ambition,—situations, that were never more illustrated by virtue, integrity and zeal, than while filled by him. During the term of his public life in India, it was the fortune of Mr. SETON, to be entrusted with many of the higher destinies of the British Empire in the East, in offices, that required his services at each extremity of its ample limits; and the plains of Dehli, and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago can alike bear tes-

timony, that these important trusts were confided to hands; not less pure, than diligent, and to zeal, not less discriminating and judicious, than active and disinterested. To the talents, that dignified his public life, were added the most amiable, and engaging virtues of the heart, that can endear a man, to the social circle, in which moves. The amenity and cheerful hospitality of his manners have been long the theme of every one's praise, who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance; while the elegant accomplishments, and classical attainments of his understanding, gave a zest to the pleasures of his society, which will be long remembered. To the munificent liberality of Mr. SETON, many of the Charitable institutions of his native country are deeply indebted. We will not speak of the truly Christian benevolence that distinguished him, as shown in acts of beneficence to many in India, on whom lay the hand of poverty and distress: his charities were innumerable—but they sought a secrecy, which they were so honorable to himself, always to find. The reward of such virtues is to meet the warmest wishes of every one, capable of estimating their worth, for the health and happiness of their possessor: and we may venture to say, that no man ever enjoyed his reward, to a more enviable extent, than Mr. SETON.

The Reverend Dr. JOHN ALLAN of Madras, and JOHN SHOOLBRED, Esq. Surgeon, late of Calcutta, have been chosen to represent the Church of Scotland in India, at the next General Assembly to meet at Edinburgh in May, 1818.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have been kindly favored with a file of *Hobart Town Gazettes*, and from one of them we have extracted the following Letter written by the outlaws in the woods of Van Diemen's Land, to the late Governor Col. Davey.

The following letter (we have thought it proper to leave the orthography, punctuation, &c. in their original state:) is 'From the Bushrangers to the Hon'ble. T. Davey, Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land.'

'SIR—we have thought proper to write these lines to you—as we have been kept in the Dark so long—And we find it is only to

keep us Quiet untill By some Means of or other—you think you Can Get us Betrayed. But We will stand it No Longer—We Are Now Determined to have it full And satisfactory Either for or Against us, As We are determined to Be Kept No longer In Ignorance for We think ourselves Greatly Injured By the Country At large In Laying To Hour Charge, that Hored an detestable Crime which We have fully satisfied the Eyes of the Publick In All our Actions To the Contray During our Absence from the settlement. —I have not the least doubt But you Are Glad that those New Hands going up We Are Glad also though you think I Dare say they Will prove to our Disadvantage And We think to the contrary And He who Preserved us from your plots in Public will Likewise Preserve us from them In secret as we Are Not unacquainted with Your having A party In secret And Likewise where they are And where we As Much Inclined to take life As you Are in Your Hearts We Could Destroy All The Parties you can send out And Without We Have A Little Quiestness More than What We have Had you shall soon Be conynced of what I say—Therefore if you Wish to prevent it send word out By the Bearer Richard Westlick which we Expect To Return on the 9th of the ensuing Month With An Answer To Us—Do not think to Defraud Us By sending out A party on this head for if you do you Take Away the Mans Life if they Are Either with him Or Watching him for we will Be watching Likewise. You must Not think to Catch Hold Birds with Chaff Therefore To Affirm the Answer Either for or Against us that We will Receive Clap on it the Kings Seal And your Signature we have weighed well within our own Breasts the consequence which will Attend to these Circumstances Therefore I would Have you Do the same for the Good of the Peaceable And Well Desposed Inhabitants of the Territories of this Land So No More at Present.

MICHAEL HOWE,
JAS. GARRY,
PETER SYFTON,
GEORGE JONLS,
RICHD. COLLIER,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
Nov. 30, 1810,

THOMAS COYNE,
JAMES PARKER,
MATHEW KEGGAN,
JOHN BROWN,
DENNIS CURRY.

Hob. Town. Gaz. Jan. 11.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

‘ The Island of Van Dieman’s Land is kept in continual dread from these out-laws (eleven in number) who commit upon the farmers every species of depredation, robbing and plundering them in open day, and even setting fire to their stacks of wheat. Several of the most respectable Farmers and Merchants have suffered much from these Vagabonds—effectual means have not been adopted yet to apprehend these miscreants, who bid defiance to all common measures of

taking them. A new Governor having arrived from England, J. W. Sorell, Esq. for the Derwent, to which place he went the beginning of April, it is hoped their career is nearly finished.

AUGUST 21.

Last week we met the Ambassadors of the King of Johanna at the house of a common friend, who has been acquainted with them in their own country. They are both civil and easy in their manners, their politeness having no tincture of servility, and their freedom never bordering on indecent familiarity. Both talk broken English and French, but do not mix the one with the other, and make themselves perfectly intelligible in the two languages; which, considering the few and short opportunities they have had to converse with occasional visitors of the two nations, gives no bad idea of their intellectual powers. Admiral Siboo is about forty years of age, of a middle stature, and of a very dark complexion, with a great deal of fire and animation in his eyes. Duke Abdoollah looks ten years younger, is taller and less dark, possesses more gravity, and from a circumstance which occurred, appears to be the learned man of the two. They had been very inquisitive in the course of a long conversation, and having politely asked for pen, ink and paper, Duke Abdoollah took notes of the information they had acquired in a language, which a young orientalist in our company ascertained to be a corrupt Arabic. Their attachment to the little island, which gave them birth, agrees with the patriotic feelings of all natives of poor countries, from King Vlyses of old times to a modern Swiss peasant. They had seen and admired this great city; but on being questioned whether they would be glad to remain in it, they both answered immediately in the negative, and expressed a lively desire to return to their own country, and for this a great anxiety for the quick dispatch of the business they have been sent upon, which is, as we have formerly informed our readers, to solicit the protection and assistance of the British Go-

verment against their cruel enemies, the Barbarians of Madagascar. Besides the attractions of habits and family connexions pleaded by both, one of them, Admiral Siboo, most emphatically professed a longing to rejoin his beloved King; and perceiving that the peculiar favour of his sentiments excited some surprise, added with an archness, implying that he well knew the practice of the Kings of Europe: "what can we do otherwise than cherish a King who requires no taxes from his subjects, and maintains himself by the proper management of his own estate?"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVALS.** Aug. 11. Brig *Novo Destino*, (Portuguese,) Branco, from Rio de Janeiro 11th May.—Sir *William Bensley*, Williams, from New South Wales 18th May.
- Do. 12. H. C. S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Gribble, from London, and last from Madras 7th Aug.—Ditto *Rose*, MacTaggart, ditto.—*Athena*, (American,) Brumley, from New York 27th March and Madras 4th August.
- Do. 14. *Mercury*, Graham, from the Isle of France 14th July.
- Do. 17. *Hadlow*, Lumb, from London 14th March, and Cape of Good Hope 27th June.—*Faion*, Tweedy, from the Mauritius 15th July and Madras 9th August.
- DEPARTURES.** Aug. 10. *Wellan*, Wallis, for London.—Brig *Tweed*, Birkley, for the Isle of France.
- Do. 11. Brig *Alice*, (Portuguese,) De Gracia, for Madras.
- PASSENGERS** per *Princess Charlotte of Wales*: Mr. W. J. Thompson, Cadet, Mr. Frederick Warner, Cadet, Mr. W. C. Caruthers, Cadet for Madras, Mr. Edmund Thomas, ditto, Mr. Gothiel, Free-mariner, and Lieutenant Coates, from Madras.
- Per *Rose*. Miss Wheen, Two Misses Brown, Miss Jeffries, (40 Madras, on the *Kent*,) Mr. Gordon; Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant Moore, H. M. 87th Regiment, Mr. Coulthard, Assistant Surgeon, ditto, and Mr. Puget, from Madras.
- Per Sir *William Bensley*: J. H. Bent, Esq. Mrs. E. Bent, and 5 Children, and Mr. Thomas Mortimer, Surgeon, Royal Navy.

BOMBAY. ARRIVAL. July 15. Ship *Princess Charlotte*, Free-trader, Captain John Leishman, from London. Passenger: David Cunningham.

Bombay.

JULY 19.

The only arrival during the last week, the Princess Charlotte, having left England on the 5th March, has communicated no intelligence of a recent date: we have therefore continued our selections from the papers and pamphlets previously in our possession. Amongst them will be found a curious account of the state of the fur trade in our Canadian provinces, and of the late proceedings between Lord Selkirk and the north west company: of the general accuracy of the facts stated, we are afraid there can be little doubt, and we can only record our indignant regret that any men bearing the name of our countrymen, should have been found participating in such disgraceful and abominable transactions.

The Malabar having been prevented by the violence of the weather from attempting to put to sea during the last spring tides, will probably not be able to proceed on the prosecution of her voyage to England for some days. We understand that the private traders Hyperion, Edward, Lord Cathcart and Bombay Castle, will be ready to sail about the 26th instant. The two former carry ship letters, the two latter are King's packets.

A few weeks since there appeared in our paper the particulars of a melancholy accident, which happened at Colombo to a Mr. May, who was attacked and killed by a shark as he was bathing. About the time we received that account, a distressing occurrence of a similar nature took place in this harbour; peculiar circumstances induced us to postpone the public notice of this unhappy catastrophe; but as these circumstances no longer exist, we feel it our duty to comply with the request of our correspondent, fully agreeing with him, that, as an erroneous idea has been prevalent amongst seafaring people that sharks are never seen in muddy water and particularly not in Bombay Harbour during the S. W. monsoon, it is incumbent on us now to publish the particulars of this shocking event and thus be instrumental in preventing the recurrence of similar disasters.

On the evening of the 15th June, Mr. Anderson, the fourth officer of the H. C. ship Charles Grant, was swimming a short distance from the ship, accompanied by a Quar-

ter master and fore-castle man. Mr. Anderson struck out and swam towards a Portuguese frigate then lying at about half a cable's length from him, and he was followed by the two men. As they approached the frigate, Mr. Anderson was heard to say, "dout drown me;" on this exclamation, the Quarter master turned round, and to his inspeakable horror and alarm saw an immense shark darting at Mr. Anderson. He immediately exerted his whole strength for his own safety and fortunately succeeded in getting on board the Portuguese frigate. The alarm was given and the boats of the frigate and Charles Grant were instantly lowered into the water, but unfortunately without preventing the fatal catastrophe. The Shark passed Mr. Anderson, then turned round and took him under the water, which was instantly discolored with his blood. He rose again, but was then attacked by five or six more of these voracious animals and he was gone in an instant. One shark was observed to be making after the fore-castleman, on which a sentry on board the frigate, with great presence of mind and coolness, levelled his musket and shot the fish, thereby preserving the life of the sailor. The next day a large shark was caught by the people on board the H.C. ship Vansittart, measuring upwards of 12 feet.

On Monday night about ten o'clock a fire broke out at Mazagon in a large range of warehouses not far from the Dock-yard. The warehouses were chiefly filled with cordage, sail-cloth, dammer & ether naval stores, the property of Arabs, and of some native inhabitants of Bombay. Soon after the fire broke out, the explosion of a small quantity of gun-powder, which had been deposited in one of the lower apartments, put to flight the greater part of those who had come from curiosity, but luckily did no farther harm. Captain Lawrence of the Marine, Captain of the Mazagon Dock-yard, with a party of his men from the Dock-yard exerted themselves with great spirit and success, assisted by the Magistrates of the Police with parties of the Police Rounds. The fire engines from the Mazagon Dock-yard and from the Powder works were instantly procured and worked with great success; and the progress of the flames was put an effectual stop to before sun-rise, though not before about a third part of the range was burnt down. The fire engines from Bombay also came at an early hour under the direction of Captain Barr. Some parties were left to complete the ex-

articles as could still be saved. About nine o'clock in the morning, on removing a sail which was partly consumed and on which the engines had been playing, two small barrels of gun powders blew up and burned, rather severely, four of the native lascars employed near the spot. None of the renters of these buildings came to the ground, or could be discovered, while the fire was raging which occasioned the unfortunate accident. None of the men are in any danger.

JULY 23.

No intelligence from Europe, of a later date than that which we have, already, published, having reached us since our last; the assumption of the immediate and personal commands of all the troops in the Deccan, by Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, is, therefore, the most important fact we have to communicate to our readers. May success and glory wait upon his efforts!

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. having assumed the immediate and personal Command of all the Troops in the Deccan, is pleased to direct that Returns of all Detachments, Field Forces, Corps, and Departments, serving under His Excellency's Command beyond the Frontiers, be immediately transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Madras Army at Hyderabad.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. is pleased to publish the following List of the Officers of the General and Personal Staff who will accompany the Head-Quarters of the Army, and from His Excellency's Suite, and the Commander in Chief directs, that these Officers be recognized and obeyed in their several stations by all troops serving under his Command whether within or beyond the Frontiers.

GENERAL STAFF.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. S. Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Lieutenant G. Jones, and Cornet Wm. Barlow, Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. Blacker, Quarter-Master General of the Army.

Captain C. C. Johnston, Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army.

Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Murray, (King's Troops) Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon'ble L. Stanhope, (King's Troops,) Deputy Quarter-Master General.

Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Commissary General.

Lieutenant French, Post Master.

Suite of His Excellency the Commander in Chief—Capt. H Scott, Military Secretary.

Capt. J. T. Wood, Private Secretary.

Capt. J. T. Wood, 1st Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. T. Van Buerle, 2d Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. H. E. Fitzclarence, Additional Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. J. Edan, 2d Additional Aid-de-Camp.

James Annesley, Esq. Surgeon.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Colonels John Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. and Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B. of the Madras Army--and Colonel Lionel Smith of His Majesty's 65th Foot, to be Brigadier Generals, pending the duration of a Special Service beyond the Territories of the Honorable Company, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, in notifying the same to the Army, directs that these Officers be recognized and obeyed as Brigadier Generals accordingly, from the date of this order.

Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Colonel Hewitt, C. B. to Command the 1st Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel H. Fraser, the 2d Brigade of Infantry with the Field Force, under the Command of Colonel Pritzler.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Hewitt, C. B. from the 18th Regiment N. I. to the 3d Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel J. Simons, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion; and Lieutenant Colonel A. Grant, C. B. from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Blackburne, from the 3d to the 11th Regiment N. I. and 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Fraser, from the 25th to the 12th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel A. McCally, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 18th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Muat, from the 20th to the 18th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel B. Dod, from the 11th to the 20th Regiment and 1st Battalion.

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel H. Hall, from the 12th to the 25th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Madras Gazette, July 5.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL:

VOL. XXXI.].....AUGUST.....[NUMB. 274.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 8TH AUGUST, 1817.

Mr. B. H. BODDAM, Assistant to the Collector of Bareilly.

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL,**

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 29, 1817.

Ordered, that the following Paragraph of a General Letter received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 7th January 1817, be published in General Orders.

(222) The allowance of 8 Rupees per mensem allowed to European Women, the Wives of Soldiers serving in India extended to Free Black Women born in the West Indies and married to European Soldiers who may have accompanied their Husbands from Europe.

138. Although the arrangement here adverted to, would, if strictly confined to its intended object, not be attended with much expense, yet as we conceive it to be very liable to abuse, and as it might probably give rise to other and more extensive claims which it would be difficult either to comply with or reject, we must decline sanctioning it.

The Court of Directors, having declined sanctioning the allowance of 8 Rupees per mensem, granted to Free Blacks married to European Soldiers, the General Orders of Government bearing date the 23d December 1814, which authorized the payment of that allowance, is accordingly cancelled.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; August 4, 1817

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders that the Corps of Irregular Cavalry.

commanded by Colonel Gardner, has been temporarily transferred from the Judicial to the Military Department, and, that the expenses of that Corps will be charged to the latter Department from the commencement of the official year 1817-18.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 8, 1817.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Henderson, having produced a Counterpart Covenant of his appointment, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment; that Gentleman is admitted into the Service accordingly.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 12, 1817.

Mr. T. Rutherford, Assistant Surgeon at the Civil station of Moradabad, having reported his wish to decline Promotion on the prescribed condition of relinquishing all claim on the Military branch of the service. The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to cancel the promotion of Mr. Rutherford to the Rank of full Surgeon, vice Campbell, deceased, as notified in Government General Order of the 16th of May last, and to make the following promotion to supply the vacancy.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon William Ansley, to be full Surgeon from the 5th of May 1817, vice James Campbell, deceased.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 12, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant R. R. Hull, Post Master at Nagpore, to be Cantonment Staff and Quarter Master, vice Patrickson, appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Captain T. A. Cobbe of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Deputy Paymaster to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, in the room of Captain Ashhurst, deceased.

Lieutenant Currie of the Pioneer Corps, who was directed by Lieutenant Colonel Adams on the death of Captain Ashhurst to take charge of the situation of Deputy Paymaster, is to continue to act in that capacity until relieved by Captain Cobbe, or, until further orders.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 7, 1817.

The Compensation in lieu of Clothing for the year 1811, ordered to be paid to the men of the 1st and 2d Battalions Bengal Volunteers, by the General Orders of Government of the 26th of June, 1812, having by mistake been charged to the debit of the General Off-reckoning Fund for that year; The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following sums, being the amount of Compensation paid on that occasion to be debited to the 1st and 2d Battalions Bengal Volunteers, and a corresponding credit to be given to the General Off-reckoning Fund for 1811; viz.

1st Batt Bengal Volunteers, St. Rs.	2,277	1	10	} Amount of Compensation in lieu of Cloth- ing for 1811.
2d Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	2,763	11	1	
Total St. Rs.	5,040	12	1	

The Governor General in Council is, pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following Supplementary Statements, Nos. 1 to 5, exhibiting the additional dividends due to the Sharers in the General Fund for that year, in consequence for the correction of the mistake abovementioned.

No. 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY Statement of Surplus Off-reckonings of the Presidency of Fort William, for the year 1811, being the amount of Compensation in lieu of Clothing for 1811, paid to the 1st and 2d Battalions Bengal Volunteers, and erroneously charged against the General Off-reckoning Fund for that year, exhibiting the amount payable to colonels of the three Presidencies, being in continuation of the amount published in General Orders of the 18th April 1817.

Amount chargeable against the 1st Battalion Bengal Volunteers,	St. Rs.	2277	1	0
Ditto ditto, against 2d Battalion Bengal Volunteers,		2763	11	1
Net Amount constituting the Additional Surplus,		5040	12	1

ABSTRACT OF SHARERS.

General Officers and Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, including the Agents, ...	..	37	0	0
Ditto ditto of Fort St. George, ....	..	30	0	0

Ditto ditto of Bombay, 11 0 0

Total number of Shares, 78 0 0

Amount of each Share, Sonat Rupees 64 10 0

Lost by Fractions, 0 0 1

No. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the names of the Officers of the three Presidencies, who are entitled to share in the additional Surplus of reckonings for the year 1811, and the amount resulting to each Individual.

PORT WILLIAM.

Major-General Thomas Nicholls, (the late) ...for the whole year,	64	10	0
Lieut.-General George Russel, Ditto	64	10	0
Sir Ewen Baillic, Ditto	64	10	0
Sir John McDonald, .. Ditto	64	10	0
William Palmer, (the late) Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General Edward Clarke, (the late) Ditto	64	10	0
Lieut.-General James Dunn, Ditto	64	10	0
James Dickson, .. Ditto	64	10	0
Samuel Watson, (the late) Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General Richard Macan, (the late) Ditto	64	10	0
Lieut.-General George Hardyman, Ditto	64	10	0
Hugh Stafford, Ditto	64	10	0
James Morris, Ditto	64	10	0
Peregrine Powell, .. Ditto	64	10	0
Robert Philips, Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General Robert Bruce, (the late) Ditto	64	10	0
H. C. Palmer, (the late) from the 1st Jan. to the 24th August.. 42 0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	64	10	0
Sir Gabriel Martindell, from the 25th Aug. to the 31st Dec. 22 9 $10\frac{1}{2}$			
Sir Rob. Blair, for the whole year,			
Wm. Kirkpatrick, (the late) Do.	64	10	0
John McIntyre, ... Ditto	64	10	0
John Gardiner, (the late) Ditto	64	10	0
Henry De Castro, Ditto	64	10	0
Bennet Marley Ditto	64	10	0
Wm. Burne, (the late) Ditto	64	10	0
Thomas Hawkshaw, .. Ditto	64	10	0
Dysor Marshall, .. Ditto	64	10	0
Danl. Conyngham, (the late) Do.	64	10	0
Saml. Bradshaw, .. Ditto	64	10	0
Sir George Wood, .. Ditto	64	10	0
John Haynes, Ditto	64	10	0
Nichs. Carnegie, Ditto	64	10	0
Sir Jn. Horsford, (the late) Do.	64	10	0

John Gordon,	Ditto	64	10	0
T. S. Bateman,	Ditto	64	10	0
Henry White,	Ditto	64	10	0
The Clothing Agent of the 1st Division,				
Lieut. Col. Ainslie,	Ditto	64	10	0
Ditto of the 2d Division,				
Major Brown,	Ditto	64	10	0

Proportion payable to the Bengal Officers, St. Rs. 2,391 2 0

FORT ST. GEORGE.

	Col. Keith McAllister for the whole year,	64	10	0
	Thomas Dallas, Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General	John Pater, Ditto	64	10	0
	John Orr, Ditto	64	10	0
	Colonel Hadaway Clarke, .. Ditto	64	10	0
	Robert Bell, Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General	Daniel McNeil, Ditto	64	10	0
	Robert Croker, Ditto	64	10	0
	Wm. Kenzie, Ditto	64	10	0
	Thomas Bowser, Ditto	64	10	0
Colonel	Alex Cuppage, Ditto	64	10	0
	Alex. Dyce, Ditto	64	10	0
	R. M. Strange,			
	from 1st Jan.			
	to 29th Nov. 59 0 11½			
	John Cuppage,			
	from 30th Nov.			
	to 31st Dec. 5 0 ½			
	Chas. Coruer, for the whole year	64	10	0
	John Richardson, Ditto	64	10	0
	John Jas. Durand, Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General	Francis Gowdie, Ditto	64	10	0
	George Roberts, ... Ditto	64	10	0
	Urban Vigers, Ditto	64	10	0
	Archibald Brown, .. Ditto	64	10	0
	David Campbell, Ditto	64	10	0
Colonel	Aldwell Taylor, .. Ditto	64	10	0
	John Chalmers, Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General	Francis Torrens, Ditto	64	10	0
	Carey Lalande, Ditto	64	10	0
	Burry Close, Ditto	64	10	0
	P. A. Agnew, Ditto	64	10	0
	Robert McKay, Ditto	64	10	0
	Gabriel Doveton, Ditto	64	10	0
	Hector McLean, Ditto	64	10	0

Amount payable to Madras Officers, .. St. Rs. 1,938 12 0

BOMBAY.

Major-General Richard Jones, for the whole year,	64	10	0	
Kenneth McPherson, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
James Kerr,	Ditto	64	10	0

Richard Gore, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
John Wiseman, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Henry Oakes,	Ditto	64	10	0
Thomas Marshall, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Charles Reynolds, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Colonel Andrew Anderson, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Charles Boye, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Malcolm Grant, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
				<hr/>
Amount payable to the Bombay Officers, ..		710	14	0
Lost by Fractions, ..		0	0	1
				<hr/>
Grand Total of the consolidated surplus for the year 1811,	St. Rs.	5,040	12	1

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Shares in the additional surplus Off-reckonings of the year 1811, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe.

Major-General Thomas Nicholls, alias Boad-				
hurst (the late) ..	ful. year,	64	10	0
Lieut.-General George Russell,	Ditto	64	10	0
Sir Ewen Bailie, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General Edward Clarke, (the late) ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Lieut.-General James Dunn,	Ditto	64	10	0
James Dickson, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
George Hardymar, ...	Ditto	64	10	0
Peregrine Powell, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Robert Phillips, ...	Ditto	64	10	0
Robert Bruce,	Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General Wm. Kirkpatrick, (the late)	Ditto	64	10	0
John McIntyre,	Ditto	64	10	0
John Gardiner, (the late) ...	Ditto	64	10	0
Henry De Castro, ...	Ditto	64	10	0
William Burn, (the late) ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Thomas Hawkshaw,	Ditto	64	10	0
Daniel Conynham, (the late)	Ditto	64	10	0
Samuel Bradshaw,	Ditto	64	10	0
John Haynes,	Ditto	64	10	0
Nicholas Carnegie,	Ditto	64	10	0
T. S. Bateman,	Ditto	64	10	0
Henry White,	Ditto	64	10	0

Additional Off-reckonings to be adjusted in Europe,
on account of Bengal Officers, St. Rs. 1421 12 0

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Shares in the additional surplus Off-reckonings of the year 1811, payable to Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in Europe or who have died in Europe.

Colonel Keith Macalister, .. for the full year, 64 10 0

	Thomas Dallas,	Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General	J. Orr,	Ditto	64	10	0
Lt.-Col. Comd.	T. Clarke,	Ditto	64	10	0
Colonel	D. McNeil,	Ditto	64	10	0
	William Kenzie,	Ditto	64	10	0
	T. Bowser,	Ditto	64	10	0
	A. Cuppage,	Ditto	64	10	0
	A. Dyce,	Ditto	64	10	0
	J. Cuppage, from the 30th Nov. to the 31st December, ..		5	9	7
	C. Comer, .. for the full year, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	J. Richardson, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
Major-General	F. Gowde, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	G. Roberts, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	U. Vigers, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	A. Browne,	Ditto	64	10	0
	D. Campbell,	Ditto	64	10	0
Colonel	B. Close, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	P. A. Agnew, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	R. Makay, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	G. Doveton, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	H. Maclean, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
<hr/>					
Amount payable to Madras Officers in Europe,			St. Rs.	1362	11 0

No. 5.

STATEMENT of Shares in the additional Surplus Off- reckonings for the year 1811, payable to the Colonels of the Presidency of Bombay, who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe.

Major-General	Richard Jones, ... for the full year, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	James Kerr,	Ditto	64	10	0
	Richard Gore,	Ditto	64	10	0
	John Wiseman,	Ditto	64	10	0
	Henry Oakes,	Ditto	64	10	0
	Thomas Marshall,	Ditto	64	10	0
	Charles Reynolds, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	Andrew Anderson, ..	Ditto	64	10	0
	Malcolm Grant, ..	Ditto	64	10	0

Amount due to Bombay Officers in Europe, St. Rs. 581 10 0

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept,

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, August 12, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon William Watson, of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Surgeon to the Board of Commissioners for the settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Messrs. Robert Wroughton, and Robert Page Fulcher, having respectively produced Certificates of their appointments as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted into the service accordingly, and promoted to Ensigns; their dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

The following Officers having respectively produced the prescribed Certificates, from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of their health:

Major William Elliott, of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.
Lieutenant John Fletcher, of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain and Brigade Major Dawes, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the permission granted to that Officer in Government General Orders dated the 20th of September 1816, on account of his health, is extended to six months beyond the time therein mentioned.

The permission granted in Government General Orders under date the 11th ultimo, to Lieutenant P. P. Morgan, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The following correction of General Order by the Governor General in Council under date the 20th June 1817, is directed to be published

"For Robert Andrew Johnston," read "Thomas Andrew Johnston, to be Cornet in Captain Buddely's Corps of Irregular Cavalry."

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE "MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 4, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council advertising to the equipment and clothing of the Cuttack Legion, which differ in description and cost from those of other Troops in the service, is pleased to suspend that part of the General Orders 16th ultimo, which relates to the Off-reckonings of this Corps, until experience of the actual expence of the clothing shall enable His Lordship in Council more satisfactorily to ascertain the proper amount that should be established for this purpose.

The rules which prevail in the Regular Native Infantry, regarding the amount of annual half-mounting stoppages, and the periods of deducting the same, shall be extended to the Cuttack Legion, commencing from June 1818 for new Levée,

but from June 1817 for Drafts from other Corps. The stoppages are to be specified on the face of the abstracts, and the amount withheld by the Paymaster, and a corresponding credit given to the Clothing Board. The regular deduction of six Rupees, at the rate of three Rupees per month from each new Levy, is to be made, agreeably to the rules in force, from the 2d month of the Recruit's drawing full pay; but this sum, instead of being stopped by his Commanding Officer for half mounting to be supplied by him, is to be deducted in abstracts as above directed; and the amount regularly credited to the Clothing Board.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give directions to the Clothing Board, as to the nature and description of half mounting proper for the Cuttack Legion in His Excellency's opinion, and that Board will without delay cause the Agent for the 2d Division of Army Clothing, to prepare a complete set of half mounting for the whole Corps, which will be transmitted to Cuttack as soon as possible. The Clothing Board will make an accurate Report to Government of the precise cost and charges of this muster set of half mounting, and an advance on account will be issued to the Clothing Board for this service, on their requisition, to be adjusted after the completion of the half mounting, and the receipt of the regular stoppages for August, of the Drafts, and of the six Rupees per man, for all Recruits enlisted between June 1817, and June 1818, when the regulated stoppages for the whole commence.

The Officer commanding the Cuttack Legion, the 2d in command, and the Adjutant, are all to draw the respective pay and allowances of their Regimental ranks, as if they were Officers of regular Cavalry.

The following additional allowances are to be drawn by the commanding Officer, in lieu of those specified in the General Orders 16th ultimo, and not including a sum for compensation in lieu of Off-reckonings which will be fixed by the Clothing Board, as soon as the amount of off-reckonings shall be ascertained and declared in General Orders.

Allowances for Commanding the Corps,.....	120
Established Allowances for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements, Writers, Stationery, &c. &c. for five Troops and Companies at 50 Rupees each.....	250

Total, Square Rupees 370

From the above allowance of 250 Rupees, it is to be understood, that the Commanding Officer is to provide iron, steel, charcoal and artificers, not only for his accoutrements and Arms, but likewise for all trifling repairs, as well as tar, grease, &c. for the two guns and Tumbrills attached to the Corps; all repairs of importance, and all necessary supplies of ammunition and stores, will be furnished from the nearest Magazine on requisition, in the usual form.

As the Gun Horses attached to the Cuttack Legion will be provided from the Public Stores with suitable saddlery

and Harness, the established allowance of two Rupees a Horse is authorized to be drawn for the repair of those articles of equipment, which are to be considered subject to the provisions of the General Orders of 10th January last, on the subject of the duration of Cavalry, Saddlery and Harness.

The Saddles and Horse Equipments of the rest of the Corps being intended to be of an inferior description, the Governor General in Council restricts the allowances to be granted for the repair of these articles to eight Annas for each Horse, which is to include the supply and repair of all articles required for the Drill.

* An Allowance of two Rupees for each Gun Horse, and of one Rupee for each Troop Horse, is authorized to be drawn on account of shoeing, head and heel ropes, curry-combs, Mus-salib, &c. &c.

The following provisional establishment of Syces and Grasscutters is authorized for the Cuttack Legion, viz:

For each Gun-Horse, 1 Syce and 1 Grasscutter, on the usual rates of pay.

For each Troop Horse 1 Grasscutter only, on Syce's monthly pay of 4 Rupees in cantonments, and 5 Rupees when marching; the additional pay authorized for the Grasscutters of Troop Horses, is intended as remuneration for the additional duty that will be required from them in assisting the Troopers in taking care of the Horses, as it is not considered necessary to attach any Syces to Troop Horses of the description allotted to the Cuttack Legion.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JULY 29, 1817.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under dates the 20th November, 6th, 11th and 12th December, 1816; 2d and 7th January, 13th February, and 5th March, 1817, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 20th November, 1816.

PARA. 2. We have lately received a communication from the War Office, respecting the issue of an Allowance for Hautboys to the Colonels of His Majesty's Dragoon Regiment, serving in India, by which it appears that this allowance as forming a part of the Colonel's Pay, is drawn for here by the agents of the respective Regiments on account of the Colonels, while we perceive that the same allowance is included in your disbursements for the same Regiments in India; hence it should seem that a double issue has been made on this account for several years past.

FOR AUGUST, 1817.

3. We therefore direct that immediately upon the receipt of this Dispatch, you will give instructions for this allowance being discontinued; and since the drawing it in India is wholly unauthorized, we further direct that you will call upon the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Dragoon Regiments, now serving at your Presidency, to refund the sum they may have each respectively drawn upon this account; and that you will by the earliest possible opportunity convey to us such information upon the subject, as may enable us to take the necessary steps for the recovery of the balance unaccounted for in India.

General Letter, dated 6th December, 1816.

PARA. 3. The undermentioned Officers have been absent from India beyond the period prescribed by Act of Parliament; we direct that they be struck off the strength of the Army from the expiration of two years and a half, from the period of their quitting India, viz.

3d Native Cavalry,
6th Native Infantry,
20th Ditto ditto,

Lieut. Andrew S. Barlow,
" Arthur G. Wavell,
" Christr. A. Lloyd.

4. We also direct that you strike off

Ensigns James Burn of the 20th Native Infantry, and Henry J. Collins of the 30th ditto, the former of whom we appointed a Cadet of the season 1811, but who does not appear to have taken up his appointment, and the latter, who was sent home insane, from Madras, under a sick certificate from that Government.

5. Having granted a Pension to Assistant Surgeon Robert Blair, you will also discontinue his name on your Army List.

General Letter, dated 11th December, 1816.

2. We have permitted Major Henry Bellingham of your Establishment, to remain in England until the sailing of the spring Fleet.

3. Captain Lieutenant Henry F. Denty has our permission to return to his rank on your Establishment.

4. We desire to call your attention to a subject seriously affecting the relatives in this country of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Company's Army serving at the different Presidencies in India.

5. By the Post Office Regulations established by Act of Parliament, all Single Letters to and from Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers serving in the East Indies are delivered free of postage, upon payment of one penny for each letter, at the Post Office, whence they are dispatched, but owing to this Regulation being either imperfectly understood, or not sufficiently attended to in India, Letters have been transmitted from Non-commissioned and Private Europeans to their relations at home, without this payment having been made, and in consequence a heavy expence for Postage has been incurred by the individuals to whom the letters have been addressed.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Several instances of the kind have occurred lately, and an application being made at the Post Office for relief, the answer has uniformly been, that none could be afforded, where the provisions of the Act had not been complied with.

In order therefore that this class of individuals may in future be relieved from an expense, from which the Legislature, in anticipation of their inability to bear, it, intended they should be exempt, we direct that you will immediately, on receipt of this dispatch, issue orders for strict attention being paid to the Post Office Regulations in this particular, and require all Post Masters under your Presidency to note on the back of each letter, that the payment of one penny has been made, in conformity to the terms of the Act. All Soldiers' letters to be endorsed as heretofore by the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and of Detachments from them.

General Letter, dated 18th Dec. 1816.

Separate Letter, 21st April, 1815.

Para. 5. Referring to letter from the Deputy Assistant General, relating to the case of Mr. Johnson Thomas, who appears to have been absent from his duty, since March 1808, and requesting Court's orders thereon.

Para. 6. You will be pleased to strike Mr. Sergeant Thomas's name out of the Army List, from two years and half after his quitting India.

General Letter, dated 22 Jan. 1817.

Para. 3. Adverting to the frequent applications made to us by Military Officers, for an extension of furlough, and being of opinion that all such applications preferred on the ground of sickness, should be accompanied by the most satisfactory testimonials, to prove that the parties are unavoidably compelled to make the same, we have resolved, that it be required of all Officers, who shall find it necessary, on account of sickness, to solicit a further term of absence, to transmit with their letter of application a Certificate signed by at least two (two) medical gentlemen in the Medical Profession, describing the nature of the complaint, and stating, and attesting to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary; and that, previously to an extension of furlough being granted, such further proof of the statement made by the party, in support of his application, shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as we may deem satisfactory.

We have further resolved, that all Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying for permission to remain a further time absent from their duty, on account of sickness, be required to

furnish a certificate signed by at least two eminent Physicians; also, the attestation of a Magistrate, in support of the fact, that the persons who have signed the certificate, are Physicians.

5. Whenever any Officer on your Establishment shall receive permission to come to Europe, whether it be on account of ill health, or of private affairs, we desire you to furnish him with a copy of these Orders.

7. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in England, until the departure of the first Company's Ships of next season, 1817-18, viz.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Caldwell, and Lieut. Andrew H. Wood.

8. We have permitted the following Officers belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Service from the undermentioned dates, viz.

Lieut. Robert Norris, 21st February 1816,

Brevet Colonel James Plumer, 24th April.

Lieut. Col. Hugh Ross, 25th May.

Capt. Wm. Forrest, *Ido*

Lieut. Col. Samuel Wood, C. B. 5th August.

Surgeon Francis Buchanan, M. D. 14th *id*

9. We have taken into consideration the memorials addressed to us by the Commandants of our several Corps of Artillery and Engineers at the three Presidencies, requesting a revision of the orders contained in Part. 128 & 94 of our Military Letter to Bengal, dated 16th February 1811, which prohibited the employment of General Officers of those Corps on the general Staff of the Army, but authorized their continuance at the head of their respective Corps after promotion to the rank of Major General.

10. We perceive that our Orders have been in some instances understood to vacate the authority of General Officers of Artillery or Engineers employed in the command of their own Corps, whenever a General Officer selected for the Staff shall be on duty at the same Station; and that this idea has occasioned much uneasiness in the minds of the Officers of Artillery and Engineers at our several Presidencies.

11. To obviate these apprehensions hereafter, we desire that it may be understood that in all cases in which a General Officer selected for the command of the Corps of Artillery or Engineers, shall meet a General Officer selected for the Staff from the Cavalry or Infantry in any Garrison, Cantonment, Camp, or Army, that such General Officers of Artillery or Engineers shall take rank and command according to the dates of their respective Commissions.

12. But as it is not our intention that General Officers of Artillery or Engineers should interfere with the Officers of the Line in general Commands (except from casual causes, as above stated) or be appointed to the command of Stations, we direct, that the

General Officers of Artillery shall be appointed to the Garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or to the Head Quarters of the Artillery at each Presidency, and that the General Officers of Engineers shall be stationed at those Garrisons respectively.

13. Having also taken into consideration the pecuniary situation in which our General Officers of Artillery and Engineers are placed by our Orders of the 16th February 1814, and the recommendations of our several Governments that we would put those Officers on the same footing with respect to allowances as the General Officers selected for the Staff, we authorize you to grant to the General Officers of Artillery and Engineers selected for the Command of their respective Corps, the same allowances as are now granted to the Officers selected for the Staff at our several Presidency Stations, namely, five thousand pounds sterling per annum each, together with the pay of their Regimental Rank according to the Orders conveyed to you in our Military Letter, dated 5th May 1815, but it is to be understood, that whenever these situations are filled by Officers holding an inferior rank to that of General Officers, their allowances be regulated by the Orders now in force.

14. Such General Officers of Engineers and Artillery will of course, be relieved every four years, as directed in Para. 131 of our Military Letter of the 16th February 1814, according to the practice which prevails among the General Officers of Cavalry and Infantry selected for the Staff, unless some special reason shall occasionally exist for deviating from this rule, of which, of course, you will duly advise us.

15. These Orders to have effects from the date of their receipt at our several Presidencies.

General Letter, 23d June, 1814

Paras. 16 and 17, state (in reply to Court's remark, that care ought to be taken that the Pension granted to Mrs. Mockler should only be continued during her Widowhood) that Mrs. Mockler has been long since married again, and the Military Auditor General and Pay Master General have been directed to attend to Court's Orders respecting her Pension.

General Letter, dated 7th January, 1817.

Para. 4. In addition to the notification made to the proper Officers respecting the discontinuance of Pensions to Widows who may marry again, we desire that a General Order may be issued, notifying to the Army, that all Pensions granted by the Company to Widows, are to continue only during Widowhood,

FOR AUGUST, 1817.

Separate Letter, 5th November, 1814.

Paras. 11 and 12. Papers relative to a representation from Captain Lieutenant Edward Simsons, 1st Native Infantry of the long absence of Captain Palmer of that Corps, and the consequent loss of rank to himself and other Junior Officers sent, and Court's attention requested to the circumstances.

110. Captain Palmer had our leave in August 1811. to remain till the last Ships of the following season, since which period we have received no intelligence of him.

111. We therefore direct that he be struck off the List of the Army, from the 14th July 1812, the date of sailing of the last Ships of the season to which his leave of absence had been extended.

232. We have appointed Mr. Robert Taylor, a Cadet for the Infantry, on your Establishment, and he will proceed accordingly to his destination by the earliest conveyance.

General Letter, dated 13th February, 1817.

Para. 3 Mr Alexander Hurley, Assistant Surgeon of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for Bengal of the first Company's Ships of next season 1817-18.

1. We have permitted Mr Robert Moore Cathcart to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon—his rank will be settled at a future time.

5 We have permitted Cornet John Samuel Williams of your Establishment, to remain twelve Months in England.

6 Major Henry Bellingham has our permission to return to his rank on your Establishment.

8. Lieutenant Charles Chapuset of your Pension Establishment, has recently presented to us a memorial respecting the circumstances under which you transferred him to the Pension List, and subsequently suspended him from the Company's Service, and praying to be restored to his former situation.

9 We have taken the same into our serious consideration, and having adverted to all the circumstances of this case, we are unable, to discover any grounds for complying with Lieutenant Chapuset's request, and we hereby direct that he be no longer considered in our Service, and that his name be struck off the list of your Establishment accordingly.

10 We have permitted the undermentioned persons severally to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz.

Surgeon Joseph Langstaff.

Lieutenant John Bryan Neufville.

11. We have permitted Captain Lieutenant Richard Powney of your Establishment, to remain in England till the departure of the last Company's Ships of this season 1816-17.

12. We have permitted Lieutenant Fireworker Henry Ralfe of your Establishment, to return to his rank.

13. We have permitted Mr. John Adam to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon—his rank will be settled at a future time.

14. Brevet Captain Ralph H. Sneyd of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's Ships of next season 1817-18.

General Letter, 5th March, 1817.

Para. 2. We have permitted the undermentioned persons severally to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment—their rank will be settled at a future time; Viz.

Thomas Munro Munro, M. D.
James Gordon,
William Dyer,
Thomas Henderson.

3. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers severally to return to their rank upon your Establishment, viz.

Captain John Lewis Stuart,
George Swiney,
Surgeon John Patterson.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; August 12, 1817.

In consideration of the number of Native Troops stationed at Dum Dum, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize a Native Doctor to be entertained and permanently attached to the Native Hospital at that Cantonment. The rate of pay to be the same as that of Native Doctors attached to Battalions of Native Infantry.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

AUGUST 23.

Our latest accounts from Head-Quarters, extend to the 16th instant, from which it appears, that His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and suite, had passed Chupprah on that date.—It is stated that their next place of rendezvous will be Buxar; after which, Gazeepore and Benares. His Excellency and suite, we are happy to find, were in excellent health and spirits.

The *Wellton*, Capt. Wallace, was going down the River on the 11th, when she upset on the Hyapore Sand. The officers and crew were saved; but all the private baggage, and the Post Office Packets were lost.—The wreck was sold at public auction on Wednesday, by Messrs. Taylor, McNeight and Co. Mr. J. Green purchased the hull for 5,300 rupees, and Mr. W. Patrick, the Cotton and 1,500 bags of rice which were on board: paying 4,500 rupees for the former, and 50 for the latter article.

In the *Belsah Ukhbar* of the 25th ultimo, it is mentioned that Scindia had directed all the Pindaree Chiefs to assemble after the *Daswah* with their adherents at a Fort in his country not far from Narwar. Buskah Khan one of the Chiefs had sent a rich present to the *Maha Raj*—a splendid saddle set with gems, together with five lacks of Rupees and an Elephant. Our letters from the Dukhin mention that the Pindaree Chiefs are sending off their families for the *Sekh* country, and making great preparations to enable them to take the Field early; that they are buying up every matchlock all over the country. His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. Hislop with the general Staff of the Madras army had arrived at Jaulnah. Letters from Officers in that quarter mentions it was expected they would take the field by the 1st September. In the Madras army it was understood that a division of their force would proceed to Nagpore to relieve the Bengal division. Throughout Berar the temperature is said to be very moderate during the rainy season:—the Thermometer ranging from 76 to 82.

We have received the following letter and agreeably to the wishes of the writer, have inserted it for general information.

Extract of a Letter, dated Batavia Roads, June 25, 1817.

"For the information of those concerned and employed in the Eastern or Malay Trade, I have to state that the *Coriozo*, a new brig from Manilla, of 240 tons built and equipped, &c. has been cut off through the machinations of the Sultan of Sambas at an island called by them *Saccassan*, the St. Nouras. The Commander Captain Mitchell, Mr. Matthias, Supercargo, and about 25 of the crew killed.

"The Sultan has since armed the Vessel with 10 Guns, and manned her; and will 'tis expected cruize off Sambas, and Slacco rivers, to take and plunder whatever he can master. The *Coriozo* did belong to a Mr. Augustine Scarella, and was only a few days from Manilla.

"Thinking it of some utility to make this known at Calcutta, I have chosen your paper as the channel."

AUGUST 26.

A few days ago towards the dusk of the evening, we witnessed the following occurrence in the street wherein our office is situated. A cow was led on with her calf by a native, when one of the dogs, of which there is rather an unusual number in our neighbourhood, broke his chain, sallied out and attacked her with ungovernable fury. Any one, acquainted both with the religious prejudices of these people and of their customary mode of going to work on these occasions, may form an idea of the mob that was immediately assembled and of the clamor that arose. The popular meetings in England for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage have been no doubt more numerous, but could not be more noisy or less effective. For the assailor was not, any more than some other personages, to be overawed by mere *verba et voces*. Nay we think that the shouts, groans and hisses of the mob, as well as the pitiful bellowing of his horned prey, had rather a stimulating effect upon him.

Not for a second did he let the living limb in his mouth go. The purple spots on his white coat and his long square muzzle showed him to belong to the pointers; but by his fierceness he approved himself to be a worthy relative of the bull-dog. Before we had the time to go down and afford our assistance, an European gentleman had jumped out of his palanquin and was pulling the assailor by the hind legs. Three times did he thus succeed in releasing the victim, and three times did her infuriated enemy make her again bleed under his grasp; before the blind appetite of ferociousness was at last overcome by the gallantry of humanity. We record this circumstance; because, trifling as it may appear, it sets the characters of the natives and that of Europeans in a strikingly contrasted light. When it is considered that on this occasion each of the two sets of people alluded to, with the apparently same purpose, acted in some kind in contradiction with his education and habits; a fair opportunity offers itself of ascertaining the comparative value of the flimsy products of artificial institutions, and of the sterling operations of genuine feeling. Here are fifty Hindus who could not even in the superiority of numbers muster up spirit sufficient for overcoming a vile cur, and for saving from destruction the precious object of their daily adorations; while a European, who perhaps receives a pound or two of beef every day in his stomach, rushed into immediate fatigue and danger merely to quell in his own bosom the momentary but painful emotion raised by the sight of a feeling being in distress.

AUGUST 27.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHITTAGONG, DATED
AUGUST 13, 1817.

“It has been stated, that 5 Companies at Dacca, belonging to the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, have been ordered to Chittagong, in consequence of some movements made by the MUGs, who in their present disjointed state are absolutely incapable of making any. The fact is, the augmentation to the Force in this district has been caused by the threats of the Burmah Government, to cross the Nauf, and sieze some

Mugs, who took refuge in the British Territory, when driven from Aracan by the Burmese, and who have since been in the habit of recrossing into their Native country, and plundering its oppressive conquerors.

“ A beautiful vessel was launched to day at this port, and named the *Hikmut*. She was built by a Gentleman, skilled in Naval Architecture, of which she is a perfect model, and I am happy to say, that she took the water, free from any accident.”

On Friday the 22d instant, the Honorable Mr. I. A. Van Bliam, Commissioner from the Netherlands Government to take possession of the Netherlands Possessions on the Continent of India, was introduced to the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, at the Government House, and after the delivery of his credentials, the usual salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Mr. Overbeek, we understand, is to be the new Resident of Chinsurah.

The Drawing of the Seventeenth Calcutta Lottery, closed on Saturday last. On this occasion the prize of a Lac of Rupees came up to No. 3445. This fortunate Ticket, we are informed, was sent to Bombay, and there sold.

AUGUST 28.

The spell which had bound the Theatrical Amateurs so long, having ceased to operate, they have resumed the amusement of the drama at the Chouringhee Theatre with no diminution of the zeal and talent which, during the last two years, have characterized their exertions. The *Tragedy of Douglas*, is one of the most attractive productions on the stage. The story is simple and powerfully interesting and the characters drawn with great force and spirit. Last Friday evening the part of *Indy Randolph* was undertaken by a gentleman, who gave to it a high degree of pathos and tenderness. The scene between the mother of *Douglas* and *Old Norval*, was deeply affecting, and calculated to excite the softest feelings of the heart. The modulation and varied tones of

voice, together with the judgment and every other qualification which were successively displayed, and the bursts of passion, and complaint, or the half-expressed agony of *Emily Randolph*, were listened to and received, with merited applause. The manner in which the character was performed, shows that the representative had deeply and successfully studied the imagined condition, sorrows, and misfortunes, of the heroine, and every pause and hurried movement was marked with great care, and attention to dramatic effect.

The force of the *Sleep-walker* is amusing, and sometimes sublime and excited. *Somno* is the principal character, and gives occasion to several lively scenes. We know nothing of the plot.

We understand that the piece fixed upon for their next representation, are the *Citizen* and the *Wedge-throated*.

The friends of the Honorable Mr. SEXTON will be happy to hear that before the *Sonnet*, left the rock; on her voyage to Madras, the change of air had been productive of the most beneficial effects on his state of health. The latest letters represent him in high spirits.

ABOUT THE

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED PORT LOUIS, 5th July, 1817:—“I arrived here on the 4th ultimo, after a pleasant passage of 23 days from Tranquebar. The market, and am sorry to say, are completely glutted with every kind of merchandize, and it will not be until the arrival of several ships from different parts of Europe, expected in all next month, that I shall be able to do anything in the way of sale. Money is scarce; and since the late destructive fire, the evident want of confidence has prevailed; highly detrimental to speculation. By the bye, you will, no doubt, have heard of another small village of *St. Pierre*, which at first created considerable alarm: but the houses only were destroyed. Cape Wine of a superior quality is selling at 5 dollars. Brandy (the real Cognac) sells at its price, being at 4 dollars the *well*.

Our letters from the Dakhin mention that Colonel Sir John Malcolm left Hyderabad on the 1st for Poonah—that he was expected to return to Hyderabad by the 15th; after which he would start for Nagpore, which it was calculated he would reach by the end of the month. It is understood in that quarter that every thing is arranged with Holkar and Meer Khan. The *Landed interest* in Berar is stated to be in a very thriving way, from the protection afforded by the subsidiary force and the rise in prices, in consequence of the encreased expenditure. The Renter of the Hussingabad district is said to have encreased the revenue from two and a half to seven lacks—at which sum he had farmed out the district.

By the kindness of a correspondent, we are enabled to submit to our readers, the following interesting document as to the Pindarees—a tribe which we trust will soon be known only from the history of their depredations: and thus another wreath be added to the honors, humanity which England lately acquired in giving law to the Barbary powers—the Pindarees of the Mediterranean.

Examination of Kundoo Pindaree taken prisoner by the Mysore Horse, under Beem Row Buckshee.

Q. What is your name?

A. Kundoo.

Q. Who is the chief of the party to which you were immediately attached?

A. Beekah Syed.

Q. What was the strength of the party?

A. Upwards of 900.

Q. What was the amount of the whole Lohbur?

A. Ten thousand Horse of various descriptions.

Q. Of whose Dhurra was it composed?

A. Seven thousand of Seetoo's; 1500 of the Udhur Shahees, 1000 of Hurriam Khau's, and 500 of Dost Mahommed's.

NARRATIVE.

We were all collected at Nimawur to the amount of 10,000, and crossed the Nerbudda at the Buglatui Ghaut, we proceeded by the Muchres Ghaut, Mani, Maisder, Ashter, Annair, and crossed the river Wurdu below Chandu, proceeded by Sidlabad, passed the

Godavery leaving Dhurwunpore about 70 coss to the left, ascended the Kistnah near Umrawattes, plundered the outskirts of the town, moved on towards Guntoor, plundered some places whose names I do not recollect; Guntoor was plundered by the advanced party, who might be 100 horse, who obtained some booty, but not much, perhaps the whole did not exceed 3 or 3000 rupees, on being fired upon by some Sepoys we quitted Guntoor with precipitation for Mungalgurry, which we were prevented from plundering by having armed men in it. Thence we moved to Kurnum, forty or fifty pushed on to the place, but got entangled in the paddy fields, where one of their horses stuck fast, and the remainder being fired on by some troops galloped back and joined the main body.—We halted a village about half a coss from Kurnum, but having understood from a Brinjairy whom we met with at a small village on our way, that the principle fords of the Kistnah were occupied by Troops, and who promised to conduct us across the river by an unfrequented Ghaut, we followed the road pointed out by him, and had scarcely crossed the Kistnah and were dressing our Victuals, when a Regiment of Cavalry made its appearance; in consequence we moved off immediately from thence in the direction of Hyderabad, and when we had arrived within twelve coss of the City, we separated into two bodies, the one to which I belonged under Beekah Syed proceeded, leaving Hyderabad 4 coss on the right, plundered Chundapett and taking only byepaths, and plundering all the small Villages in our route, recrossed the Godavery in the neighbourhood of Beer, advanced leaving Jaulnah 12 coss to our left, ascended a small Ghaut near Sondkhair, from whence we made two marches and halted near Godree, about a coss from Chicklee and three coss from the British Camp, in among the hills; at this period, some of our people who were looking about for forage and fire-wood, found a Camel and brought it to Beekah Syed, who said, "there must be a Camp some where in the vicinity," and accordingly we were all on the alert; seeing a light at a distance, Beekah Syed with 10 Horsemen went towards it and about an hour afterwards returned with the intelligence that the force had marched in an opposite direction, we then moved 2 coss further and again halted for the remainder of the night. At day break we mounted, and had gone about a coss when we were overtaken by the Mysore Sillehdar Horse,—of the movement of the larger body after our separation I am perfectly ignorant.

Q. After you separated from the large Body, was no place fixed on for rejoining?

A. Yes. In the vicinity of Panderpore, but however it did not take place.

Q. Who was the principal Chief of the Lahbur?

A. Hussein Bukh, commonly called Bukrob.

Q. For what purpose did you commence your expedition?

A. To cross the Kistnah and go into Tippoo Sultaun's Country.

Q. Did you know at the time there was no such Country.

A. No. It was reported in Camp, that we were going to Tippoo Sultaun's, but after we had crossed the Kistnah, we learned the Country belonged to the English.

Q. What were the arrangements made previous to the collection of the Lubbur?

A. We all assembled at the command of Setoo and departed on the Lubbur, according to his instructions.

Q. What is your mode of life during the rains.

A. On our return from an expedition we all repair to Setoo and gave him an account of our operations, then we disperse to our different homes, which are situated near the Nerbuddah, and in the Ropel Country at the distance of ten or twenty coas.

Q. Do you remain together in cantonments during the monsoon or in the different villages?

A. We remain in cantonments during the rains.—Those belonging to Setoo's Dhurrah at Nimawar. Those of Kurreem's at Baiscen, Dost Mahomed's Dhurrah, in the neighbourhood of Bhisla at Gurraspeur. The Holkar Shahes Dhurrahs are stationed as follows, Gardeckhun at Kurmode, Kadir Buksh at Katapoor, Sahib Khan and Bahadur Khan at Eklorah.

Q. What preparations do you make before you proceed on a Lubbur.

A. As long as we continue in Scindiah's country we purchase every thing, afterwards we depend entirely on plunder.

Q. Since you carry no provisions along with you, how did so large body as the late Lubbur contrive to subsist

A. We mutually assist each other, depending entirely on what we can procure in the villages on our route, or any convoys we may meet, but are often exposed to temporary privations

Q. Under whose authority do you consider yourselves;

A. Under Scindiah and Holkar, but the majority under the former.

Q. To what length is it considered the authority of Scindiah and Holkar extends.

A. Our proceedings are considered to be regulated by the orders of their chiefs, and we plunder and spare the country according to their instructions; whenever they require our services we always join them.

Q. For what reason do you submit to their authority?

A. Because our families find refuge in their dominions, and in the event of our being attacked, we should fly there for shelter.

Q. Then do you never plunder under any circumstances the territories of Scindiah and Holkar?

A. Never except by stealth. We have been in the habit for the last 19 years of plundering the Nagpore Territory but of late the Dhurrahs of Setoo and Kurreem have not done so, in consequence of an agreement.

Q. In the event of a pursuit after the Pindarries, what is the best mode of overtaking them?

A. On their return from an expedition when laden with plunder, because then they are incapable of making such rapid marches as at first, their horses being fatigued by the journey and encumbered with loads. Should we be pursued across the Nerbudda we could disperse to several cantonments and take refuge in Scindiah's territories.

Q. In what manner are the marches of the Pindarees conducted?

A. When we set out and have no apprehension we march generally 7 or 8 coss, but if we have reason to fear a pursuit, we move 20 or 25 coss, and can continue at this rate for 20 days if necessary. We proceed at first at easy stages, as we wish to preserve ourselves for occasions when it may be necessary to make any exertion.

Q. On your return from an expedition when laden with plunder, what is your usual rate of marching?

A. About 20 coss a day. We start at day light, and continue marching till 12 o'clock, when we halt in the jungle, till about 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening, and we resume our march till midnight.

I. In all our marches both in going and coming, we avoid the high roads and proceed by the most unfrequented paths.

Q. How are you generally armed.

A. With Spears and Swords, and but few matchlocks, at an average about five to every hundred men, some of the principal leaders may have pistols.

Q. What may be the strength of the Pindarees.

A. About 10,000 good Horse and of various other descriptions 5 or 6,000.

Q. In what manner do you feed your Horses that they can stand such extraordinary fatigue?

A. We generally feed them on Cienna Joaree, Tooree, in short whatever we can get, besides we have a preparation of Opium, Aise-nic, blue stone, and other ingredients, which I cannot particularize, which we sometimes administer to them, and we accustom them when young to bear fatigue, out of fifty Horses we obtained at Chaudipett, only 5 were able to keep up.

Q. When you conceive you are liable to be overtaken by a body of Horse in pursuit of your party. What do you do on such an occasion?

A. We march off in a body and continue so, as long as we can, those who fall in the rear, are left to their fate, we never stop to defend them.

Q. When you proceed on an expedition are you under the orders of any particular chief, or is every party only subject to its own Commander.

A. We are nominally under the orders of a particular chief termed Lubbureau, but if any person chooses to separate from the main body, no notice is taken of it.

Q. How do you procure intelligence.

A. We never send out persons for that purpose, but straggling parties bring all the information they may obtain on their route and in case of our own people missing the main body, we set fire to a village or a stock of forage, as points for them to proceed on.

Q. In what manner do you dispose of your booty?

A. Every man retains what he gets, with the exception of Elephants, which are given usually to Seloo, who in return makes presents.

GOVERNOR'S INQUEST.—On Wednesday last, an Inquest was held at Manwar Khan's Buggiecha, situate in the Tannah division, No. 11, off the Circular Road, over the body of Chooneah, a Moor Woman. In the course of evidence, it appeared, that the deceased had been on terms of intimacy with one Meer Peer Alli, a Burkundoss, belonging to the Tannah Division aforesaid. The Burkundoss arriving at a late hour upon guard was reprimanded by the Jemidar and he then accounted for his tardiness to a dispute that he had that morning at home? he now was ordered to his post, from which he was relieved at ten o'clock, and about this time, he was perceived by two of the witnesses to be in the act of untying a cord, with which the deceased had been suspended round her neck to a Beam of the Hut. No other person was with him and all was done in silence within. The two witnesses immediately proceeded to report the circumstance at the Tannah; while the Burkundoss took the opportunity and fled, nor has he been heard of, although every precaution was adopted, on the instant, to have him stopt at the different Chokies. The Jemidar and others, on receiving the information, went to the spot the former stepping into the Hut, placed his hand upon the body of the deceased and found her quite dead and cold! This was about half an hour only subsequent to the relief to the Burkundoss. Strong suspicion being attached to the Burkundoss, and more particularly from his flight and his not standing an investigation. The Jury after being sent into an inner room returned into Court at about midnight, with a Verdict of "*Willful Murder against Meer Peer Alli Burkundoss.*"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Aug. 19. *Serra, Rangoon*, from Batavia 23d July.—*Wellington, Townsville, from the Mauritius* 2d July.—*Jessy, Williams, from the Mauritius* 24th July.—*Princesa de Brazil*, (Portuguese,) *Ilha de Ilha*, from Lisbon 14th April.
Do. 22. *Brig Dupuy, Gellan*, from Bombay 29th July.—*Gover-*

nor Petrie, Greenway, from Rangoon 2d Aug.—*Cornwall*, Wilson, from England 6th May, and Madras 13th August.

Do. 23. *Martha*, Cogile, from England 29th April.—*Brig-Hope*, Fromstead, from Columbo 2d July and Madras 13th August.

DEPARTURES. Aug. 18. *Seaflower*, Leigh, for China.—*Phoenix*, Hogan, for Madras.—*Albion*, (American,) Conway, for Boston.—*Pondicherry*, (French,) Cambernon, for France.

Do. 21. *Crest*, (American,) Humphreys, for New York.—*Glory*, Pounder, for London.—*Shaw Alum*, Chivers, for Rangoon.

PASSENGERS *per Ganges*, from Liverpool: Mr. W. H. Pearce, Mr. John Fountain, Mrs. M. H. Pearce, and Mrs. Mary Ward and Daughter.

Per Governor Petrie: Mr. Gregory Johannes, Armenian, and Mr. G. Mouat.

Per Cornwall: Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. James Nicholson, free merchant, and Mr. Robert Cruttenden.

Per Surry, from Batavia: J. A. Van Bram Esq. Commissioner, T. B. Weggerman, Esq. Secretary, T. W. F. Van Atters, Esq. Civil Servant, B. C. Veiphcogh, Esq. ditto, and Mrs. Ruth Lowe.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Lieut. Paul, Bengal Army. From Mauritius: Monsieur H. Fouch.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS. July 25 H. M. Ship *Towey*, Wm Hill, Esq. Captain, from Muscat.—Ship *Arcton*, Captain John Mackay, from the Isle of France.—27. Ship *Lonach*, free trader, Captain Driscoll, from London.—28. the H. C. Cruiser *Aurora*, Captain James Watkins, from Batavia. PASSENGERS: General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, Lady Keir and Child; Lieutenant McMahon, A. D. C. Lieutenant George Robson, H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURE. July 26. Ship *Malabar*, free trader, Captain Wm Ascough, to London.—Ship *Indynton*, Captain Wm. Frost, to the Isle of France.—29. H. C. Ship *Fanshott*, Captain Robert Stair Dalrymple, to China.—Ship *Lowther Castle*, Captain Charles Morlock, to Do.—Ship *Bombay*, Captain Ringrose, to Madras and Bengal.—American Ship *Cicero*, Commander Robert Edes, to Boston.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS.

JULY 17.

Mr. C. H. Clay, Sheriff of Madraspatnam.

Mr. J. Thomas, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. W. French, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura.

Mr. B. Horne, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. A. Crawley, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

A dissolution of Parliament is expected.

JULY 31.

Mr. Tierney, we lament to say, is considered in a dangerous state of health.

The Barbary Pirates are again the terror of the Mediterranean.

Lord Byron was daily expected to return to England.

George Raikes, Esq. was elected a Director of the Honorable Company on the 26th of March, in the room of Colonel Bannerman, appointed Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

Admiral Plampin appointed to the Cape Squadron had been seen off Teneriffe.

JULY 30.

The Honorable Company's Ships *Bridgewater*, Captain Hu her. and *Herefordshire*, Captain Mone, sailed from the Roads in prosecution of their voyage to Penang and China, on Sunday evening.—The following are their Passengers:

PER BRIDGEWATER.—Mr. J. D. Gies, and Lieutenant E. Woodhouse, of the 5th Regiment N. I. for England.—Mr. Simon Marsar and Aviet Gregory, for Penang.

PER HERFORDSHIRE.—Lieutenant Cotton, 22d Dragoons and Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Bengai Establishment, for China.

His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, Captain Pafferson, arrived on Sunday from Trincomallie. She will return again in about a week. We hear, His Excellency the Admiral, is shortly expected to visit the Presidency.

JULY 22.

A French Transport, with Stores on board for the French possessions in India, has arrived at Pondicherry. She sailed from Brest in February, and we learn, that the Transport *L'Elephant*, sailed a short time before for Bourbon, aving on board a new Governor for that Island,—the present Governor M. Bouvet de Lozier, having been recalled. We also learn that the new Governor arrived at Bourbon on the 19th ultimo.

Bombay.

JULY 30.

It is with considerable pleasure we announce the safe arrival, at this Presidency, of General Sir William Kerr with his Lady and suite.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

JULY.

10. At Surat, by the Reverend Thomas Carr, Lieutenant V. W. Ponce, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, to Miss Anne Regina Sissingh, daughter of the late Dr. Sissingh, of Surat.
26. At St. Mary's Church, (Madras,) by the Reverend W. A. Keating, James Crutchshank, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Charlotte Bailie, second daughter of George Bailie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Centre Division.
- Lieutenant Washington Carden, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Bailie, eldest daughter of George Bailie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Centre Division.
27. At the house of Mr. C. Williams, Mr. G. Rose, to Miss Maria D'Costa.
30. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Hastings, Mr. Charles Francis, an Assistant in the Territorial Department, to Miss Grace R. Robertson.
- By the Reverend Mr. Hastings, Captain Balston, to Miss Robertson.

AUGUST.

7. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Joseph Parson, Thomas Bruce Swinhoe, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Jane Chilcott.
9. By the Reverend Dr. Bryce, Mr. G. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell, Christie and Co. to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.
- At Barrackpore, by the Reverend Mr. Hutchings, Lieutenant Vickers, Jacob 3d Native Infantry, to Miss Anne Watson.
13. By the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Mr. William Sedly, to Miss Hannah Fetherston.
- At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Lieutenant William Johnson Farley, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Charles Newnham, Esq. late an Indigo Planter, Jessore.

BIRTHS.

- F. W. Pomroy, of a Daughter.
26. The Lady of Capt. James Neish, of the Ship *Indra*, of a Son.
28. The Lady of J. Rees, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
30. At Jubbulpore, the Lady of Lieutenant Ward, of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
11. At Bombay, the Lady of Michie Forbes, Esq. of a Son and heir.
22. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Assistant Commissary General Spiller, of a Daughter.
24. Same place, the Lady of Captain Gray, of the 30th Foot, of a Son.
25. At Vellore, the Lady of

31. At Madras, the Lady of Captain Cadell, of a Son August.
2. Mrs. R. Pauling, of a Daughter.
7. Mrs. T. W. Sumners, of a Son &c.
9. At Seetapore, the Lady of Lieutenant John Hoggan, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
17. At Casnapore, the Lady of Captain James Drysdale, 25th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
- At Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieutenant Thomas Rowland M'Lean, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
- At Chunarchoe, the Lady of Captain B. Davidson, Commanding the Sylhet Corps, of a Son.

- Mrs. J. R. Douglass, of a Son.
- Mrs. Alexander Macdonald Ritchie, of a Daughter.
- At the Residence of the Rev. Mr. Finckson, the Lady of Captain Gordon, of the 20th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
13. Mrs. Cornelius C. Smith, of a Daughter.
11. At Chunarchoe, the Lady of Captain A. Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Daughter.
15. At Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieutenant John Hall, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, of a Daughter.
20. Mrs. J. Harris, of a Son.
21. The Lady of Captain Simon Lee, of the Ship *Megatt*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

- At Berhampore, Captain Rebecq, of the Bombay Engineers.
3. At Ellore, Lieutenant John Green Festing, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, leaving a widow and 2 children to deplore his loss.
15. In Camp, Lieutenant R. Swaine, of the 8th Native Infantry.
20. Mrs. Louisa de Conto, aged 69, after a long and painful illness, leaving numerous relations and friends to lament her loss.
22. At Ranchootie, J. Calder, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 2nd Native Infantry.
- At Bolabali, Charles, the infant Son of Captain Nathaniel Tucker, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine, aged 1 year, 7 months and 22 days.

21. At Allinabad, Mary Anne, the only Daughter of W. T. Sands, of the Civil Service.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa, aged 5 years.
8. At Calcutta, the infant of Major General R. L. Esq. Thomas Munro, who died, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.
21. At Calcutta, the infant Daughter of Captain Skyring, Esq.
13. At Juss, Major Percy, of the Majesty's 52d Foot.

At a Loss.

1. At Cawnpore, Peter James, the Son of Serjeant Major De Lisle, 1st Battalion 24th Native Regiment.
- Master Wellington Bagshaw, the youngest Son of Mr. John Bagshaw, of the firm of John Bagshaw and Co. & aged 4 years.

4. At Dinagore, Cecilia Olivia, third Daughter of William Adamson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, aged 5 years and 6 months.

6. Mr. Thomas Jones, late a pensioner in the Honorable Company's Service, aged 55 years, most sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance.

7. At Seetapore Oude, of a putrid Fever caused by exposure to the Sun, George Neville Wyatt Esq. an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, deeply regretted by his afflicted family and friends.

12. At Chander nagore, whether he had resorted for the recovery of his health, Joseph Gay Esq. lately from France, aged 37 years.

13. At the house of Edward Watson, Esq. Chowringhee, the Honorable D. Dayot, Governor of Chander nagore.

15. Thomas Cassy, Esq. an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, and late Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens—agile and distinguished by profound classical and scientific knowledge, by the most inflexible integrity, and by a thorough acquaintance with every branch of his profession.

Dr. Cassy entered the College of Dublin at the early age of 14, within 2 years succeeded (by dispensation on account of his youth) to a Scholarship of the House, received successively the degrees of A. B. B. D. and M. D. and subsequently discharged, with the highest credit, the arduous duties of Corrector of the Greek Press, established at that learned University. The vigorous mind of this accomplished character, soon

vanquished the difficulties and disadvantages of a feeble constitution and confined circumstances. During the period he held his Scholarship, he studied with success not only the whole range of science, but deeply versed in the Greek and Latin Languages, he obtained an intimate acquaintance with the German, Italian, Spanish and French Dialects, all of which he spoke with ease and fluency.

Mr. John Dickson

16. At Barrackpore, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Barlow Malden, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

19. At Barrackpore, Mr. George B. Crowther, of the Honorable Company's Pilot Service, aged 27 years.

21. At Chinsurah, after a lingering illness and at a very advanced age, Sir Edward Fenwick, Bart. Senior Merchant in the Honorable Company's Service, and formerly Military Paymaster General of Bengal, leaving a numerous family to bewail his loss.

22. At Serampore, Miss Julia Judah, third Daughter of Mr. A. Judah, of the Military Department.

Lately Mr. George Denham, of the Pilot Service, aged 29 years. He was piloting down the river the American Ship *Trident*, and in the execution of his duty, fell overboard. It is supposed he was immediately carried under water by the strength of the eddies—as, although an excellent swimmer, he was not seen or heard of afterwards. At Saharunpore, C. Ramsay, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment.

FOR AUGUST, 1817.

165

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	<i>Saturday, August 2, 1817.</i>	SELL.
2 10	New. 6 per Cents. Discount.	3 0
	<i>Saturday, August 9, 1817.</i>	
2 10	New. 6 per Cents. Discount.	3 0
	<i>Saturday, August 16, 1817.</i>	
1 14	New. 6 per Cents. discount.	2 4
	<i>Saturday, August 23, 1817.</i>	
1 10	New. 6 per Cents. Discount.	1 14

complished character, soon **ESTABLISHED.**

AUGUST, 1817.—Thirty-one Days.

	D.	H.	M.	
☾ LAST QUARTER.....	5	8	45	FORENOON.
● NEW MOON.....	13	12	54	AFTERNOON.
☽ FIRST QUARTER.....	19	10	44	AFTERNOON.
○ FULL MOON.....	27	1	30	FORENOON.
☿ ENTERS ♍ (VIRGO).....	23	7	44	AFTERNOON.

HIND. MON.	D.	MON.	P.M.	W.K.	HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c.	SUN RISES		M. S. AGE.	HIGH WATER		
						SUN SETS	SUN SETS		MORN	EVEG.	
						H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	
	18	1	Fri.		Lammas Day.—Victory off	5 28	6 52	20	6 8	6 32	
	19	2	Sat.		[the Nile, 1798.	5 28	6 32	21	6 48	7 12	
	20	3	Sun.		9 th Sunday after Trinity.	5 29	6 31	22	7 29	7 53	
	21	4	Mon.			5 29	6 31	23	8 11	8 35	
	22	5	Tue.			5 30	6 30	24	8 55	9 19	
	23	6	Wed.		Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 30	6 30	25	9 42	10 6	
	24	7	Thu.		Princess Amelia born.—	5 31	6 29	26	10 32	10 56	
	25	8	Fri.		[Name of Jesus.	5 31	6 29	27	11 25	11 49	
	26	9	Sat.		[St. Lawrence.	5 32	6 28	28	12 20	12 44	
	27	10	Sun.		10 th Sunday after Trinity —	5 33	6 27	29	12 53	1 16	
	28	11	Mon.		Duch. of Bruns. born. 1740.	5 34	6 26	30	1 47	2 11	
	29	12	Tue.		Prince of Wales born. 1762.	5 34	6 26	1	2 24	2 48	
	30	13	Wed.			5 34	6 26	2	3 4	3 28	
	31	14	Thu.			5 35	6 25	3	3 55	4 19	
	1	15	Fri.		Assumption.	5 35	6 25	4	4 41	5 8	
	2	16	Sat.		Duke of York born 1763.	5 36	6 24	5	5 33	5 57	
	3	17	Sun.		11 th Sunday after Trinity.	5 36	6 24	6	6 22	6 46	
	4	18	Mon.			5 37	6 23	7	7 14	7 38	
	5	19	Tue.			5 37	6 23	8	8 8	8 32	
	6	20	Wed.			5 38	6 22	9	9 4	9 28	
	7	21	Thu.		Duke of Clarence born, 1705	5 39	6 21	10	10 4	10 28	
	8	22	Fri.			5 39	6 21	11	11 4	11 28	
	9	23	Sat.		[St. Bartholomew.	5 40	6 20	12	12 3	12 27	
	10	24	Sun.		12 th Sunday after Trinity.—	5 40	6 20	13	1 0	1 24	
	11	25	Mon.			5 41	6 19	14	1 52	2 16	
	12	26	Tue.			5 42	6 18	15	2 40	3 4	
	13	27	Wed.			5 43	6 17	16	3 25	3 49	
	14	28	Thu.		St. Augustine.	5 44	6 16	17	4 8	4 32	
	15	29	Fri.		St. John Baptist beheaded.	5 45	6 15	18	4 49	5 13	
	16	30	Sat.			5 45	6 15	19	5 30	5 54	
	17	31	Sun.		13 th Sunday after Trinity.	5 46	6 14	20	6 21	6 45	

SALBONE. 1824.

BADEN. 1824.

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.] . . . SEPTEMBER. . . . [NUMB. 275.]

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 12, 1817.

It having been ascertained that Lieutenant Alexander Spiers, of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, is not entitled to take Rank with the Marlow Cadets of the Season 1802, but with those of the Season 1803; The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the General Orders by Government, dated the 14th of March last, which promoted Lieutenant Spiers to be a Captain by Brevet.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 12, 1817.

The Regulation established by the Medical Code for the recovery of the prescribed stoppages from Patients in Military Hospitals, having been found in some respects defective; the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, in addition to the rules contained in Section 4, Article 6, that Rolls similar to those furnished to the Military Auditor General by Superintending Surgeons, shall also be transmitted to the Deputy Pay Master of Stations, according to which documents the latter Officer will levy the amount of stoppages from the abstracts of Troops, Companies, &c. and for the realization of the full amount of which they will be held responsible.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM: JULY 29, 1817.

As circumstances connected with operations in the Field, frequently render it necessary, that provisions should be issued to Troops on Service from the Public Stores; the Honorable the Vice-President in Council considers it expedient, that a fixed rate at which articles of supply shall be charged to Native Troops and Followers, when issued from the Public Stores, should be determined on, and is accordingly pleased to direct, that the scale of rations and provisions, with the rates to be charged for such supplies, as exhibited in the following Table, shall be adhered to, in every situation where the Troops are furnished from the Public Stores.

Table of Daily Rations of Provisions, authorized to be served out to Native Troops and Followers when on Service, or in situations requiring to be supplied from the Public Stores; with the rate at which each article is to be paid for by the men.

<i>To Native Troops and Public Department.</i>	<i>Daily Ration.</i>	<i>Rate at which to be paid for.</i>
Wheat, Flour, or Rice	1 Seer,	at 20 Sr. per Rup.
Dholl,	2 Chittacks,	16 do. do.
Ghee,	1 ditto,	2 do. do.
Tobacco	1 ditto,	5 do. do.
Turmeric,	1 ditto,	8 do. do.
Salt,	1 ditto,	8 do. do.
To Private Servants and Camp Followers	1 Seer,	at 20 Sr. per Rup.
Wheat Flour or Rice	1 Seer,	
Dholl	2 Chittacks,	16 do. do.

The Seer in the above Table to be the Company's Factory weight of 80 Seer Rupees, or two pounds, for rough calculation, and to render the receipt and stoppage equal in all situations, the rate is to be charged in Sonaut Rupees.

It is to be clearly understood, that rations are never to be issued from the Public Stores except in situations where the usual sources of supply may fail, and that whenever any of the prescribed articles shall be procurable in the country adjacent to where the Troops are serving at the rates specified in the foregoing Table, such articles are not to be furnished from the Public Depots it being the duty of Commanding Officers in such cases, to take measures for providing their Bazaars with sufficient supplies.

No articles except those mentioned in the Table shall be

supplied from the Public Stores, and it shall be optional with the Commissariat to serve out Rice instead of Flour, when the state of the Public Supplies may render such a measure necessary.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, August 12, 1817.

By direction of the Most Noble the Governor General, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be a Committee for the Establishment of a Telegraphic Communication between Fort William and Nagpore.

PRESIDENT,

Lieutenant Colonel C. McKenzie, Surveyor General of India.

MEMBERS,

Lieutenant Colonel J. Paton, Quarter Master General of the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army.

Major C. Stuart, Deputy Adjutant General, Presidency.

Captain G. Sweeney, Artillery.

Captain W. D. Playfair, Superintendent Military Road.

Captain R. C. Faithfull, Major of Brigade, Cuttack.

Major H. Faithfull of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Secretary and Accountant to the Committee, on a Salary of Six hundred Rupees per mensem.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that all letters addressed to, or by the Secretary and Accountant on business connected with the establishment of the Telegraph, shall be transmitted free of postage.

Such letters shall bear in the *Europe* the words "Telegraphic Communication" and have also the Official Signature and designation of the writer.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, August 19, 1817.

Lieutenant T. H. Coles of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; August 19, 1817.

Serjeant John Allen of the European Artillery Invalids, having produced satisfactory Testimonials of his Claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council under date the 11th of January 1797, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to admit him to the benefits of that Establishment, and to permit him to reside and draw his stipend at Chunar.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Sec. Off. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

SEPTEMBER 1.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was glad to observe in a late *INDIA GAZETTE*, that a correspondent under the signature of “AN INHABITANT OF CALCUTTA,” had commented on a very disgusting and indecent practice prevailing wherever the new Aqueduct ranges.

The outrage to decency of a number of naked men (sometimes women also) bathing at all hours of the day in the open streets, is such as ought not to be allowed in any city, and whatever may be the measure of our indulgence to the Natives, I do conceive Sir, that even in parts of the town inhabited wholly by themselves, such a practice would be intolerable. These streets are *sometimes* frequented by European passengers—and the practice in the public streets altogether as unnecessary, considering the vicinity of the River, as it is indecent.

The streets infected with the nuisance complained of, are not only those in which the houses of several of the principal European inhabitants are situated, but they are the principal or leading streets of the City: and they are frequently passed thro’ by Europeans of the first distinction and of both sexes.

There is another public grievance to which I would call the attention of those in whose hands the remedy may lie—and that is the very bad state of the Calcutta roads.

When I say that during a residence here of many years, I have never seen such pains taken with the public roads, nor so large an expenditure of good materials on them, as of late : you will readily believe that I do not intend to charge negligence in any quarter. *Yet the roads never were in a worse state than they are just now!* Complaint would be useless, unless a remedy were prescribed: and with all due deference to the superior judgment of those who direct the repairs, I think the cause of the bad state of the roads may be ascribed to three errors of practice, viz.

1st — The high ridge in the center of the roads with the abrupt descent on each side towards the ditches.

2dly.—The profuse expenditure of *Koah*; and

3dly. - The hard burnt quality of the *Koah* used.

On the first head we have only to look to any of the old, flat, or unimproved roads about Calcutta, (the *sortes* for instance of Fort William, the Garden Reach roads, and, I believe, the Circular and Barrackpore roads) to observe their superior state. Wherever these flats prevail, the roads are comparatively good: but all the roads highly raised in the center become very soon broken up and bad. The reason is very obvious—the impetuous torrents which fall in the rainy season being accelerated in their course from the center of the roads to the ditches not only carry off all the binding material, but cut deep ravines in the sides of the road. This is often done in a single night of heavy rain, and just after the road has been thoroughly repaired. Look to the state of the Dum Dum road, repaired recently again and again: and recollect what it was some years ago, when in a flat state it admitted of the frequent passage of heavy guns and other stores to and from Fort William, now not necessary since the Headquarters of the Artillery have been fixed at Dum Dum. The fact is, that a very gentle fall for the water is quite sufficient to carry it off, and the more slowly it moves, the less it takes with it. The center of the road being raised 2, 3 or 4 inches, according

in its breadth, will furnish a sufficient fall with the least possible injury to the road. I insist the more on this point, not only from the facts and reasoning I have adduced in favor of my opinion, but from having learned during a recent visit to my native County, that the practice of raising the center of the roads had for a time prevailed there, but was abandoned in consequence of the injury which the rapid passage of the rain even in England occasioned.

I shall say nothing of the danger to carriages, nor of the uncomfortable sensations occasioned to those who use them, as well as to horseman and foot passengers by being obliged to drive, ride, or walk always across the slope of a steep hill—for I imagine that if the descent from the center to the sides of the road were considered with relation to a more extended space, it would be found to be steep indeed.

My second and third reasons may appear at first view paradoxical, but hear my explanation: Who that has seen the weighty roller slowly traverse over 18 inches deep of koah, such as was some time since laid down opposite the Race stand, and has observed its effect,—but will admit that a much smaller quantity would be likely to answer a much better purpose. A sort of crust is formed with much labour on the top of the road, and all appears smooth and well-rolled—but ~~the~~ ^{the} koah below remains in its original loose state. The first heavy carriage that passes breaks the upper crust, pushes it forward, and sinks in the unconnected koah below. Observe further the ruts which are exhibited all along this road, almost as soon as the operation of the roller is over. But it is not to roads only that this observation will apply: its principle will be confirmed on breaking up the terrace of any old house. The native Mistry to gain a fall for the water raises some parts of the terrace, near the center where the beams sink, with 12 inches of koah, while in other parts there are but five or six inches.—It always appears, that where the koah has been thus injudiciously heaped up, the lower pieces are just as loose, and unconnected as

they were when first laid; and that it is for the depth of 3 or 4 inches only that the effect of the beater has reached by uniting the koah and lime in one mass—all below is not only useless but injurious to the roof by rendering leaks more difficult of stoppage and causing the timbers to sink under a disproportioned load.

In support of my third and last objection to the present mode of making the Calcutta roads, I have not only to quote the practice of Madras, celebrated for superior roads, where they mix a certain quantity of clay with their koah, but also the reasoning to which this successful practice leads. That hard burnt koah requires some finer and softer particles to unite it, is reasonable to admit: and my partiality for the usage of old times leads me here also to prefer the connivance, if it was not policy, which allowed the road repairer to lay below a quantity of very indifferent burnt koah and on the top only his best specimen of the hardest stuff. I had lately occasion to break up some walks in a garden, and found that those which had been laid on bricks were easily removed; but I came to some where koah and soorkey alone had been laid on a clayey substance, and they resisted the kodalee and crow, until the labourers declared their inability to go on except at intervals with such hand-blistering labour.

If clay, such as is used at Madras, cannot be had close to Calcutta, I imagine that a substratum black and tough which is to be found at the sides of the river at low water, might answer the same purpose. Clay however can certainly be found though at a distance from town, and I doubt not at a saving of expence considering the charge for that part of the koah which the use of the clay would render unnecessary.

I am, Sir, I

Your obedient Servant,

A CITIZEN.

On Saturday evening last JAMES STUART, Esq. and CHARLES MILNER RICKETTS, Esq. arrived at Calcutta.

The *Conversational* Assemblies, which have recently afforded so much gratification to the young and gay of this society, are likely to be terminated in October; when, the cold season will commence; but, we understand, that with the permission of the Committee, and under the auspices of those who so kindly patronise Mr. HAYLE, his Subscription Assemblies will be held at the Town Hall. The repeated trials which this building has lately undergone, have convinced the most timid, that the upper room is as safe as it is well calculated for dancing; and in point of comfort and convenience, this spacious edifice, cannot be exceeded in Calcutta, except by the Government House. We sincerely hope that the plan will receive the countenance, which it seems to merit; and that the Calcutta Assemblies under management similar to that which gave so much satisfaction last year, will afford equal gratification during the ensuing season.—Arrangements will of course be made by the Subscribers respecting the admission of Non-Subscribers, and persons who do not permanently reside in Calcutta.

We begin that at no great distance from Calcutta, the weather has assumed an appearance indicative of the speedy approach of the Cold Season. At Calcutta, no such symptoms have been yet observed; but the most extraordinary changes that have taken place, in the seasons in Europe, have led many to expect, that some variation may be experienced in the part of the world.—How far the alterations in the climate of England and of the neighbouring continent, are truly imputable to the spots which were observed on the Sun, we must leave to the determination of those who have gravely considered the subject!

A correspondent who professes unqualified admiration of the general splendour and beauty of the buildings in and about Calcutta, and who declares, that after visiting the principal cities of Europe, his principal object in visiting India, was to examine the style of architecture adopted in European buildings in this Country,—has sent us a long and interesting letter on this subject, containing many suggestions, which we consider well worthy of being laid before the public. Many of his observations, however, have frequently been made and discussed; and we apprehend, that his plans for ornamenting and improving the “City of Palaces,” however desirable, are not likely to be carried into effect, while the ground belongs to natives of the country. His suggestion for opening squares, similar to Tank-square, with large tanks,—in different parts of Calcutta, and connected by regular and wide streets, has, we believe, been considered many years ago; and we have heard that plans for such a measure were actually prepared; and no European can have looked at the huts between the Cossytollah, and the splendid mansions which front the Esplanade, near to the Chowringhee road, without desiring the substitution of more appropriate buildings.—Yet, this *desideratum* is likely to continue. We beg leave to recommend to our Correspondent, to break his letter into parts better adapted for publication in a newspaper, or to publish what he has written in the form of a pamphlet. The spirit which has lately been evinced by the Mercantile body in projecting an Exchange, for the use and ornament of the Oriental Emporium, may perhaps extend its laudable influence: and if our Correspondent can satisfy the natives possessed of landed property, in the spots where improvements are intended,—that their interests will be promoted; we should not despair of some of his plans being carried into effect: and we are persuaded that Government will lend its aid to every measure, that may contribute to the ornament and salubrity of Calcutta, and which will not interfere with the just rights of individuals.

SEPTEMBER 3.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Suite, were at Ghazepore on the 23d ultimo. It is said that His Excellency intends proceeding no further than Cawnpore in his boats: the rest of the journey is to be prosecuted by land. In consequence of the strength of the stream, His Excellency relinquished his intention of reviewing the 8th Native Cavalry stationed at Sultanpore.

SEPTEMBER 4.

The Ukabars, as usual, contain but little worth translating. In one of them we observe that Runjeet Sing had received dispatches from Doulut Rao Scindeah, and in reply informed him that he had something of great importance to communicate to him. For this purpose he requested that Scindeah's confidential Vakeel, Bhoem Lao Pundit, might be immediately sent to Lahore!

News had reached Caubul of the army of the King of Persia having laid siege to Herat. Shahzadu Feeroz-oo-deen, the Governor of that place, had requested assistance from his father, Shah Mahmood. In consequence of which Vizier Futteh Khan had been ordered to proceed towards Herat with a strong force, viz. Candahar, and to take with him the disposable troops under Shahzadu Kamran. The Vizier had been attacked on his route by a powerful band of robbers from the Kheiber mountains, which he succeeded in dispersing.

Last week, information was received of the death of Gooroo Gujraj Missir, the Envoy from the Rajah of Nepal, who was recently introduced to the GOVERNOR GENERAL at Patna. He was suddenly attacked with a fever which carried him off in a few days.

We regret to state that a violent epidemic has been committing great ravages amongst the native inhabi-

tants of Jessore and the adjacent villages. The disorder began to prevail about the 20th of last month. Twenty persons died in the course of one day, and a considerable part of the inhabitants, becoming seriously alarmed for their safety, immediately left the town. Several persons in the full enjoyment of health, had been suddenly attacked while walking in the streets or roads. Some are described to have the worst symptoms of Cholera Morbus, and others a burning fever and excessive thirst; the pulse not much quickened, but full and oppressed; and the eyes suffused with yellow. A free use of Calomel and Opium appears to have relieved the symptoms.

We are happy to learn that towards the end of last month, the casualties had considerably decreased. Among the prisoners in the jail, only two cases had proved fatal. In consequence of the alarm that was spread from the virulence and activity of the disease, among the Officers and Vakeels of the Zillah Court, the Judge and Magistrate had been under the necessity of suspending the transaction of public business for seven days

We understand that the Honorable Mr. Joseph Dayot, joint administrator General at Pondichery, is soon expected to visit Bengal, to take charge of the private affairs of his brother, the late Governor of Chandernagore.

SEPTEMBER 6.

By letters from the Duhm we learn Madras troops are in march towards the Nerbudda, from which it is inferred that in the ensuing operations these troops will take the duty of securing the ghats in that quarter, so as to leave the Nagpore subsidiary force disposable. Sir T. Hislop, it is stated, would proceed direct for Ellichpore. Colonel Walker had been appointed to the command of all the Cavalry in the Duhm. The 3d and 6th Regiments of Madras Cavalry had been ordered to the Nerbudda. It is stated

that two battalions of the Nagpore subsidiary force, under Lieutenant Colonel Macmorin and Major Richards, with 3 troops of the 6th Native Cavalry and the whole of the Rohilla horse under Captain Roberts, were to cross the Nerbudda, and take up a position at Sagur, which is in the centre of the Pindaree country.

Extract of a letter dated Meerut, 15th August. 1817 :—"The expected Military movements remain yet a matter of conjecture. All the troops are held in readiness to march and could move at a few hours notice, and do not expect to receive more than a day or two's previous intimation. The Bazar reports say that Scindeh has at present in his service 70,000 Pindaries whom he has recently entertained. Meer Khan is said to have not above seven or eight hundred followers that he can depend upon, the rest of his force being composed of a rabble that would quit him on the slightest reverse of fortune or go over to whoever would give them higher pay. The Raja of Burt-poor has been busily employed for some time past, strengthening his Fort by widening and deepening the ditch and improving the works, and building bomb proof magazines, which the fate of Hatras taught the necessity of. He has been discharging such of his troops as he cannot depend upon, and entertaining the rest of his army at home."

We have lately had very pleasant weather, having had a great deal of sun. The nights have been particularly cool. A few days ago, a house-breaker here met with punishment for his crime in rather a curious way. In the act of committing a burglary by breaking through the mud wall of a house he came upon a snake's hole and was bit by its inmate, which occasioned has almost immediate death."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On the 29th ultimo, an Inquest was held in Chunam Gully, over the body of a Coffree, late a Sailor belonging to the Honorable Company's Cruiser *Nautilus*. The deceased had been discovered lying on the road the night before, stabbed in his side and weltering in his blood. On in-

spection it was found, that some instrument had penetrated the heart and also a portion of the lungs. It was not discovered who had committed this atrocious act, although it was stated three Portuguese had been seen running in great haste from the dead body, and in the hand of one of them something resembling a dagger. A verdict was consequently returned of "Wilful Murder against Person or Persons Unknown."

Letters received at the Presidency, during the week, state the Most Noble the Governor General and suite to have reached Benares, on the evening of the 26th ult. from which place the Fleet was to proceed the next morning.

On the 28th, His Excellency and suite were a little below Mirzapore, where they expected to arrive on the following day; the progress of the Fleet was rapid and uninterrupted.

The Allahabad River is, however, described as being so very shallow, that the rest of the journey from Mirzapore was likely to be by land.

It is with extreme regret we state, that Thomas Balfour (a very fine young man, age 24) and son of Dr. Balfour, of the Royal Veterinary College, was thrown overboard, on Tuesday, from the ship *Verona*, and was drowned.

A seaman of that vessel experienced the melancholy fate on Sunday falling into the river from the ship's dingy, as he returned from the H. C. ship *Nautilus*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS Aug. 25 Brig *St Barbara*, C. V. Blakenberg, from Tutorcoreen 8th August
Do 29 *Amiable Creole*, (French,) Esnouf, from the Isle of France
24th July — H. C. Ship *William Pitt*, Graham, from England
15th April, and Madras 20th August. — Ditto *Carnarvon*, Blakenberg, from ditto.

Madras.

JULY 31.

It appears from a late Commercial Report, that since the 14th of April, when the Trade to India was thrown open, Licenses for 120 Private Ships had been procured.

The Ship *Frances Anne* in her last voyage to and from the Mauritius, is stated, in the *Benzel Papers*, to have found a Malay Prow at the Island of Rodriguez. 25 feet long and 19 beam, with 8 men and a boy, which had been driven from the Coast near Achree Head and without any kind of food on board: The miserable state of these unfortunate persons after traversing so great an extent of ocean, may be readily imagined—indeed if the fact be true, of their being wholly unprovided with food, it is surprising that any of them should have survived, and it will furnish a strong instance, among many less extraordinary, of the faculty which the Natives possess, of being able to undergo a very protracted abstinence, derived in part, no doubt, from habit, as well as from their general temperate and cool habits.

Among the Prisoners tried here at the last Session was a Native thought to possess some general knowledge in the Chinese characters of this stamp, more cunning than the Pagodas—we noticed this man in a former Number. He is a Byrgee, professing also to be an Alchymist, and, as we understand the valuable and generally supposed impenetrable secret of the transmutation of the inferior metals into Gold and Silver—having discovered a Person suited to his purpose, one whom he seems to have considered the reverse of himself—as having more Pagodas than cunning—he (according to the Prosecutor's Statement) asks him at the door of his House, and obtained what he asked—he visits the house again, and being treated kindly he tells the owner, if he will furnish a small piece of silver, he will put it through a process by which it shall be doubled—the silver is furnished, put into a crucible with some lead or copper, and covered with leaves and a Powder, it is then placed over a fire in a room and locked up during the night, in the morning the door is opened, and behold a piece of

silver, double the weight of that furnished, is found in the bottom of the crucible; the Alchymist asks something as a reward for his trouble, and receives the value of the metal he had produced; his employer however naturally asking him how it happened, as he could make silver, that he should continue a Byrgee asking alms—to this he readily replied, he could perform the operation for other people, but was not permitted to do so for himself: he then went away, and at the end of about three weeks returned, asking alms as usual, and saying if he were furnished with a larger piece of silver than before, he would make it more productive—the experiment was repeated and with the success predicted; he did not make his appearance again till about three weeks afterwards; when he said he could perform the same operations with Gold as he had done with the silver: he was furnished with a small piece of gold, which in the morning was found doubled in quantity, as the silver had been, he repeated the operation more than once at different intervals; and with the like success. Having by these means got complete possession of the mind of his employer, he brought with him at his last visit, a great quantity of the Powder and leaves used in the process, which he produced, desiring a large sum might be paid for him to cooperate with; the master and all in the house according to their account were spell bound by the Alchymist and they could deny him nothing. About 900 Pagodas were furnished him, the melting pot was raised on the fire, and the usual preparatory steps taken; the door was locked, and the key given to the Servant—in the middle of the night, however, the operator wished to see the process was going on, and desired the servant to give him the key—the latter like his master felt him self as he said obliged to comply with every demand of this transmuter of metals; he therefore gave the key—the operator entered the room, and being satisfied that matters were going on exactly as he wished; he locked the door, gave the key to the servant—and again retired to his usual resting place, under the Verandah of the House. He rose very early in the morning, it appears, and walked quietly away. Before the usual hour his employer, whose slumbers had doubtless been disturbed by dreams of coming riches, rose also, and repaired with his servant to the room; the crucible was uncovered—when lo! instead of the expected golden Harvest, a hole was discovered in the bottom of the pot, the gold conveyed

away and a quantity of Copper left. After a search of two years, his credulous employer discovered the Alchymist at some distance from Madras; and brought him down to answer at the Sessions for having thus reversed the process of transmutation. Such was the Statement of the Prosecutor and his Servant—the Alchymist was, however, acquitted in consequence of the Prosecutor having communicated with the Prisoner through the medium of an Interpreter, who was not to be found.

Bombay.

AUGUST 2.

We understand that the Bombay Merchant, Edward, and Hyperton, will certainly go to sea on the 10th inst. for London, and also that it is probable that the Bridget for Liverpool will be ready to sail about the same time.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'Clock, a fire broke out in the Chumarwada, not far from the Musid Bunder street, in the house of a shoemaker. It was occasioned by some negligence of a poor old blind man, nearly seventy years of age. The wind being rather light, it extended in about twenty minutes to eleven huts and a range containing thirteen small houses, which were all burnt down, when the further progress of the flames was effectually stopped by the active exertions of Capt. Barr, the Fort Adjutant, who attended with the fire engines, and of Capt. Lawrence of the marine, who brought up an engine from Mazagon dockyard. Lieut. Black was present with a party of the marine battalion, who were useful in demolishing the houses which had caught fire, in which they were assisted by the Police. Most of the houses that were burnt down were inhabited by oil makers, and contained oil presses, and a quantity of copra and other combustible materials which continued to blaze up for several hours after the progress of the fire had been effectually stopped. The farther spreading of the fire would have brought it into the vicinity of some valuable ware house.

Fort Marlbro.

We learn that soon after the English had embarked from the Moluccas, the Native inhabitants of some of the Spice Islands rose, en masse, upon the Dutch authorities, committing horrible murders attended with the most savage barbarities, from which even females were not exempted. It is understood, that the Dutch Government had sent a large force to that quarter, headed by the Admiral, who is one of the Commissioners.

It is said that the necessity of employing a considerable body of Troops in this manner, would interfere with the measures which were in progress for taking possession of Malacca. Lieutenant Colonel von Schelle had been spoken of as the intended Governor of that Settlement. This Officer is the son-in-law of his Excellency Lieutenant General Baron Anthing, Commander in Chief of His Netherlandic Majesty's Forces on Java.

The Governor General, and the Chief Commissioner, proposed to set out on a tour of business through Java, on the 15th Jul.

A vessel of War had arrived at Java from Holland, shortly before the *Surry* sailed with Troops; but had lost her fore-mast and bowsprit in the gale off the end. Five more ships with Troops were daily expected.

There is but little gaiety or amusement going on at Batavia. Sad complaints that the English had raised the price of all commodities far beyond reason. The Governor General lives in a very retired manner.

We hear that the ship *Chaudine*, Welsh, has been put under surveillance for some infraction of colonial regulations at Samarang; but that she will be permitted to prosecute her voyage to England, on payment of a heavy mulct by her Commander.

The *Frederick*, Williams, from Calcutta and Bencoolen, arrived at Batavia, the day the *Surry* sailed.

A daring robbery was committed at the house of the Revd. Mr. Winter, in this Settlement, a few weeks ago. After the family had retired for the night, some persons broke into Mr. Winter's dressing room and pantry, and carried off the whole of that gentle,

man's woollen clothes, a large quantity of linen, many pieces of a dinner service, and various other articles. The dressing room is next to the bedroom, but the pilferers made no noise. Some of the stolen property was found concealed amongst glass in the compound next morning, and a part of the clothes have been traced.

A few days ago, a very fine young man, named Black, of the Artillery, was seized by a Shark, while bathing under the walls of the Fort. His body was recovered, but shockingly mutilated: one arm, one leg, and the bowels were gone.

The Malay who was wounded in the late attack made upon the guard at the barrier gate of this Settlement having recovered, was recently brought to trial. The Court of Native Chiefs wished to make it appear, that the man had not been engaged in the affray, but had been wounded in a private quarrel. A Surgeon deposed, however, that some of the wounds had been inflicted by a bayonet; and, as the Natives use no weapon of that form, the prisoner was sentenced to five years labour in iron.

Considerable quantities of specie have lately been imported in Fort Marlboro' from Batavia.

SHIP NEWS.—Sailed, 19th May, *Ship The Perseverant*, Berteaux, for Padang.

Ditto, 20th ditto, *Ship Hope*, Nacoda, for Natal. Passengers, C. Halhead, Esq. Bencoolen, Civil Service.

22d May, arrived the ship *Race Horse*, Howard, from Batavia 17th May. Passengers, Captain Hall, Country Service, and M. A. Frazier.

26th May, arrived the schooner *Duckling*, Stout, from Batavia 18th May.

27th ditto, sailed the *Race Horse*, Howard, for Padang. Passengers as above.

29th May, arrived Honorable Company's cruiser *Termate*, Captain Davidson, from Batavia 25th May.

5th June, arrived ship *Friederick*, Williams, from Calcutta 17th April. Passengers, Lieutenant Stuart, 17th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Compton, his second son.

victs for Botany Bay, and some late Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Bengal Native Troops, returning to settle on Java: sailed 13th June, for Batavia and New South Wales.

17th June, arrived brig *Pagarbanee*, Nacoda Sheik Ahmed, from Penang and Padang. It is understood that this vessel is detained at the request of the Government of Prince of Wales Island, to be sent back to that port.

11th July, arrived schooner *Ducklag*, Stout, from Padang Passenger, Captain Hall, sailed 17th July for Padang.

15th July, arrived ship *Sirry*, Paine, from New South Wales, last from Batavia 8th July. Passenger, for this Port Mr. Wright.

Mauritius.

His Excellency the Governor has great pleasure in publishing the subjoined extracts of letters from Gilbert Mathison, Esq to His Excellency the Governor dated London, 17th November and 30th December 1816.—It remains now with the Inhabitants to ensure success in that branch of industry by perseverance in following those instructions.

Extract of a letter from Gilbert Mathison, Esq to Robert Townsend Faguhier, Esq. under dates London 17th November and 30th December 1816.

17th November, 1816.

I have taken great pains to ascertain the value and quality of the specimens of silk produced at the Isle of France, which has been delivered to me by Captain Ross, and as the report of my Brokers seems to comprise every thing that need be said on the subject to satisfy the curiosity and guide the ingenuity of the enterprizing Colonists. I now enclose you a copy of their letter and congratulate the Inhabitants of the Isle of France very sincerely on the valuable addition thus made to the list of their productions --- I send you back skeins of your silk that you may compare them with the specimens of Bengal silk I have sent you, the finest of which sold at the late sales at the India House for 28s per lb.--- there are no faults in your silk that may not easily be corrected---the principal one, it is knobby,--that is, full of little knobby particles which obstruct the working and of course make it less marketable in a raw state---when this fault is corrected and a proper attention paid to the reeling, our silk of your Island will stand upon a footing with that of Bengal of equal degree of fineness, and may become a successful rival of that favourite production of the East ---The

specimen I now have of your silk is worth 16s per pound - I understand from Captain Rossi that it was valued at Lyons at twenty-four France. - I propose to submit a specimen of it to the society for encouraging arts, manufactures and commerce, and the remainder of the small quantity in my possession shall be put into the hands of some careful manufacturers, that the Ladies of the Isle of France may have the satisfaction of seeing and wearing the produce of their native soil in its most advanced and perfect state - I also send your "a proforma" account of sales of silk for the information of your friends, who may take so deep an interest in silk.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Bunbury and Read, to Gilbert Mathison, Esq. dated London 24 November 1816

"We have carefully examined the samples of silk you sent us, and have shown them to several manufacturers - the quality of the silk is, certainly, very good - the yellow much superior, in proportion to the white - the colour of this latter having to us appeared, been paid very little attention to - both, however, we have no doubt might be made to excel, in that particular, the silk produced in India - but the attention to the reeling, seems to be very deficient - the silk is knobby and uneven in the thread, and the reel itself, rather too long, we should recommend its being shortened full three or four inches, and the quaters of the reel to be made round, of the thickness of a finger, and not as from the looks of the skeins sent, upon a reel, the wings, of which appear to be brought quite to an edge, which from the hardness of the gum, when it becomes dry, causes much damage to the silk, in the carriage, from friction, and in many instances cut the skeins, completely through. We herewith send you three samples of Bengal raw silk, which will be a guide to go by - the finest is what the Company call A and is reeled from 3 to 4 Carcans, and from 4 to 5 according to the judgment of the reeler, and the nature of his carcans. - The second is B, and is generally reeled from 5 to 7 and 8 Carcans - the coarser skein is C - these latter are reeled from 8 to 10 up to 20 & 30 Carcans - there being a demand for silk of all sizes, great care must be taken in the reeling to keep the thread even, which can only be done, by a minute attention to the Carcans, at the time of reeling - the clearness of the skein is, also, a most essential thing - the difference of labour generally that might cost 6d per pound, would make a difference here in the sale of 3 and 4s per lb. so much do the buyers look to the clearness of the silk from knots, &c. as far as regards this point, in the silk sent you the white appears to have had the most care taken. - The consumption of this country, we think may be fairly estimated at about 2000 bales per annum - A bale weighs according to the Company's plan one hundred and fifty pounds - we think if the article can be produced so as to yield a fair profit calculating the inferior from 6 to 11 per lb. and, in proportion for the quality and perfection up to 20 and 21 for the finest, there will be great utility in going to a considerable extent in the cultivation."

30th December, 1816

I wrote you some time ago giving you a good report of your silk concerns - I have since sent a specimen of it to the society of arts, manufactures and commerce, informing them of this costly production being added to our other "Hercules Colonials" and you may expect in due time to hear honorable mention made of your Island in the records of that society, and whenever their proceedings may be published

Extract of a Letter from Captain F. Rossi, to His Excellency Governor

Furquhar, dated London, 10th November, 1816

"By the Ganges I had the honor of transmitting to your Excellency an extract of a letter from M^r. Hamilton, dated Paris, 7th October, respecting the sample of Mauritius silk, and from previous

"tion, I here again transcribe the paragraph.—'L'échantillon de
 "sont pris et écrite que vous m'avez l'aise, pour le faire estimer a été
 "juge a Lyon, et cet, de très-bonne qualité, pour soit du Bengal ---
 "Son prix actuel est de 20 francs le demi kilogramme".--To this
 "favorable report, I have now the pleasure of adding copy of that
 "drawn by the persons employed by Mr. Matherson, for the purpose of
 "ascertaining the quality, value &c. of the article, and I may now
 "sincerely venture congratulating your Excellency on the important be-
 "nefit, you have bestowed on the Colonists by the introduction of a
 "culture, which promises to realize the most sanguine expectations—
 "provided that a little care and some trifling expence, such as pro-
 "curing a few men from the best silk districts in Bengal, who are pro-
 "perly acquainted with all the process, from the rearing of the worm,
 "to the winding &c. of the silk—Mr. Matheson has taken great
 "pains to fulfil satisfactorily your wishes, and is entitled to the
 "thanks of the Inhabitants of Mauritius, for this, as well as for the
 "trouble he is now at in collecting information in support of the memo-
 "rial they have addressed to your Brother, M. Farquhar for sub-
 "mission to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent."

*Extracts of Letters from Gilbert Matheson Esq. to Robert Townsend
 Esq. dated London, 30th December 1816 --and 12th Feb-
 ruary and 1th March 1817.*

In respect to your entrepôt question I confess I think the argu-
 ments be it much on your side, and so far as I can do any thing I read-
 ily volunteer my services in favour of the cause which you and the
 Inhabitants of Mauritius naturally have very much at heart.

I mentioned to you in a former letter, that I should probably at some
 future day take up the subject of your Entrepot question, and I mean
 now to fulfil that pledge, by giving you an account in a few words of
 the state of that business. I advised your Brother to put it immediately
 in the hands of a professional man, promising to co-operate, as I will
 certainly do, hand and heart, in carrying an object which I think has
 right for its basis—I have already put my view of the subject in the
 form of a letter to Lord Bathurst which is now in the Printer's hands
 —It is little better than a corroboration of the arguments used by
 yourself, in your letter to Lord Bathurst, but the subject is illustrated
 more at length and put in some additional points of view—at any rate
 it will shew that the business will not be allowed to go to sleep.

In consequence of the late Act of Port Louis which we have just learnt,
 and the precautionary measures you had taken, Ministers have been in-
 duced to bring a bill into Parliament, a copy of which I send for your
 satisfaction, authorizing the Privy Council to make regulations under
 the said circumstances—It is an act of only short duration, and as your
 measures seem to be generally approved of, will confirm them; and
 give rise to the Inhabitants and those who advocate them cause to
 reiterate their application for a free Port under the authority of an
 Act of Parliament.

The temporary measure, therefore, will be of use and will afford
 opportunity to have the subject carefully sifted and brought before
 the public.

I cannot do more at present to the foregoing details.

4th March.

I wrote to you on the 12th of last month and refer you to that
 letter for the third of my story—I should have since sent you a few
 copies of the tract I published with a view to recommend your
 Mauritius measures which I presume you will have received soon after
 my letter—I think you will perceive that I have put the subject in
 a clear point of view so as to enable Ministers to try your measures
 by the test of reason—I have also endeavoured to draw an equitable
 line, between the English merchants and your Colonists.

My opinion is that by aiming at too much, you run the risk of losing what you ought to have. overstepping the boundaries of reason, you might provoke contempt towards your just representations. on the strength of this opinion, I thought it best to concede what appeared to me an untenable position, by which I think I have satisfied your cause, and perhaps merited the disapproval of your friends - so much for my pamphlet, and now let me give you a short account of further proceedings.

I took care to get the pamphlet distributed among the leading Members of Government at the Colonial office and the Board of trade. Mr. Macaulay, whom I recommended to your notice as a professional solicitor, has had a meeting and a long conversation with Mr. Robinson, (the efficient agent at the Board of trade) on the subject of the address.

It appears however that no measures will, at present, be taken, in consequence of the address, and that the Proclamation now about to be issued, is the consequence of your representations after the fire - this however will give you time, as I observed in a former letter, to renew the application and to enforce it by your strong recommendations - as I have already volunteered my services I will continue to give a helping hand.

The principal Gentlemen of this Colony composing the Committee assembled by His Excellency after the Conflagration of Port Louis, to draw up a memorial to the great mass of calamity, both public and private, which was the suite of that disastrous event, being assembled on the 19th ultimo at the Government House, His Excellency pronounced the following Discourse.

GENTLEMEN,

You are now assembled and I now meet you with far other feelings, than we could indulge in, when I first selected you to aid me with most wisdom whilst suffering and in the catastrophe which had nearly overwhelmed us - but the event on which we congratulate me another this day is the natural suite of our courage and our conduct in that moment of desolation and despair - we now enjoy the prospect of seeing our city rising more beautiful and more splendid from its ashes and the course of our prosperity drawn up and obstructed for the moment remaining it rapid current with augmented velocity - The portentous event which threatened to reduce this beautiful Island to its primitive wilderness has excited a energy and exertion among its enlightened inhabitants that will speedily place it, under the auspices of an enlightened Government, on a just footing of equality in point of commercial greatness with the most flourishing possessions of His Britannick Majesty.

The good and the great of all countries have honored us with sympathy for our misfortunes and have joined in our vows for the boon we have obtained from the generous justice of our country and the gracious favour of our Sovereign - the testimony of interest which we have received is most instructive and the completion of our wishes in the freedom of our Port will not be less so to those who have united themselves to us by the ties of common feeling and intercourse - This great benefit is not confined to ourselves - there is no nation whose shores are washed by the ocean which is not a partner in our success.

Our grateful and devoted to the Legislature and Sovereign of our country is not unmindful of your respectful acknowledgements to those who have been the means of bringing forward the great question with those enlightened views and favorable aspects which justice required and which ensured its decision - His Majesty's Government is therefore entitled to our warmest attachment from the candour with which they entertained our Petition and the promptitude with which they give effect to the Royal will and the voice of the legislature.

The genius of our Government is averse to innovation—we regard our institutions as the collective and permanent wisdom of the Centuries that have passed and no rash hand ever attempts to correct what is apparently faulty or defective—in this respect therefore we are on a footing with all other of His Majesty's possessions where ameliorations are proposed and put in practice.—The nation has put the regulations of our trade into the hands of the Executive until 1820 and the Executive has lost not a day in opening our Port, agreeably to the actual custom—that time and experience may point out still farther improvements, before any attempt is made to enact permanent regulations for the trade of this Island.

I will be our business therefore to watch carefully over the progressive effects of the liberty we have obtained and to ensure finally its adoption with such modifications and ameliorations as time and the unanimous intelligence with which many of you are eminently gifted, can point out.

We must always keep in mind that our Laws of Navigation are in their spirit intended to add vigour to the nerves of our maritime power, upon the preponderance of which all Colonial and Commercial prosperity depend, and we must recollect that we form a portion of that nation that alone has known how to value Colonies at their true estimation and to render them respected and invulnerable.

Whatever therefore can contribute to our individual prosperity as a Colony without infringing upon that principle, we have every right reasonably to hope for, and to trust that it will receive a liberal consideration—the great fundamental problem being already decided in our favour we have nothing to fear for those necessary demands which are conformable to it, and to the principle on which it was founded, for, in reality we who petitioned against the restrictions on our trade were true to the spirit of the Navigation Act whilst our opponents in their narrow views would have defeated its purposes and at the same time left us in hopeless nakedness and misery amidst our ruins.

Yet this opposition arose from no hostile spirit to us, but from a misconception and delusion as to our relative rights and interests—these can in no way clash with those of our West India Colonists, as the enlightened and liberal Members of that great body will perceive, when a more extensive knowledge of the subject will shew that our position is so novel and peculiar that it has no parallel, but may be considered as an anomaly in the great mass of British foreign possessions.

Thank God we have triumphed, as in reason and justice we should have done, we have not been sacrificed to the mistaken views or interested clamours of the few who would have menaced our exports by our produce and our imports by our consumptions—who would have made of this beautiful Island a desert, of this magnificent Port a stagnant pond—of this active, enterprising, intelligent population and its growing progeny, an indolent race, unfit for the duties and employments of life.

Thank God the country that has adopted us, as permanent Members of the great family, is not less willing than able to raise us to the highest internal prosperity and to defend us from every external attack—it possesses that liberal policy which views individual advantages in the aggregate as forming the great sum of national power and happiness and therefore considers no portion of the Empire, however remote, however minute in comparison, as unworthy of that attention which in other countries is exclusively reserved for the Metropolis.

We have all of us already heard with affliction and regret of the prevalent distress which pervades every country in Europe and which appears to be the natural and perhaps inevitable consequence of that state of repose which necessarily succeeds to the bustle of warfare—the former peace has had time to turn the industry of the world into its new and more profitable channels—this suspension of every movement in the political world has extended through every class of society and for the moment paralyzed every exertion—the consequence of the diminution of this sum of laborious industry has been accumulated misery in

all ranks and to this we must attribute our failure hitherto, in receiving any pecuniary aid, or even the immediate hopes of any, but this is of less consequence since we have got the more essential object—the means and the liberty of employing our own industry, &c. I have reason to hope that at a happier moment, when the crisis affecting so universally the European world shall have passed—we may still obtain that pecuniary aid from British magnificence for the sufferers here, which would be so useful in accelerating their re-establishment.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into the detail of all the measures taken by my own personal friends in England to obtain the success which has crowned our efforts—but it would be a deep injustice on my part were I to allow any false feeling of delicacy to conceal from you the indefatigable efforts which have been made by my Brother Mr. Thomas Farquhar, and my Brother-in-law Mr. Mathison who with a rare disinterestedness united to a most acute sagacity, has given a luminous statement of our Colonial claims in a publication which I now lay before you, which could not fail to make a strong impression not only on His Majesty's Ministers but on the Members of the legislature whose judgement required all the lights that could be thrown on the question to enable them to decide it.

These gentlemen deserve the expression of our acknowledgements for the zeal and ability with which they have advocated the cause of justice—this will be to them a sufficient reward for the past and an incitement to continue their influence in our favour.

But gentlemen it now becomes an indispensable duty that I myself proceed to the foot of the throne to advocate the cause of my friends here.—The advantages we have gained are not to be secured without exertion, and without that kind of exertion that a man makes not obtaining what is most dear to him—whom can I expect to plead for you like myself—who have devoted seven years of my life to your service and who am proud of the station I hold which attaches you to me by so many ties.

From the confidence which I felt in the justice of the Nation and the generosity of my Prince, I have not hesitated some time since to apply to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for leave of absence for one year to proceed to England for this purpose, and I have a well-grounded hope that before the close of this year I shall be able to proceed thither, and a conviction that success will continue to crown my efforts on this and other collateral points of importance.

There are still many other objects of our solicitude; for we must not rest calmly contented with what we have obtained without securing its permanence, and without making every effort for what is still wanting to increase our lasting prosperity—there are many objects, and those of a no temporary nature, yet to be discussed and arranged, and brought before the Minister, the Nation, and the Prince.

This Island which yields to no Colony under the British dominion for the activity, intelligence and respectability of its inhabitants and to none except Jamaica for its number, requires such a permanent and settled system of laws and administration in general as may be best suited to its localities and to the circumstances of its happy situation, and most consonant to the spirit of British Rule.

This is a great and prominent feature of my intended part of the desiderata of this Colony and I entreat those who hear me to favour me with all the lights experience has given them on this important subject.

There are several other points which altho' of apparently minor importance after one of such magnitude are essentially necessary to a prosperous trade among those who look upon an extensive scale, including mortgages upon property, and a currency struck and effect of exclusively to these Colonies may be considered as of no slight nature—as well as a loan which my own efforts may effect among the bonded interest of England, should it be declined by His Majesty's Treasury.

I shall not now detain you longer—I am sure you participate with me in the joy which I feel in meeting you on so happy an occasion—

consider the point we have gained as one of the most important in my political life--In establishing it I have had much to contend with--few dared to hope that the effort would have been so successful--and they feared that it might recoil upon myself personally. I felt it my duty to risk all--I should not have lamented the sacrifice for myself had I failed, but my joy is proportionally greater at success--a success which can only affect me as it contributed to the happiness and prosperity of those whom I have the satisfaction to preside over.

The following Address was immediately prepared by four of the Members chosen by the rest, for the purpose, and being carried unanimously was presented by the Deputation to His Excellency the Governor.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, Esq.

Governor of Mauritius and its Dependences, &c &c. &c.

SIR,

It is with the most lively interest we have received the communication, your Excellency has deigned to make to us, and are anxious to declare our gratitude to you for it.

After that fatal night which would have deprived us of all, had not your presence kept a live our hopes, we saw that your heart, profoundly affected with the excess of our calamities, alone rejected those hesitating measures, which would have trusted to futurity to heal a wound so deep.

Your Excellency felt that an instant relief was indispensably required, and your generous devotion did not hesitate between the hazards of personal responsibility, and the safety of the Colony.

The event has justified your noble confidence, and the gracious approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was the prelude of that of the nation, and of the applauses of every people to whom the news of our disasters has arrived, accompanied with that of your beneficence.

If all that your Excellency ask for us has not been granted, if the calamities which desolate Europe, force us to look to a more distant period for other favours which we dared to hope for, yet the most important--the most precious, is already obtained.

Our humble Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent no longer appeared dictated by the individual wants of an unhappy Colony when they were supported by the testimony of a wise administrator, ever devoted to the true interests of his country, and time has shown that the apparent deviation from those fundamental laws on which the prosperity of the nation reposes is essentially united to the truest interest of its Commerce and Navigation.

These incontrovertible truths have been eloquently proclaimed, and whilst we bless those voices which have been raised in our favour, your heart, tell us that it is still to you that we owe such generous defenders.

Why must the expression of those sentiments of affection and gratitude be now alloyed with regrets, which every individual under your Excellency's administration feels, at the apprehension of your quitting us even for a time.

They appreciate this emanant of your benevolence--they know how beneficial to them your presence in England may still be--yet their hopes on these heads but slightly alleviate the sorrow of a parting so painful to them.--May this additional sacrifice in restoring you to a Country and a Sovereign too just not to applaud your virtues, lead to their noblest recompense--Our vows and our gratitude will accompany

you to the foot of the Throne and strong in the unanimous suffrage of the Colonists of these Islands you may proudly say the day of my departure was a day of mourning for the Isle of France. If I am restored to them—the Inhabitants will receive me as a father.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 19 June 1817.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS, SATURDAY, 5TH JULY 1817.

FIRE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock of the morning of Tuesday last the 1st Instant, the Town was alarmed by the ringing of the great Bell on the Tower of the Roman Catholic Church, to announce a fire that had burst out (it is said) in a large magazine belonging to M. Delauné situated in the street leading from the Champ de Mars to the Champ de Lois.—Prompt assistance immediately came to the spot, but such was the violence of an Easterly wind which had blown all night, that the flames instantly spread from the magazine to the out offices adjoining it, belonging to M. Lemaitre, and rapidly communicating to his dwelling house, which formed the angle of the buildings on that line of the street, the whole in a short space of time became one irresistible blaze; and it required the utmost efforts to prevent its extending its career.

The alacrity of the Civil Magistrates and Military Authorities, with the Troops in garrison in support of the Company of Firemen under the able direction of Messrs. Piston, Lacombe, Pougnet &c. and their strenuous exertions to arrest the progress of the destructive element, most fortunately for the remainder of the Town, was, beyond all hopes, crowned with success; for the high wind continued until the buildings in the immediate reach of the fire entirely became its prey, and all minds were in constant alarm that the flaming particles which the wind continually wafted in its course would augment the disaster.

No lives were lost on this occasion, but we regret that a Serjeant of His Majesty's 12th Regiment (MacKenzie by name) had his leg broke by the fall of part of a rafters.—The gratitude of the Inhabitants has discovered itself towards this victim of a zeal so laudable, and a subscription has been opened to mark their sense of his conduct.

We are persuaded that we speak the sentiments of all the Inhabitants of Port Louis who were witness of the conduct of the Garrison on this melancholy occasion, when we express our admiration of their zeal and activity particularly in saving the surrounding buildings from the imminent peril that threatened them.—So conspicuous and general was self devotion that any omission in an attempt to particularize individuals, might be ascribed to an individual motive.—Their own approving minds and the conviction that they have individually excited the admiration and gratitude of their fellow subjects will be to them the most grateful recompence.

However limited the destruction in this instance, we sincerely regret to add that this unfortunate accident has involved in distress a worthy member of society, and in almost entirely annihilating the fruits of twenty-five years of industry in a foreign clime, has blighted the expectations of a family of ten Children, six girls and four boys, of the former of whom two are just entering the eventful stage of life.

May providence in its mercy and goodness brighten their prospects, and avert from this ill fated town the recurrence of such dreadful calamities!

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.] . . . SEPTEMBER. . . . [NUMB. 275.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JULY 15, 1817.

NATHANIEL WALTON, Esq. M. D. Superintendent of the Botanical Garden.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH JULY, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Rocket Troop shall hereafter consist of the following establishment, viz.

EUROPEANS.

Commissioned Officers	4
Assistant Surgeon	1
Deputy Commissary,	1
Conductor.	1
	7
Non-Commissioned Officers,	10
Trumpeters,	2
Farmers, effective,	1
Troopers,	60
Ditto for Cars,	16
Ditto Spare,	9
	98

NATIVES ATTACHED TO CAMPS.

Pay per Batta when marching in the field.

	Rs.	Rs.
Jemads, 1 with 15	4	
1st Duffadars, 2	11	8
2d ditto, 2	8	3
Shuter Sowars, including 5 for the 10 reserve	71	4
Camels,		19

GUN LASCARS' DETAIL.

Serang, - - - - -	1
1st Tindal, - - - - -	1
2d Tindal, - - - - -	1
Gun Lascars, - - - - -	24
	<hr/>
	27
	<hr/>

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Pay Serjeant, Non-effective, - - - - -	1
European Saddler, ditto ditto - - - - -	1
Native Doctor, - - - - -	1
Native Farmer, - - - - -	1
	<hr/>
	4
	<hr/>

ARTIFICERS.

Mistry Smith - - - - -	1
Smiths, - - - - -	3
Mistry Carpenter, - - - - -	1
Carpenters, - - - - -	3
	<hr/>
	8
	<hr/>

HORSES.

For Non-Commissioned Officers, - - - - -	10
— Trumpeters, - - - - -	2
— European Farrier - - - - -	1
— Cars, - - - - -	15
— Ditto Spare, - - - - -	8
	<hr/>
	37
	<hr/>

Syces, - - - - -	2
Grass-cutters, - - - - -	1

CARTS.

For Troopers, - - - - -	20
Reserve for Ammunition, - - - - -	10
For Native Doctor, - - - - -	1
— Farmer, - - - - -	1
Spare, - - - - -	9
	<hr/>
	41
	<hr/>

The Quarter Master's Establishment to be the same as authorized for a Troop of Horse Artillery, with one Store Cart, the Bullocks of which are to be furnished by the Commissariat.

The following Allowances are authorized to be drawn by the Officer Commanding the Rocket Troop, for the purposes set forth, viz,

1. Monthly Allowance for repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, and for Stationery, as in a Troop of Horse Artillery, St. Rs	60
2. For Shoring Horses, Head and Heel Ropes, Horse Clothing, Curry Combs, Brushes, Mausalah and Medicine, for each Horse,	2
3. For repairs of Saddles, Bridles and their appurtenances, per Horse or set,	1
4. For repair of Harness and its appurtenances, per set, for one Horse,	1
5. For Gun Pots, and bags for Horses and Camels,	20
6. For Tar, Grease, Iron, Charcoal, and all Contingencies of the Carls, Bouches, a few Tripods, &c.	30
Annually for Lugs, &c.	25

The periods for the duration of Accoutrements, Saddlery, and Harness, with the Rocket Troop, to be the same as those fixed on for the similar description of Articles with the Horse Artillery and Native Cavalry.

An allowance for the repair of the double Camel Saddles, Jhool's, and Gear, will hereafter be notified in General Orders, until which period the Officer Commanding the Rocket Troop will maintain those articles in repair, and charge the actual expense in monthly contingent bills.

The Governor General in Council authorizes an allowance of Paulins, being supplied to the Rocket Troop, for the protection of the Horse, Saddlery and Harness, in the proportion fixed for the Horse Artillery; also two additional Paulins with the requisite Carriage, for the Camel appurtenances.

The European Officers and men, and the details of Gun Layers, attached to the Rocket Troop are authorized to draw the same Pay and Allowances, as are granted to the corresponding Ranks and Classes in the Horse Artillery.

The services of the Deputy Commissary and Conductor, attached to the Rocket Troop, being constantly required for the purpose of Drill and Exercise in Cantonments, the Governor General in Council authorizes those persons to draw the established Allowance for one Horse in all situations, instead of that which has been restricted to their employment in the Field.

The feeding of the Horses and Camels attached to the Rocket Troop is directed to be supplied by the Commissariat.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Clothing and Equipments, for the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Rocket Troop, shall in number and description correspond with those of the Horse Artillery, with some trifling alterations in the Helmet; which will hereafter be made known to the Clothing Board by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The following rates of Off- reckonings are established for the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Rocket Troop, subject to the approbation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Sergeant,	-	-	-	St.	Rs.	5	1	5	Per mensem
Corporal,	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Gunner Matross,	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	1	ditto.
Trumpeter,	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Farrier,	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.

As the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Rocket Troop have been effective during the whole of the year 1816, and consequently are entitled to a pair of Woollen Pantaloons from the Off-reckoning Fund for that year, and as the Coats now in wear with the men are considered capable of lasting till the 1st of January 1818, when the Troop in regular course will be furnished with new Clothing; the Governor General in Council does not consider it necessary that Bounty Coats and Pantaloons should be authorized to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Rocket Troop.

The undermentioned articles of Bounty Equipment, being considered immediately, and indispensibly necessary for the Non-Commissioned and Privates of the Troop are accordingly authorized to be furnished; viz Helmets, Leather Pantaloons, Glove, Boots, Spurs and Cloaks.

Bounty Clothing is also authorized to be granted to the Native details of the Troop, which in regard to the Gun, Lascars, and Quarter Master's Establishment, is to be the same as supplied to corresponding descriptions of persons in the Horse Artillery; and the rates of Off-reckonings for whom, are also fixed on the same scale.

The Off-reckoning stoppages fixed on for the Jemadar, Duffadar, Skutserowars of the Dismounted Corps, are to be considered applicable to the similar classes in the Rocket Troop, and the Clothing to be of the same description, with the exception of white, instead of yellow lace. The Jackets and Pantaloons to be issued biennially in intermediate years.

The Governor General in Council directs, that a pair of Woollen Pantaloons, instead of a Coat, be issued as Bounty Clothing to the Jemadar, Duffadars and Skutserowars of the Rocket Troop.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Assist Sec to Govt Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, A. S. 19 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased make the following appointments.

Captain James Young of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Secretary to Government in the Military Department, in the room of Mr. C. W. Gardiner.

Major W. Mitchell of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages at Cossipore, in the room of Captain Young.

The above appointments to have effect from the 27th ultimo.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to resolve, that the official Rank of Lieutenant Colonel, shall be conferred on Captain Young, and on any Military Officer who may hereafter be appointed to the situation of Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; August 19, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign of the Army, John O Driscoll MacGrath, from the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant from the 28th July 1817.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their appointments, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted into the service accordingly.

Mr. F. Warren, Cadet of Artillery; date of Certificate 22d February 1817

Mr. W. J. Thompson, Cadet of Infantry; date, ditto, 7th March 1817

Mr. J. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon; Counterpart Covenant dated 25th February

Mr. W. J. Thompson is promoted to the rank of Ensign; his date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain W. H. Frith of Artillery, Commanding the Corps of Golundauze, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health; and to be absent for that purpose for 10 months, from the date of the sailing of the Vessel on which he may take his passage

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gray, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Isle of France, the permission granted to him in Government General Orders under date the 19th of December last, is extended to six months beyond the time therein mentioned.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 29, 1817.

Captain John Johnson of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

SEPTEMBER 8.

We understand that notwithstanding the crowded condition of the *Grenville* and *Castlereagh*, from the Cape to this Country; each vessel carrying upward of 350 men, women and children of the 21st Light Dragoons, only two casualties occurred during the voyage,—a circumstance, which we consider, as reflecting the highest degree of credit, on the persons, by whom the arrangements were made for the health and comfort of the Troops. Colonel BATES, the Commanding Officer, has passed nearly the whole of his professional life in the same Regiment.

From an advertisement which appeared in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday, we find that a Clergyman is about to establish a Seminary at this Presidency for the education of young Gentlemen, in the usual branches of literature, including Greek and Latin. Not intending in the slightest degree to disparage the respectable schools already established at Calcutta, and at the other Presidencies of India,—and declining all knowledge of the reverend personage, to whose advertisement we have alluded, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification that another occasion will be thus afforded, for the liberal education of children in this country. The privations which Europeans are compelled to endure, during a protracted residence in India, would be comparatively trifling, if such as are parents, could avoid the miseries, mediate and immediate, which are produced by a separation from their children; and we sincerely believe, that the deprecated effects of climate, on the infant generation, would seem less formidable, if we were, assured, that they could be educated here, with as much advantage

as in England. Even if they could remain in India, under the eye of their parents, until about the usual period of transfer from School to College, the moral and social benefit would be incalculable: and there would be infinitely less danger of weakening the links of affection, which unite parent and child, than under the present practice, which often occasions a personal severance, of fourteen or sixteen years, and commenced at a period, when the child is almost unconscious of its present loss—or future destiny. These observations, to some may appear uninteresting—but, we believe, that none who have been compelled to part with their infant progeny, and who have experienced the miseries and apprehensions of even one fearful voyage, and the anxieties of a protracted separation, will fail to concur in a hearty wish, that the facilities and advantages of education in India, would render it unnecessary to send children to Europe: and we are firmly persuaded, that if Clergymen of high respectability, would establish seminaries in India, and adopt the same system of education which obtains in the principal public schools in Great Britain, they would receive a pecuniary remuneration commensurate with the Indian scale of income, and would contribute to the moral and intellectual happiness of society, in a degree, which parental affection can appreciate; but which we want language to describe.—Happy shall we be, if the many laudable efforts that have recently been made to introduce the benefit of education among the natives, should be extended towards the objects, at which we have faintly endeavoured to point; and we think it is not improbable, that if the children of Europeans shall be educated in India, and rendered competent to fulfil the duties of life, the most intelligent of the natives, will witness the effect with admiration, and become anxious to follow the example in all respects that may not interfere with their religious tenets and habitual prejudices.

The accounts brought from Java, by the recent arrivals, afford reason to believe that the Dutch and English Commissioners did not terminate their arrangements with much cordiality.

Two Dutch Ships arrived in June with troops from Holland; and it would appear, that a much greater reinforcement was likely to become necessary. The natives on Java, and at each of its dependencies, seem to have manifested strong symptoms of discontent, in consequence of the change of Master. This, however, the Dutch Government will probably deny, and impute the statement to English vanity and jealousy; but we apprehend that the account which we shall subjoin of what has actually occurred at Ternate and Amboyna, will shew that disaffection to the Dutch Government does in truth prevail.

In the beginning of August the Dutch Commissioners were to the Eastward of Batavia, making a tour through the Island. Great improvements were said to be in contemplation, and it was announced that an efficient force of 40,000 men would be kept up for the defence of Java and its dependencies.

The affair at Saparoua, which has already been noticed in the Calcutta journals, is thus noticed by our Batavian Correspondent.

“ We have had very late intelligence from Amboyna,—that a people of Saparoua, one of the neighbouring Islands close to Amboyna, rose and murdered the Resident and family with the people there at the time.—A party of Troops, 150 Europeans and 50 Natives, with 7 Officers, 6 of whom it is said, were of the best families in Holland, were sent to quiet the business: they were attacked immediately on landing, and all fell, excepting about 15, who escaped with difficulty.”

To the same quarter, we are indebted for the following account of the Paper Currency, which seems to have produced most mischievous effects among the natives of the dependant islands.—The note alluded to in the following paragraph, is a clumsy ill-executed instrument, printed on coarse paper, with Persian characters; some of which, might be mistaken for Egyptian hieroglyphies.

“ You will have heard some time ago, that the Dutch issued a Paper Currency, which still keeps up its value, in consequence of there being offices constantly open for its exchange into silver at the option of the holder.—I enclose you one of the notes as a curiosity; they were printed in Holland, and sent out ready made, perhaps to prevent an excessive issue, except with the permission of the Mother Country.—The Dutch Commissioners brought out with them 2,000,000 of Guilders in specie, which has been set apart for the express purpose of meeting the Paper Money, as brought in for payment.—By Proclamation

these Guilders intrinsically worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence, pass here as Bombay and Arcot Rupees, or 20 of them to the 100 Dollars, we find the consequence as might be expected, all the Foreign Coin is leaving the Colony, and we shall have nothing but Guilders to *bless ourselves with*. It is obvious how injurious this will be to the Island, unless some steps are taken to remedy the evil.

For the following account of the proceedings at Ternate, and the apprehensions entertained at Amboyna, we are indebted to a most respectable person, on whose statements our readers may confidently rely.

“ Previously to the sailing of the Hon’ble Company’s Cruiser *Antelope* from the Fort of Kema on Celebes, a Prow had arrived, bringing intelligence that an insurrection had broken out at the island of Ternate.

“ The attempt on the part of the local Government at that settlement to circulate Dutch paper-money, is said to be the immediate cause of the insurrection, but it is alledged that the Natives on Halmahera, and on Ternate and Tidore, have evinced a most decided aversion to their new (or rather to their old) masters.

“ Matters wear a most alarming aspect at Amboyna, where every Negro is in a state of open rebellion. Allang Lulliboy and even the Villages in the vicinity of Fort Victoria are in arms against the Dutch Government.

“ The Amboynese have expressed their determination to emancipate themselves from *foreign* thralldom and servitude, or to perish in the attempt.

“ It is reported, that a Mr. Burgiass, the Resident at Hela, was so incautious as to beat the Prang Tua of the Negree for some trifling offence,—an act for which he is likely to atone with his life, having been mortally wounded by the enraged inhabitants. At Loricke, the gentlemen in charge of the Residency, is shut up in his little Fort, out of which he dare not shew his nose. It would appear that the Natives of Ceram have supplied the people of Saparua, with fire arms, gun-powder and ammunition, in return for which they receive spices.—It is understood that the Alfoors on Ceram, (those whom a more savage and blood-thirsty even, does not exist,) are collecting in great force for the purpose of making an attack in conjunction with the people of Amboyna, Saparua, and Harooka upon Fort Victoria, the Dutch Commissioners are consequently in a state of the greatest alarm, and they entertain apprehensions that the whole of the European Inhabitants of Amboyna, Civil and Military, will ultimately be obliged to seek refuge on board the Ships of war in the harbour. Admiral Bojskes left Java, on the 28th of July, in the *Prince Frederick*, (74) accompanied by two sloops of war of 20 guns each, several gun-boats and small brigs, likewise two merchantmen as transports, the whole fleet taking 500 European and the same number of Native troops, but the Admiral did not expect to reach Amboyna untill the end of September.

"The Commissioners of His Netherland's Majesty at Amboyna, had deemed it prudent to ship all the public treasure on board the ships of war."

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The representation of the favorite Fables of the *Lying Valet* and *High Life below Stairs*, tho' by no mean novelties to the Calcutta public, attracted a numerous and almost crowded audience, at the Little Theatre in Bondfield's Lane, on Saturday last the 30th ultimo.

These pieces having been judiciously selected in regard to the histrionic powers of the little corps, were very creditably sustained; and the frequent plaudits elicited by the representatives of Sharp, Guttle, Kitty Pry and the Mock Nobleman, testified the approbation of the audience.—The performance, altogether, was in a style of excellence far beyond what could have been reasonably anticipated; and the following Prologue, delivered with great animation, prefaced the entertainment of the evening:—

Dire was the hazard of our first essay,
And ev'ry moment big with wild dismay,
When, boldly venturous, we sought to claim
The glorious honors of theatric frame!
But tho' untaught to paint with mimic art
The various passions of the human heart;
To pour at will the well-dissembled tear,
To thrill with pleasure—or to sink with fear;
No critic yet with pestilential breath,
Hath doom'd us, frowning, to untimely death!

Hence! on these boards again our hand appears,
A new-raised corps of youthful volunteers;—
Of slight experience in the scenic field,
To vet'ran actors we perforce must yield;
Can aught then prompt us rashly to engage
The far-fam'd heroes of Chowringhee's stage?
Or can we, e'en with proud disdain accost
The train'd militia of a neighbouring host?
No! widely different is our peaceful aim,
And all such rivalry we here disclaim.
Their stronger star now reigns, th' ascendant Lord,
And, pleas'd, we pay them our devout regard,
Then let no willing, puff'd with pedant pride,
Our efforts censure and our aim deride;
We're young enthusiast in the Drama's cause,
And claim no recompense but your applause!

SEPTEMBER 10.

The *Mailand*, Kinsey, from Canton, arrived at Redgerie on Sunday. She left Macao on the 15th of May, and spoke the *Hope*, Kyd, for China, off Sapatra on the 9th of June. There had been no arrivals previous to her departure. The market for imports was low, and for exports high:—Opium from 1200 to 1250 dollars per chest; and that from Malva at 700 dollars; Tutenague not easily exported, and giving 14 dollars—Jalone and Banda Cotton 13 tale, Cutchoorah 12. 5; Elephant's Teeth, from 50 to 75 dollars; Europe Tin 20 and Bahca 22 dollars; Cloves 150; Nutmegs 125; Mace 275; and Sumatra Camphire from 4 to 25 dollars per catty. Exports as follow: Cassia 30; Cassia Buds 60; Camphor 38; Aniseeds 11, Alum 3; and Tortoise Shell 320 dollars.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Letters from Head Quarters of the 1st instant mention that the Marquis HASTINGS had arrived at Allahabad. At the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges, the current, as usual, was found to be very strong, which would considerably impede the progress of the fleet. His Lordship however may be expected to reach Cawnpore about the 15th, making the voyage in about two months. To give some notion of the rapidity of the stream at this season of the year, we may observe that a gentleman has recently arrived in Calcutta, who was only *nine days and a half* on his passage from Cawnpore!

The farces of the *Citizen* and the *Weathercock* were performed at the Chouringhee Theatre on Friday last, and the several parts of old *Philpot*, young *Philpot*, and *Maria*, were sustained with excellent spirit and effect. The representative of *Tristram Fickle*, in the *Weathercock*, gave a fair specimen of his rapid improvement.

It is said that Young's Tragedy of *The Revenge* has been selected for representation on Friday the 19th instant.

We understand that the Honorable Mr. Seaton, with his usual liberality, presented, on his departure from Calcutta, the proprietary share which he held in the Chouringhee Theatre, to the managers, for the benefit of that institution. In communicating this intention to them he observed, that he meant it as a grateful token of the delight he had felt in witnessing the talents which had been so frequently displayed by the amateurs, and a trifling proof of his cordial esteem, for the gentlemen who conduct the management of the Chouringhee Theatre.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Nothing further has transpired during the week as to the movements of the troops, than what appeared in our last. We learn from Loodianah that the troops of the 3d Division of the Field Army have received orders from their gallant commander Sir David Ochterlony, to hold themselves completely equipped for moving by the 15th instant. All is stated to be quiet in that quarter, and that Runjeet Sing is anxious to prove his disposition to remain a friend of the British Government. The Ex-King of Cabul continued at Loodianah, where a splendid mansion had been built for his residence. He receives an allowance of 4000 Rs. a month, of which he makes the most in keeping up the pomp and parade of royalty.

While for the last six months we have had rain in this quarter with little intermission, in the Upper Provinces they have lately been suffering much from drought. The following is from Agra, under date the 26th ultimo, "Nothing remarkable here except the weather, and we so often suffer from the same cause in this arid part of the world, that the present season can scarce be called remarkable. However it is not bad as Bonaparte describes St. Helena to be—at once the most arid and the most humid climate in the world. From the commencement of the month nearly we have not had a drop of rain. Every thing on the ground has been parched up, and for the last week we have all had our *tatties* up. The Indigo plant which promised very favourably has been much stunted for want of rain. What there is of it produces well, but it takes many *bigahs* to fill the Vats."

We are happy to find the Goorkas and inhabitants of the hills on the north-eastern frontier shew no less alacrity in adopting modern discoveries which tend to the preservation of mankind, than they were proved to have shewn in the late campaigns in adopting the latest improvements in the science of Artillery. To one accustomed to the apathy of those who reside on the plains of Hindostan it must be quite delightful to come in contact with these Highlanders, who seem to possess all the qualities characteristic of the inhabitants of the mountainous regions of Europe. From a communication we have lately received, it appears that the practice of vaccination has been very favourably received by them. Our correspondent remarks, "you will learn with much pleasure that Inoculation on a very extended scale was kept up in the Deyrah Dhoon during the whole of the hot or rather dry season. The natives of the Dhoon as well as the Goorkas have been long acquainted with the practice of inoculation for small pox. They were in the habit of noting with uncommon precision the force, crisis, &c. of this scourge of mankind. Their mode of inoculating is by making a puncture in the skin at the wrist."

We subjoin a Statement of the exportation of Indigo since 1st October last, from which it will be perceived that 15,681 Chests or 62,689 Maunds have been exported to London, which somewhat exceeds the quantity stated by us in our paper of the 30th August.

Indigo exported from 1st October 1816 to 31st August 1817.

To London,	15,681
America,	752
Lisbon,	837
Gulph,	2010
Bombay,	1005
Isle of France,	860
France and Holland,	1348

Total Chests, 22,192

Extract from a letter dated 3d September :—" I wrote to you yesterday from Allahabad. The Marquis of Hastings with the fleet passed the Fort towards evening, and proceeded on in high style. This morning we left our ground very early and are now near Phapamow, a place situated about 6 or 8 miles from the Fort of Allahabad."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Sept. 1. H. C. Ship *William Pitt*, Graham, from London, 14th April, and Madras, 21st Aug.—*Carnatic*, Blanshard, from London 15th April, and Madras 21st August.—*Paragon*, Miller, from London 19th March, and Isle of France 27th July.—*Marie*, (Danish) Moller, from Copenhagen 15th Dec.—H. C. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, Alsager, from England 23d April, and Cape of Good Hope 20th July.—*Lord Castlereagh*, Younghusband, from London 23d April, and Cape of Good Hope 20th July.

Do. 2. *Lady Borringdon*, Lethbridge, from England 9th March, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, 3d Aug.—*Woodbridge*, Munnings, from Cape of Good Hope, 1st May, and Mauritius 24th July.—*Egfrid*, Kirby, from London 27th April, and Madras 17th May.—*Bombay*, Reugrose, from Bombay 27th July, and Madras 24th Aug.—H. C. Ship *Neerhus*, Wilkinson, from Batavia 29th June, Malacca 14th July, and Penang 26th ditto.

Do. 5. H. C. Cruiser *Antelope*, Hall, from Amboyna 7th June, Batavia 10th August and Madras 28th ditto.

Do. 6. *Cadmus*, (American,) Davis, from Boston 23d May.

DEPARTURES, Sept. 1. *Jane*, Miughan, for Greenock.—*Big Dragon*, Brady, for Madras.—*Big Jane*, Court, for Penang and Java.

Do. 2. *True Briton*, Head, for Liverpool.

Do. 3. *Oswin*, Kay, for London.

Do. 4. *Carron*, Seton, for China.—*Cauderbury*, Johnstone, for Rangoon.

Do *Glide*, (American,) Tucker, for Salem.—*Po*, Higgins, for Madras.

Do. *Wylton*, Airdlie, for London.

PASSENGERS by the *Lord Castlereagh*.—Mrs. M. Ricketts; Miss Emily Ricketts; Miss Sophia Ricketts; Miss Dunithorpe; Miss Jane Tod; Miss Frances Tode; Miss Murray; Miss Eliza; Dyer; Miss Emily Dyer; Miss Armstrong; Miss Gibson; Mr. Bell; Dr. John Adam, M. D. Assistant Surgeon; Mr. W. Dyer, ditto; Mrs. Williams; Miss T. Williams; Miss M. Williams; Miss C. Williams; Mr. H. Loyd, Cadet; Mr. H. Mackenzie, ditto; Mr. E. Hull, ditto; Mr. N. Jones, ditto; Mr. W. Jones, ditto; Mr. F. H. Turner, ditto; Mr. Stacy; Mr. Jones; Mr. W. Burt, Free-mariner; Mr. J. Scott, ditto; Mr. C. Stuart, ditto; Lieutenant Newton, 21st; Light Dragoon; Lieutenant Williams ditto. FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: Mrs. Hake; Mr. William Hake; Miss C. Hake; Mrs. Bush; Miss M. Bush; Mrs. Whittaker; Mr. R. Thomson; Colonel Bates, H. M. 21st Light Dragoons; Captain Jones, ditto; Captain Bush, ditto; Lieutenant Hake, ditto; Lieutenant Heywood, ditto; Lieutenant Tomkinson, ditto; Lieut. Hughes, ditto; Cornet Landsay, ditto; Cornet Lloyd, ditto; Cornet Ahmutz, ditto; Paymaster Whittaker, ditto; Quarter-master Fortesque, ditto; 329 Privates, ditto; 26 Women, ditto; and 31 Children, ditto.

By the *Thomas Grenville*.—Mrs. Barbara J. Buller; Miss Sophia Taylor; Lieutenant Colonel R. Houston, 6th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant J. W. Taylor, 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry; Cornet A. Taylor, His Majesty's 5th Light Dragoons; George F. Francis, Esq. Writer; Mr. John Alsager; Mr. John Cullen, Cadet; Mr. J. C. Faithful; Mr. John Cox, Free-mariner. FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: Mrs. Ann O'Reilly; Mrs. S. Cowderay; Mr. C. Menzies; Miss Ann O'Reilly; Miss Catherine O'Reilly; Master John O'Reilly; Major W. W. Higgins, H. M. 21st Light Dragoons; Captain A. Lecky, ditto; Captain A. O'Reilly, ditto; Lieutenant G. Aitken, ditto; Lieutenant A. Bond, ditto; Lieutenant F. De Visne, ditto; Lieutenant A. A. McCutchy, ditto; Lieutenant James Wood, ditto; Lieutenant Merwin Stewart, ditto; Cornet G. F. Boulton, ditto; Cornet F. Cowderay, ditto; Cornet S. Forward, ditto; Assistant Surgeon A. Menzies, ditto; Veterinary ditto J. Schroeder, ditto. 22 Non Commissioned Officers, 315 Privates; 26 Women and 31 Children of ditto.

By the *Ugria*. Mrs. L. A. Stewart, and Dr. Clarkson, Assistant Surgeon.

By the H. C. Cruiser *Nedrichus*. From Batavia. The Honorable J. Fendall, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Java; Mrs. Fendall; Miss Mary Fendall; Miss Louisa Fendall; Mrs. Wilkerson, and Child; Miss Thompson; Captain Dalgarnis; Captain Reddell; Captain Methven; C. Assey, Esq.; R. Stuart, Esq. and Mr. Manly.

Per *Lady Warrington*. From the Cape of Good Hope. C. M. Ricketts, Esq. and James Stewart, Esq.

Per *Paragon*: Mrs. Miller, and Son

List of Passengers of the *William Pitt*, Captain Charles

Graham, for Bengal: Mrs. Janet Hutton; Miss Jane Hutton; Miss Mary Heathcote; Miss Louisa C. Hunter; Miss Alicia G. Hunter; Miss Russell; Miss Georgina Russell; Miss Elizabeth Halded; Miss Francis A. Halded; Colonel Lewis Thomas; Captain Collyer; Mr. R. T. Glynn; Mr. W. H. Bell; Mr. Frederick Townsend, Writer; Mr. Thomas Jacob Turner, ditto; Mr. Thomas M. Munro, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Duncan McLachlan, Free-merchant, proceeded to Bengal, per *Union*, 7th August; Mr. Alexander Murray, ditto; Mr. C. F. Robinson, Free-mariner; Mr. Thomas Ridding, Cadet; Mr. Randal Jackson, ditto, and Mr. R. C. Macdonald, ditto.

FOR MADRAS.

Mrs. Pw,
Mr. Pw, Attorney at Law,
Lieutenant Chapman, H. M. 89th Regiment,
Mr. Stone, Attorney at Law.
Miss Sarah Sherman,
Miss Ann Begbee, Landed at Madras, 2d August;
Mr. T. R. Wheatly, Writer,
— Daniel Elliott, ditto,
— Edward Lake, Cadet,
— W. H. Agnew, ditto,
— H. C. Colton, ditto,
— Alex. Munbee, ditto, } Ditto, 14th August.
— J. J. Underwood, ditto,
— R. T. Wallace, ditto,
— T. Thomson, ditto,
— Alex. Lowe, ditto, } J

MADRAS. ARRIVALS.—August 17. Ship *Fatleh Carcam*, Capt. J. Bacon, from the West Coast of Sumatra 20th July.—18. Ship *Boync*, Captain B. Ferguson, from Calcutta 20th June.—19. Ship *John Bull*, Capt. John Bean, from Calcutta 20th June. Passengers Mr. Arves.—21. Ship *Earl of Morley*, Captain Craigie, from London 29th March, and Mauritius 1st August.—22. H. M. Sloop *Challenger*, Captain Bridges.—ditto, brig *Irish*, Captain Batta, from Colombo 9th and Pondicherry 21st August; Passenger, Lieutenant Mclean, H. M. 73d Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—August 17. Ship *Cornwallis*, Capt. Thomas Brown, for Portsmouth.—18. Ship *Mafia*, of Copenhagen, Captain A. Moller for Bengal.—21. H. C. ships *William Pitt*, Captain Graham, and *Carnatic*, Captain Blanchard for Bengal.

BOMBAY. ARRIVAL. Aug. 7. Ship *William Pitt*, Free-trader, Captain G. C. P. Laving, from England.

DEPARTURES. Aug. 8. Ship *Fatlag Salum*, Nacquadah Adom, to Calicut and Bengal.—10. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Free-trader, Captain John Clarkson, to London. Passengers Reverend Henry Davies, Mrs. Davies, and Family; Ship *Acton*, Captain John Mackey, to the Isle of France.—11. Ship *Hyperion*, Free-trader, Captain H. Horn, to London. Passengers: Mrs. Prother, and Miss Allport; Ship *Edward*, Free-trader, Captain Robert Johnson, to London. Passenger: Mr. Rochfort.

CEYLON TRINCOMALIE—Sailed, July 26th, H. M. Ship *Iphigenia*, John Tantock, Esq. Captain, for England.—Passengers, Colonel Kerr, of the 2d Ceylon Regiment; Brevet Major R. P. Cleaveland, of the Royal Artillery; Captain Hobbs, of the Royal Engineers; Captain Cox, of the 19th Regiment, and family.

His Majesty's Ship *Melville*.—Pemberton, Esq. captain,—Passengers, Lieut. V. Raymond, of the 19th Regt. Lieut. De Pour, of H. M. 3d Ceylon Regt. Paymaster Birch, of H. M. 73d Regt. and Family, 59 Men, Invalids, 2 Women of H. M. 19th Regt. and 1 European Prisoner.

PADANG. ARRIVALS May 2. Ship *Fatul Mumburuk*, Lindsay, from Bencoolen. Passenger, Mr. Light, and sailed 10th May for Penang.—19. Brig *Countess of London*, Johnston, from Porto Novo 6th April, and sailed 7th June, for Madras. Passenger: Mr. A. Frazer. 28 Brig *Le Preservant*, Berteaux, from Bencoolen, and sailed 14th June, for Isle of France.

June 3. Schooner *Bietorine* Bechade, from Batavia and Bencoolen.—Ship *Wice Horse*, Howard, from do. and do. Passengers, Captain R. Hall, and Mr. Frazer, and sailed 17th June, for Northern Ports, without Passengers.—June 12. Schooner *Duckling*, Stout, from Bencoolen.

Sailed, April 13. Ship *Fatul Wahap*, Nacoda, for Penang. Passenger. W. Smith.

June 18. ditto, Brig *Pagarhance*, Nacoda, Sheik Ahmed, for Batavia, (she put into Bencoolen for water, and is detained there.)

ISLE OF FRANCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 26. Portuguese Ship *Don Jose Premiero*, Captain Agevido, from Calcutta, 1st May.—Ship *Emma*, Captain Taylor, from Calcutta, 12th May.—27. American Ship *Acastus*, Captain Burnham, from Philadelphia, 8th April.—28. French Ship *Chandernagore*, Captain Allegre, having left this Port on the 15th instant, and put back on account of damages.—30. Ship *Lauria*, Captain Dennis, from Calcutta, 14th July.—31. Ship *Layton*, Captain Taylor, from England, 10th April.—May 1. French Ship *Young Adolphus*, Captain Labory, from Bordeaux, 19th April.

DEPARTURES—24. Ship *Woodbridge*, Captain G. G. Munnings, for Calcutta.—Store ship *Ocean*, Captain McKirley, for the Cape and England.—*London*, Captain J. Nelson, for ditto ditto.—French Ship *Amable Creole*, Captain Ernouff, for Chandernagore.—25. Store Ship *Alexander*, Captain J. Thompson, for the Cape and England.—26. American Brig *Hindon*, Captain M. Witnev, for Batavia.—27. Ship *Paragon*, Capt. R. Miller, for Calcutta.—29. Brig *Fanny*, Capt. Smith, for the Coast of Malabar.—30. Brig *Fanny*, Captain Bouaycard, for Pondicherry.

Fort Marlbro.

FORT MARLBRO', June 9.—(Extract of a Letter.)—
 “Eight American vessels have lately been at the Achinese Ports, purchasing pepper at dollars $8\frac{1}{2}$ per pecul. It is supposed that they took away near 50,000 peculs.

“The command of the Marlbro' Sebundy corps has been given to Capt. Manley.

“Several piratè prows have lately visited the subordinate districts of Bengcoonat and Billimbrug, in the Crooe station, under this residency. They landed and seized five men at one place, and a few more at another, looking into a pepper godown, where they found nothing. The landing was effected by surprise, or the visitors would have been roughly handled in all probability. An Ensign of the Bugguess corps, with a small party, marched to Bengcoonat, and the pirates, who had taken to their prows, used their best exertions to get beyond the whistling of the balls of a three-pounder gun, which were dispatched after them, to return their polite call. They captured a Crooe boat close in with the shore, and one of the crew secretly let himself down into the water, and swam ashore to tell the news.”

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.] . . . SEPTEMBER. . . [NUMB. 275.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 30, 1817.

Mr. H. J. CHIPPENDALE, 2d Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

Mr. J. H. D'O'LEVY, Head Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

MILITARY.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; SEPT. 8, 1817.

The Honorable John Fendall, Esq. late Lieutenant Governor of Java, having returned to the Presidency, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that a Salute of 17 Guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of that occasion.

C. M. RICKETTS,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; AUGUST 19, 1817.

Captain Lieutenant **E. Browne** of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay and Medical Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from his Corps on that account for 6 months from the 15th Proximo.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: August 26, 1817.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 9th of April 1817. be published in General Orders

Para. 2. Captain Alexander Brown has our permission to return to his Rank upon your Establishment.

4. Captain George Steel of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the last Company's Ships of this Season (1816-17.)

4. Captain George Steele of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the last Company's Ships of this Season (1816-17.)

5. We have permitted Mr. Henry Newmarch to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

At the Public Examination of Cadets held at our Military Seminary at Adiscombe House, in October last, the following young Gentlemen were selected for the Corps of Engineers at your Presidency; and are now upon the Trigonometrical survey, carrying on under the superintendence of Colonel Mudge, and after having completed their studies in this branch, they will probably be placed under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Pasley, at Chatham, to learn the practical part of the art of sapping and mining—their names are as follows, viz.

Edward James Smith,
Henry de Bude,
George Walter,
William Robert Fitzgerald, and
George Thomson.

7 The following Gentlemen were likewise selected
For the Corps of Artillery,

Donald Eneas Mackay,
Randle Jackson,
Frederic Warren.

8. The following Gentlemen, who were placed at our Military Institution as Cadets for general service, having signified their wish to be allowed to proceed as Infantry Cadets, to preference to remaining at the Seminary with the chance of their being hereafter selected to the Corps of Engineers or Artillery, we have accordingly complied with their request; and direct that they be permitted to take Rank of all other Cadets appointed in the same season, who may not have been at the Institution, excepting those who may have held His Majesty's Commission for one year, viz

Robert Collins Macdonald,
Robert Page Fulcher,
William Senior,
Nathaniel Jones,
John Frederick May.

10. We have permitted Cornet John William T. A. Tremaondo to return to his Rank upon your Establishment.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Lieutenant M. Ramsay of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant R. S. Browning of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health; and to be absent on that account, for 12 months, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may leave this port.

Serjeant Major Thomas Hyde of the Goruckpore Provincial Battalion, having produced satisfactory testimonials of his claim to the benefit of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January, 1797, is admitted to the benefits of that list accordingly; and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Calcutta.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: August 28, 1817.

Lieutenant R. Burney of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the requisite Pay Certificate, the conditional permission granted to that Officer in Government General Orders of the 4th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, is confirmed.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: SEPTEMBER 2, 1817.

Captain G. Warden of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

SEPTEMBER 15.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Chittagong, communicating the loss of the *Phoenix*, Capt. HOGAN; of this Port. —

Chittagong, Sept. 3, 1817.

"The *Phoenix*, HOGAN, from Calcutta, bound to Madras, is on shore and bilged, near to a place called Mascall, to the southward of the White Cliffs and a leading mark for Ships coming in here. Two Military officers, passengers, the second Mate and a number of Lascars, landed here from her yesterday, and the 2d Mate has returned to the Ship, with boats to bring away the Captain and the remainder of the Crew. The report of the loss of the *Phoenix* is thus:—the Ship had got down nearly as far as Ganjam, the weather favourable, when they sprung their bowsprit and mizen mast, and here up for this, to have their damages repaired; and at 1 p. m. on the 1st instant, the ship took the ground so long after the Masts went over the side, and the Ship bilged, and from all accounts not much of the Cargo will be saved. Ship Building is going on here in a flourishing way—5 pretty large Ships can be put in the water by the 15th of next month."

Letters from Jessore state, that the choleraical disease which committed such ravages in that neighbourhood, has considerably subsided. It is asserted to have originated in an immoderate use of sable; and we are assured that the lower classes of natives in Calcutta and its vicinity, have suffered much from the same cause. A letter written by a native from the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 1st instant, will show the mischievous effect of this practice upon the laborious food upon the inhabitants of the country. The same effect has been experienced by the poorer residents of the suburbs of Calcutta. The Bramins, it would appear, with their usual dexterity, have turned this misfortune to advantage. and the following extract of a letter from an intelligent correspondent, thoroughly acquainted with the people

EXPORTS.

Cassia.....	30 dollars.
Cassia Buds.....	60 do.
Camphor.....	38 do.
Amlwoods.....	11 do.
Alum.....	3 do.
Tortoise Shell.....	320 do.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Letters of the 5th inst. from the Most Noble the Gov. Gen.'s Fleet, state, that several Pinnaces could not proceed to Cawnpore, owing to the shallowness of the river. Head Quarters, it was excepted would be established at Cawnpore on the 15th instant. We are sorry to state, that Captain H. E. Fitz Clarence, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, and Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, died of a fever at Allahabad, on the 3d instant.

Letters of the 8th instant, were yesterday received from the Fleet of the Most Noble the Governor General, which we are happy to say entirely remove the fears which had been excited at the Presidency by a rumour of His Excellency's indisposition. We have sincere satisfaction in stating that His Lordship was in the enjoyment of the best Health, and that the Fleet expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th or 10th instant.

UKHBARS.—Ukhbars from *Holkar's* camp, at Ramha, of date the 22d of July, mention the death of Meena Bhaee, the mother of Scindiah; and state, that a letter had been received by Bapojee, containing orders from his master, not to interfere with Holkar's concerns. Holkar's principal army was incamped within ten cosses of Dukhiah; and Homah Bhaee, was before Assir, the Kiladaur of which had sustained a complete defeat, and was compelled to take refuge in his fortress. By the orders of the Bhaee (Holkar's mother) Homah Bhaee was about to withdraw her army, in order to avoid any misunderstanding with Scindiah.

The *Umratsir* papers of the 15th of June, mention that a letter had been received by Runjeet Singh,

from The Most Noble the Governor General, intimating, that His Excellency was about to leave Calcutta for the Upper Provinces of India.

The *Moultan* Ukhbars notice a conspiracy, on the part of Khorda Yar Khan, and some Sydars.—to seize the person of Hafiz Ahmed Khan; but Hafiz, having been apprized of their intentions, frustrated them, by securing the conspirators.

Mahmood Shah was at Cabul, and his Vizier Rutt-y Khan, at Manee Lollah. The Army of Cachar, was investing Herraut, and Prince Camran, had proceeded to its relief, leaving his Son to defend Candahar. In addition to this information, the Peshawur Ukhbars, state, the Cachar Cavalry before Herraut, amounted to sixty thousand, and had a compliment of Artillery of 70 guns. Several skirmishes had taken place, and Prince Ferozuldeen, had put to death his Counsellor Aka Khan, for having attempted to negotiate with the Cachar Chiefs. It is added that Nabob Asud Khan, had set out for Turkistan, with two lacs of rupees, for the purpose of raising an Army, in that province.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Our cotemporaries have occasionally reported several accidents which have happened to some parts of the fleet, all of such a nature as required no great exertion of philosophy to make them bearable, and did not even want the assistance of the Trojan consolation:

Olim muminise juvabit.

With one of the same sort we have been made acquainted by information originally derived from the sufferers themselves. Three gentlemen, early in the morning, had remained behind the fleet in a small boat, with an intention to shoot birds on shore. When after their diversion they returned to their boat, they found that by the neglect of the men it had stuck in the mud. At the sight of them part of the crew, apprehensive of the consequences, made their escape.

With the exertions of the remaining part assisted by their own, it took the unlucky sportmen a whole day to get the boat afloat : and for a time they had thought that nothing but the periodical return of the rains could extricate it. The end of one labour was but the beginning of another. For four days they had to ply upon their oars, before they could rejoin the fleet. Their food in the mean time was some little coarse rice which the boatmen divided with them, and the remains of a cold ham which by good chance happened to be on board, their drink water from the river. Sleep they procured by stretching themselves at full length on the bare boards : and for the luxury of a clean shirt, they pulled off from their backs that which they had on, and washed it in the stream as they went along. When they had been restored to their friends, they soon made amends for the past in the pleasures of conviviality ; and we have it to state on their own authority, that the return of that genuine English appetite, which had long abandoned them made them consider their misadventure as a real good fortune.

SEPTEMBER 20.

We some months ago mentioned that it was expected that a fortress belonging to the Berar Raja, situated close to Husseinabad would be placed in possession of the Subsidiary force. This transfer has lately taken place. It would be occupied by a small guard of our troops till the clearing away of the rubbish and jungle should render it a fit place of residence. The Raja's flag would continue to be displayed and a Kelledar with 12 Sepoys to reside in the fort, but without exercising any command. It is situated on the bank of the Nerbudda. Is surrounded by walls of masonry and encompassed by a pretty good ditch. It is well calculated to serve as a Depot for every description of Military Stores and Provisions, and would prove extremely convenient as a place of residence for the families of Officers in the event of the troops moving.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. September 8: Brig *Madras Packet*, Mahon, from Coringa 28th August. Passengers: Captain *Denwick*, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Capt. *Williams*, 15th ditto ditto, and John Ormsby, Esq. Royal Navy.

Do. 10. *Speke*, Quinten, from London 28th February and Cape of Good Hope 10th July.—*Earl of Morley*, Craigie, from London, and last from Madras 2d September.—*Contest*, Langdon, from London 1st May and Madras 29th August.—*Currim Bur*, Richards, from Bussorah 13th July.—Brig *Hope*, Bennet, from Rangoon 30th August.

Do. 11. *Brothers*, Stamp, from England 25th February, St. Helena, and Cape of Good Hope 29th July. Passengers: P. Treves, Esq. R. Chase, Esq. Dr. James Dinny, and Lieutenant C. C. Charney.

Do. 12. *Pembroke*, Rogers, from Bombay 24th August. Passenger: Lieutenant F. G. Farewell, Royal Navy.—Brig *Helen*, Mackintosh, from Sumatra 12th August.

Do. 13. *Kent*, Ireland, from England 6th September and Madras 21st April.—*Calcutta*, Strajan, from Liverpool 21st April.—*Clara*, Glass, from Padang 19th August.—*Hammedy*, Nacoda, from Madras 7th September.—Brig *Festal*, Skitter, from Penang 20th August.

MADRAS ARRIVALS. Aug. 26. H. C. Cruiser *Antelope*, Captain Hall, from Malacca. Passengers: Dr. Eckford, Lieut. Cursham, Conductor Goodwin, a Detachment of Artillery, and a Detachment of Madras European Regiment; Ship *Currim Bur*, Captain J. Richards, from Bussorah 13th and Bushire 21st July, and Muscat 9th August.—27. H. M. Ship *Magicienne*, Captain J. B. Purvis, from Trincomalee 26th Aug.—29. Ship *Calcutta*, Captain J. R. Stroyan, from Liverpool the 21st April.—30. Brig *Joyce*, Captain F. H. Bean, from the Isle of France the 1st July, Point de Galle and Pondicherry the 28th Aug. Passengers: John De Urilla, Esq. and Mr. Adam, from Pondicherry.—31. Ship *Charles Mills*, Captain J. Charletie, from Calcutta the 13th July, and Vizagapatam the 19th August.

Sept. 1. Ship *Annapoorany*, Nacoda Abdul Cawder, from Negapatam, left 31st August.

DEPARTURES. Aug. 28. Ship *Contest*, Captain J. Langdon, for Calcutta; H. C. Cruiser *Antelope*, Captain Hall, for Bengal; H. M. Sloop *Challenger*, Captain Brydges, for Trincomalee.

CEYLON. COLOMBO. ARRIVED. Aug. 12. Schooner *Eliza*, J. H. Tipke, Master, from Negapatam.

SAILED. Aug. 8. Brig *Ariel*, J. C. Batta, Master, for Negapatam and Madras. Passenger: Lieutenant Maclean, H. H. 73d Regiment.

POINT DE GALLE. Sailed Aug. 8. Brig *Wilhelmina*, N. Onetto, Master; for Bombay.

TRINCOMALIE. Arrived Aug. 9. Government Brig *Hebe*, Commander John Morris, from Colombo. Passengers: Major Skinner and Family, and a Detachment of Royal Artillery.

SAILED. Aug. 7. Government Brig *Hebe*, Commander John Morris, for Batticaloa. Passengers: Dr. Thin, 3 Privates of the Royal Artillery, and a Detachment of 20 Men, H. M. 19th Regiment.

PENANG. ARRIVALS. June 30. Brig *Lively*, J. Baptista, from Malacca 18th June.

July 1. H. M. Ship *Magicienne*, J. B. Purvis, Esq. Captain, from ditto 27th June.—2. Ship *Lord Minto*, G. Chiene, from Calcutta 12th June. Passengers: Captain Van Ochsee, and Wife, Captain Norson, Wife and 2 Children, Lieutenant Venegal, and Captain Abhatt.—4. H. C. Ship *Waterloo*, J. Birch, Esq. Captain, from England 14th March; H. C. Ship *Winckelsea*, William Adamson, Esq. Captain, from ditto 14th ditto. Passenger: Mrs. Scott.—10. Ship *Integrity*, E. Elderkin, from West Coast of Sumatra 1st July; Brig *Comde de Amourante*, C. J. Cabral, from Samalangan 4th ditto.—13. Brig *Hydross*, Mahomed, from Point de Galle 23d June.—14. Brig *Eleanor*, P. Thissell, from Passier 4th July.—17. Ship *Kai Kussroo*, W. W. Volgar, from Bombay 27th May, Madras 1st July. Passengers: 7 Natives.

Aug. 9. Brig *Gamsoo*, Sayd Hussen, from Java 12th July, Malacca 2d August; Ship *Fattahmubarick*, G. C. Lindsay, from Burong 4th ditto.—10. Ship *Isabella*, P. C. Foster, from Malacca 4th ditto. Passenger: J. Baxter; Brig *Comde de Amourante*, C. J. Cabral, from Samalangan 1st ditto.—12. Ship *Hyder Ally*, Francis Hutton, from Acheen 7th ditto.—13. H. C. Ship *Lowther Castle*, C. Mortlock, Esq. Captain, from London 8th January, Bombay 27th July. Passenger: L. Perceval, Esq.; Ship *Vansittart*, R. S. Dalrymple, Esq. Captain, from ditto 27th ditto. Passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Cheyne, H. M. 47th Regiment, Lieutenant Sharpe, H. M. 56th ditto, G. C. Campbell, Esq. and George Anderson, Esq.; Ship *Triumpho*, S. L. do Cabo, from Lisbon 23d December, 1816, Calcutta 15th July. Passenger: J. Justiniano; Brig *Thainstone*, C. Scott, from Passier 8th August.

DEPARTURES. June 28. Brig *Thainstone*, C. Scott, for Padang.—29. H. C. Ship *Teignmouth*, George Walker, for Bombay.—30. H. C. Schooner *Inverness*, W. W. Warren, for Calcutta. Passenger: W. Sartorius, Esq.; Brig *Vestal*, William Skitter, for Padang.

July 2. Ship *Brothers*, P. Gordon, for Otchosh; Brig *Esther*, E. Jones, for Pungah.—3. H. M. Ship *Orlando*, J. Clavell, Esq. Captain, for Malacca.—6. Ship *Lord Minto*, G. Chiene, for

Malacca and Java.—7. Brig *Vigilante*, D. Leonardy, for Solboy.
 Brig *Johnny*, B. Ballard, for Bombay.—8. Brig *Prime*, William
 Lewis, for ditto.—15. Ship *John Bannerman*, G. Rose, for
 China.—16. Brig *Lively*, J. Baptista, for Malacca.—17. H.
 M. Ship *Magicienne*, J. B. Purvis, Esq. Captain, for Trinco-
 malee. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.—18. Ship *Inte-*
grity, E. Elderkin, for China.

Aug. 13. Ship *Race Horse*, Thomas Howard, for Cplcutta.
 Passengers: Reverend J. R. Henderson, and Mr. R. Caunter.

Madras.

AUGUST 12.

The Mails for the *Free Trader* and *Post Office Packet*,
General Stuart, Captain Grange, were closed on Satur-
 day afternoon, when the Passengers also embarked. She did
 not however, stand out to sea until day-break yesterday
 morning. She will probably have a long passage, as she
 carries Mails for the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope,
 and St. Helena. The following Passengers embarked
 on her.

R. Fletcher, Esq. Mr. R. Fletcher junior, Captain Bal-
 main, 7th Regt Native Infantry, Mrs. Anna Maria Rob-
 bins, Miss Maria Adalvid Robbins, Miss Harriet Robbins,
 Miss Anna Georgina Robbins, Miss Theodora Robbins,
 Miss Mary Ann Waddel, Master George Waddel. Peter
 Puget, Esq. Naval Commissioner, Mr. Harley, Clerk to
 P. Puget, Esq.—Lieutenant Prior; H. M. 69th Regiment,
 Major Preston, 17th Regt. Native Infantry, Captain F. D.
 Saunders, 16th Regt. Native Infantry, Master James Wa-
 hab, Master W. Wahab, Master Augustus Degringe, and
 Master S. Gordon.

The Ship *Letter Packet* for the *Cornwallis*, *Free Trader*,
 is advertised to close on Thursday next, and she is expect-
 ed to sail shortly after—Some Invalids and time-expired
 men of His Majesty's Regiment go home in her.

The Ship *Union* and the Schooner *Defwent*, have an-
 chored in the Roads since our last. They sailed from
 Port Louis on the 14th ultimo. Several vessels from French
 Ports, laden with Wines, had arrived at the Isle of France.

His Majesty's Ship *Lyra*, having completed her repairs,
 continued her voyage for the Cape on the 8th of July.

His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, has returned to Trin-
 comalee.

The following letter has been published by Government, and as it gives some information most important to all Nautical men, we lose no time in endeavouring to give it every possible publicity.

MADRAS, 28th JUNE, 1817.

To the President and Members of the Marine Board.

GENTLEMEN,

Being Commander of the Private Ship *Hibernia*, of London, and lately arrived in the roads, I beg leave to make known to you, that on my late passage from England I touched at the Island of Tristan de Cunha to get water on the 9th of April last; and that after taking our departure from there on the 12th at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 11 A. M. having run 357 miles per log on a E. b. S. course with a free wind all the time, fell in with three sunken Rocks, one of which we very narrowly escaped being on; there appeared to be about nine feet water on the one we had close alongside Latitude 37, 31 South, 4 42 West; the three Rocks form almost a triangle and all within the bounds of a Cable's length: being so much alarmed at the time and the Ship going at the rate of seven knots, had no opportunity of sounding on them. I am fully convinced to the facts before stated, as well as my First Officer, and several of the watch on deck at the time.

And am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) JOHN LENNON.

By order of the Marine Board.

MADRAS,
BOARD OF TRADE OFFICE,
4th August, 1817.

} J. GWATKIN,
SECRETARY.

SEPTEMBER 2.

The land winds still prevail with almost unprecedented perseverance and violence, and the weather continues extremely warm for this late season of the year. Agriculturists are anxiously looking out for rain.

The strong westerly winds which have lately prevailed have caused a heavier surf than usual on this Beach, and a serious accident was occasioned on Saturday by the upsetting of a Boat in the outer surf. The Boat was landing with two Horses from the Ship *Curreen Bux*, one of which was drowned. We lament to add that a woman who was

In the Boat also perished. Neither of the Bodies have been found.

The expected Ship *Layton*, has not yet made her appearance. She has probably been detained at Port Louis.

On Thursday last, the Ship *Calcutta* from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st of April, passed through the Roads on her voyage to Bengal. She only looked into this Port to land her Passengers destined for this Presidency.

PASSENGERS—Lieutenant Spence, of the Honorable Company's Service, and Mrs. Spence.

The home ward bound Ship *Charles Mills*, arrived in the Roads from Calcutta and Vizagapatam on Saturday evening.

Passengers: Mrs. Steele, and 2 Children,—Mr. and Mrs. Paske,—Mrs. Wilson and family,—Mrs. Charette,—Capt. Wilson,—Mr. H. Montgomery.—Mr. James.—Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Beecher. and Mr. Linton.

She will continue her voyage to England in the course of the week.

The *Boyne*, Captain Ferguson, sailed on Thursday.

Passengers:—Major General and Mrs. Taylor and family, Colonel Hamilton of the Honorable Company's Service,—Lieutenant Taylor, 25th Regt. Dragoons,—Corporal John Leger, Mr. Leger, Master John Leger, Mrs. Goodall, Servant to Mrs. Taylor.

The *Challenger*, Brig of War, left the Roads on Thursday night to join the Admiral at Trincomalee.

His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, arrived from the Eastward and last from Trincomalee, on Wednesday last.

—We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that LORD AMHERST and suite and the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's late Ship *Alceste*, arrived on the 26th of May in Table Bay in the *Cæsar*, from Batavia the 13th of April.

His Majesty's Ship the *Couqueror*, Captain Davis, bearing the Flag of REAR ADMIRAL PLAMPIN, anchored in Simon's Bay on the 28th of May.

Penang.

JULY 5.

On Saturday morning the return of J. J. ERSKINE, Esq. Member of Council, to the Presidency, was announced by the salute due to his rank from the works of Fort Cornwallis. We were gratified by remarking in the evident appearance of renovated health, that the object of his visit to Malacca had been happily attained.

AUGUST 16.

The Anniversary of the Birth-day of His ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, the Patron of our Green Island was celebrated on Tuesday with all those public demonstrations of festivity and joy, which, whilst they are the pride of Britons, form the strongest and dearest ties that bind them, however distant, to their Native Land.

At sun rise the Island, and the neighbouring Mountains on the Kiddah Shore resounded with the discharge of fifty-five Guns from the works of Fort Cornwallis, corresponding with the age of His Royal Highness; the Royal Standard waving throughout the day on the Fort Flag-staff, in the happy triumph of universal peace.

A Royal Salute was fired at noon, and in the evening, the Honorable the Governor received the Members of Council, the Honorable the Recorder, the Commanding Officer of the Forces, and the Gentlemen of the Settlement, at the Government House, where they sat down to a splendid and substantial dinner. When the cloth was at length removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, accompanied by Military Music and a Royal Salute to the health of the PRINCE REGENT. Towards the conclusion of this national meeting Mr. FRISKING gave a toast, in which he was enthusiastically joined by the whole Party—"The health, of Mr. PHILLIPS," who politely proposed in return, "The present Company, and the prosperity of Penang!"

Fort Marlbro.

JULY 15, 1817.

Sailed the ship *Frederick*, Williams, for Batavia and New South Wales. Passengers: M. de Dufour and Daughter; Lieutenant Squart, 17th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Compton.

Yesterday the Chieftains of the country, paid a visit of ceremony to Mr. Siddons on the occasion of his appointment to be Resident. All the gentlemen of the settlement were assembled, and the Chiefs were received by an honorary guard, and under a salute from the ramparts of the Fort.

One of the principal Chiefs, in the name of the whole body addressed a congratulatory speech to Mr. Siddons, expressing satisfaction at his promotion, whose reply was to the following purport. That the honor which had been conferred upon him by the Governor General of British India, was rendered a thousand times more valuable to him by the friendly congratulations of the Chiefs of the country : that nine years had elapsed since he first came to this settlement, and that, therefore, he was not a stranger, but rather an old acquaintance of all the Chiefs ; whose children had grown up, under his own eye, from youth to manhood. That in attending to the interests of the Honorable Company, he did not feel conscious of having neglected those of the Chiefs, or the good of their native subjects ; and that he proposed to pursue a similar line of conduct as long as he should remain here. That he was happy in the belief that the Chiefs were really inspired with friendly sentiments towards him, that it should be his study, to evince that he felt a reciprocal regard for them.

Presents of Dresses were then, as customary, offered to the Pangeran of Soongye Lamowe, the Pangeran of Soongye. Etam, the Pangeran of Sillebar, the Pangeran of Neeore, Rajah Diong Mabeelah, and others of the principal Chieftains ; which were received with compliments and much apparent satisfaction.

The Chiefs, and the gentlemen of the settlement, then repaired to ranges of tables furnished, for about one hundred persons, with all such delicacies as Fort Marlbro' affords. In the course of the entertainment Mr. Siddons received a testimony of sincere good will, which was wholly a novelty. The Chiefs rose and drank his health and prosperity to his administration, in a bumper, with three times three. The Head Chieftain (the Pangeran of Soongye Lamowe) who is about 85 years of age, and who drinks only water to tea, said that, on this occasion, he must break through his fixed rule, and suffer wine to pass his lips. The compliment was, of course, returned.

Afterwards there was a display of native fencing, wrestling, and other sports, which, though evincing considerable agility, strength of muscle, and a peculiar aptitude to throw the body into graceful positions (adverting to the fencing) soon become tiresome to European eyes from want of va-

riety. absence of interest (for the moderators carefully step in when the *combatants* approach *too near* to each other) and the dull monotony of the native music.

The Chiefs departed at about four o'clock in the afternoon, under honors similiar to those which they received on their arrival.

This ceremony has been delayed for some time; at first because the Pangeran of Soongye Lamowe was absent on an excursion into the interior; and afterwards on account of Mr. Siddons' ill-health, for complete recovery from which he was obliged to change the air, by proceeding to reside on Rat Island, for about a month.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.]...SEPTEMBER...[NUMB. 275.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 9TH SEPT. 1817.

Mr. JOHN FENDALL, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Mizamut Adawlut.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 26, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Henderson to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Tepperah, in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Smith.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Watson, M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Benares, in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Melville.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George James Gordon to perform the Medical duties of the Salt Agency of the 21 Pergunnahs, in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon N. Wallich.

17th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Robert Walters-Baldock to be Captain of a Company from the 10th of August 1817, vice Rowland, deceased.

Lieutenant Archibald Montgomerie to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Baldock, promoted.

Ensign George Henry Robinson to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Montgomerie, promoted.

Captain H. Thompson of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for 10 months from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may engage his passage.

Lieutenant R. R. Bruce of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to England on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Mr. Surgeon John Crawford of this Establishment, having furnished two Medical Certificates, and an engagement from Messrs. Dean Scott, and Co. to be answerable for any demands that may be made against him in the Pay Department, has been permitted by the British Commissioners at Java to proceed from thence to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPT. 2, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize Compensation in lieu of Clothing to be issued to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, for the year 1817.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPT. 2, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the following addition to the establishment of the Cantonment Adjutant and Quarter Master at Barrackpore, from the 1st instant, viz.

2 Calassies, at 5-12 each, ..	....	..	11	8	0
13 Coolies, at 3 each, .....	....	....	39	0	0
15 Sweepers, at 3-2-2 each, ..	....	....	47	0	6
6 Bildars, at 3 each, ..	....	.....	18	0	0
4 Moordah Froshes, at 4 each, ..	....	..	16	0	0
5 Mowers, at 4 each, .....	.....	.....	20	0	0

Total 151 8 6

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOV.
VERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM JULY. 7, 1817.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the undermentioned

Statements, containing the consolidated Accounts of the off-
reckoning Fund of the three Presidencies, for the year 1812.

No 1.

*Statement of the Surplus Off-reckonings of the Presidencies of Fort
William, Fort St George and Bombay, for the year 1812,
showing the Stipends payable to the Officers on the retired list,
and the amount remaining to be divided among the Colonels, of
the three Presidencies.*

FORT WILLIAM.

Amount of the Surplus Off-reckonings, of the year 1812, Sicca Rupees,	313131	5	8
Add. Interest allowed by Government, 1812	2	11	
			<hr/> 331923 8 7
Deduct amount paid to 9 Officers on the retired List, at £513 15 each,			<hr/> 37462 8 0
Net Surplus appertaining to the Pre- sidency of Fort William,			<hr/> 294461 0 7

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Amount of the Surplus Off-reckonings of the year 1812, as per Statements received with Captain and Officiat- ing Secretary Young's Letter of 30th April 1817, Pagodas 489017 5, equal to Sonat Rupees 154573 4 1; or Sicca Rupees,	447910	10	6
Deduct amount paid to 8 Officers on the Retired List, at £513 15 each	33300	0	0
			<hr/> 114610 10 6
Net Surplus appertaining to the Pre- sidency of Fort St. George,			<hr/> 114610 10 6

BOMBAY.

Amount of the Surplus Off-reckoning of the year 1812, as per Statement transmitted to the Military Auditor General with Mr. Secretary Gard- ner's Letter of the 6th January 1814, Bombay Rupees 76988 3 83, or Sicca Rupees,	73670	6	0
Deduct the amount paid to 4 Officers on the Retired List at £513 15 each, Sicca Rupees,	16650	0	0
			<hr/> 57020 6 0
Net Surplus appertaining to Bombay,			<hr/> 57020 6 0
Grand Total of the consolidated dis- posable surplus of the three Pre- sidencies Sicca Rupees,			<hr/> 466092 0 7

ABSTRACT OF SHARERS.

General Officers and Colonels of the	
Presidency of Fort William, in-	
cluding the Agents, - - -	37
Ditto of Fort St. George, . . .	30
Ditto of Bombay, . . .	11
Total Numbers of Sharers.....	78

Amount of each share, Sicca Rupees,	5975	8	7
Lost by Fractions,	3	1	

No. 2.

Statement shewing the names of the Officers of the three Presidencies, who are entitled to share in the remaining Surplus Off-reckonings for the year 1812, and the amount resulting to each Individual.

FORT WILLIAM

MAJOR GENERAL.

John MacIntyre, (full share,)	5975	8	7
Nicholas Carnegie, ditto,	5975	8	7
Sir John Horsford, K. C. B. ditto,	5975	8	7
Richard Macan, from the 1st January			
to 26th February, 929 8 5 $\frac{1}{12}$	5975	8	7
Wm. Dawson Fawcett, from 27th			
February to 31st Dec. 1812, 5046 0 1 $\frac{9}{12}$			

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

George Hardyman, (full share,)	5975	8	7
--	------	---	---

MAJOR GENERAL.

John Gordon, ditto ditto,	5975	8	7
Thos. S. Bateman, ditto ditto,	5975	8	7
Thomas Nicholls Broadhurst, from			
1st January to 5th November 1812, 5062 9 3 $\frac{9}{12}$	5975	8	7
Archd. Fergusson, from 6th Novem-			
ber to 31st December 1812, 912 14 10 $\frac{4}{12}$			

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

George Russell, (full share),	5975	8	7
Sir Ewen Baillic, Bart. ditto,	5975	8	7
Sir John McDonald K. C. B. ditto.	5975	8	7
Wm. Palmer Ditto,	5975	8	7

MAJOR GENERAL.

Edward Clark, from 1st January			
to 3d May, 2041 10 3 $\frac{1}{12}$	5975	8	7
Sir G. S. Browne, K. C. B. from			
4th May to 31st December, 3933 14 3 $\frac{1}{12}$			

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

James Dunn, (full share),	..	5975	8	7
James Dickson, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Samuel Watson, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Hugh Stafford, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
James Morris, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Peregrina Powell, ditto,	..	5975	8	7
Robert Phillips, ditto,	....	5975	8	7

MAJOR GENERAL.

Robert Bruce, ditto,	..	5975	8	7
Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. ditto,	..	5975	8	8
Wm. Kirkpatrick, from 1st January, to 22d Aug. 1812,	.... 3350 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5975	8	7
George Prole, from 23d August to 31st December 1812,	.... 2124 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
John Gardiner, (full share),	....	5975	8	7
Henry D'Castro, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Bennet Marley, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Wm Burn, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Thos. Hawkshaw, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Dyson Marshall, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Daniel Conyngham, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Samuel Bradshaw, ditto,	....	5975	8	7
Sir George Wood, K. C. B. ditto,	..	5975	8	7
John Haynes, ditto,	..	5975	8	7
Sir H. White, K. C. B. ditto,	..	5975	8	7
Sir Gab. Martindell, K. C. B. ditto,	..	5975	8	7
The Clothing Agent of the 1st Division, Lieutenant Colonel Ansley,	....	5975	8	7
Ditto Ditto of the 2d Ditto, Major Browne,	....	5975	8	7
Proportion payable to Bengal Officers,	....	221094	13	2

FORT ST. GEORGE.

MAJOR GENERAL.

Keith McCalister, for the whole year, (full share,)	5975	8	7
Thomas Dallas, ditto,	5975	8	7
John Pater, ditto,	5975	8	7
John Orr, ditto,	5975	8	7

COLONEL.

Hadway Clarke, ditto,	5975	8	7
Robert Bell, ditto,	5975	8	7

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Rob. Croker, for the whole year (full share,)	5975	8	7
Dan. McNeil, Ditto ditto	5975	8	7
Wm. Kinsey, Ditto ditto	5975	8	7
Thos. Bowser, Ditto ditto	5975	8	7
Alex. Cuppage, Ditto ditto	5975	8	7

Alex. Dyce, Ditto ditto	....	..	5975	8	7
John Cuppage, Ditto ditto	....	....	5975	8	7
Charles Corner, Ditto ditto	....	....	5975	8	7
John Richardson, Ditto ditto	....	....	5975	8	7
John James Durand, Ditto ditto	....	....	5975	8	7
Francis Gowdie, Ditto ditto	....	....	5975	8	7
George Roberts, Ditto ditto	....	..	5975	8	7
Ursus Vigars, Ditto ditto	..	....	5975	8	7
Arch. Brown, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
David Campbell, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
Aldwell Taylor, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
John Chalmers, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
Francis Torrens, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
C. Grey E. Lande, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
Barry Close, Ditto ditto	....	....	5975	8	7
Patrick Alex. Agnew Ditto ditto	....	..	5975	8	7
R. M. Kerr, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
Gabriel Boyeton, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
Hector McLean, Ditto ditto	..	..	5975	8	7
Amount payable to the Madras Officers,			179260	1	6

BOMBAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Richard Jones, from 1st January to the 6th September,	4083	4	0 $\frac{4}{15}$	} 5975	8	7
Colonel John Baillie, from the 7th Sept. to the 31st Dec.	1892	4	0 $\frac{6}{15}$			

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Kenneth McPherson, whole year, (full share,) ..	5975	8	7
James Kerr, Ditto ditto ..	5975	8	7
Richard Gore, Ditto ditto ..	5975	8	7
John Wiseman, Ditto ditto ..	5975	8	7
Henry Oakes Ditto ditto ..	5975	8	7
Thos. Marshal, Ditto ditto ..	5975	8	7
Chas. Reynolds, Ditto ditto ..	5975	8	7

COLONEL.

Andrew Anderson, Ditto ditto ..	5795	8	7
Chas. Boye, Ditto ditto	5975	8	7
Malcolm Grant, Ditto ditto ..	5975	8	7

Amount payable to the Bombay Officers,	66730	11	5
Lost by fractions,		3	1

Grand Total of the consolidated Surplus of the year 1812,	460092	0	7
--	--------	---	---

No 3

Statement of the Amount to be refunded by Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in India; or, by the Military Administrator, or Assigns, of such as have died in India, being the amount received by Advance in excess to the Amount of Shares of Off-reckoning for the year 1812.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Sir John McDonald, amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct amount of his share,	5975 8 7
Amount to be refunded,	24 7 3

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Hugh Stafford, amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct Amount of his share,	5975 8 7

Amount to be refunded,	24 7 3
------------------------	--------

James Morris, amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct Amount of his share,	5975 8 7

Amount to be refunded,	24 7 3
------------------------	--------

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Sir R. Blair, K. C. B. amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct Amount of his share,	5975 8 7

Amount to be refunded,	24 7 3
------------------------	--------

Samuel Morley, amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct Amount of his share,	5975 8 7

Amount to be refunded,	24 7 3
------------------------	--------

Dyson Marshall, amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct Amount of his share,	5975 8 7

Amount to be refunded,	24 7 3
------------------------	--------

Sir George Wood, K. C. B. amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct Amount of his share,	5975 8 7

Amount to be refunded,	24 7 3
------------------------	--------

Sir Gabriel Martindell, amount received in advance,	6000 0 0
Deduct amount of his share,	5975 8 7

234 CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,

Amount to be refunded	.. .. .	24 7 5
Sir J. Horsford, (the late) amount received in advance,	.. .. 6000 0 0	
Deduct the Amount of his share,	.. .. 5975 8 7	

Amount to be refunded by his Heirs, Administrators or Assigns,	.. .. .	24 7 5
John Gordon, amount received in advance,	.... 6000 0 0	
Deduct the Amount of his share,	.. .. 5975 8 7	

Amount to be refunded	.... .	24 7 5
William Palmer, (the late) amount received in advance,	.... 6000 0 0	
Deduct the Amount of his share,	.. .. 5975 8 7	

Amount to be refunded by his Heirs, Administrators or Assigns,	.... .	24 7 5
Samuel Watson, (the late) amount received in advance,	.... 6000 0 0	
Deduct the Amount of his share,	.. .. 5975 8 7	

Amount to be refunded as above,	24 7 5
---------------------------------	---------	--------

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Ainslie, Agent for the 1st Dn. A. C. amount received in advance,	.. .. 6000 0 0	
Deduct the amount of his share as Colonel	.... 5975 8 7	
Amount to be refunded,	.... .	24 7 5

MAJOR.

M. W. Browne, Agent 2d Dn. A. C. amount received in advance,	.. .. 6000 0 0	
Deduct the amount of his share, as Col.	5975 8 7	

Amount to be refunded,	24 7 5
------------------------	---------	--------

Amount to be received from Bengal Officers in India, 342 7 0	
--	---------------	--

No. 4.

Statement of the Balance of Shares of Off-reckonings for the year 1812, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in India, or to the Heirs, Administrators, or Assigns of such as have died in India.

MAJOR GENERAL.

Richard Macan, (the late) amount of share, from 1st January to 26th February 1812,	.. .. 929 8 5 $\frac{4}{5}$	
Amount advanced to his Agents, Messrs. Alexander and Co.	.... 238 5 6	
Amount due to the Estate,	.... 691 2 1 $\frac{2}{5}$	

No. 5.

Statement of the Shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1812, payable to Colonels of the Presidency of Fort William, who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe.

MAJOR GENERAL.

John McIntyre, full share,	5975	8	7
Nicholas Carnegie, Ditto, ..	5975	8	7
Wm. Dawson Fawcett, from 27th February to 31st December 1812, ...	5041	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

George Hardyman, full share, ..	5975	8	7
---------------------------------	------	---	---

MAJOR GENERAL.

Thos S. Bateman, full share, ..	5975	8	7
Thos Nicholls Broadhuist, from 1st January to 5th November 1812,	5062	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Archd Fergusson, from 6th November to 31st Decembar, ...	612	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Geo Russell, full share,	5975	8	7
Sir Ewen Baillie, Bl. Ditto,	5975	8	7

MAJOR GENERAL.

Edward Clarke, from 1st January to 3d May, ..	2041	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sir G S. Browne, K C. B. 4th May to 31st Dec. ..	3933	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

James Dunn, full share, ..	5975	8	7
James Dickson, Ditto, ..	5975	8	7
Peregrine Powell, Ditto,	5975	8	7
Robert Phillips, Ditto,	5975	8	7

MAJOR GENERAL.

Robert Bruce, Ditto,	5975	8	7
Wm Kirkpatrick from 1st Jan. to 22d August, ..	3950	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Prole, from 23d August to 31st December, ..	9124	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Gardiner, full share, ..	5975	8	7
Henry D'Castro, Ditto, ..	5974	8	7
Wm Burn, Ditto, ..	5975	8	7
Thos. Hawksshaw, Ditto, ..	5975	8	7
Daniel Conyngham Ditto, ..	5975	8	7
Samuel Bradshaw, Ditto, ..	5975	8	7
John Haynes, Ditto, ..	5975	8	7
Sir Henry White, K. C B Ditto, ..	5975	8	7

Off-reckonings to be adjusted in Europe on account of Bengal Officers, 136307 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 16.

Statement of the Shares of Officers of Off- reckonings of the year 1812, payable to Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who are in India, or who have died in India, administrators or Agents of such as have died in India.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

J Pater, amount of his share, Rs 5975 18 7

Deduct amount received in advance,

Payd 1815, or	...	5741 6 1	
			234 2 6

MAJOR GENERAL.

R Bell, as Pater,	234 2 6
-------------------	-----	-----	---------

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

R Croket,	.. as Pater	...	234 2 6
-----------	-------------	-----	---------

I Croket,	.. Ditto,	..	234 2 6
-----------	-----------	----	---------

C Lillands, Ditto,	..	234 2 6
-------------	-------------	----	---------

MAJOR GENERAL.

J Taylor	as Pater,	...	234 2 6
----------	-----------	-----	---------

J Chambers, R C B	Ditto,	...	234 2 6
-------------------	--------	-----	---------

J J Burind,	... Ditto,	..	234 2 6
-------------	------------	----	---------

Amount payable in India to Madras Officers,	Rs Rupees,	...	1873 4 0
---	------------	-----	----------

No. 7

Statement of the Shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1812, payable to Officers of the Presidency of Fort St. George who are in Europe or who have died in Europe, and showing the sum to be deducted from the shares of such as have received advances in India.

COLONEL.

K Macalister,	.. full share,	...	5975 8 7
---------------	----------------	-----	----------

T Dallas, Ditto,	...	5975 8 7
-----------	-------------	-----	----------

MAJOR GENERAL

J Orl, full share,	...	5975 8 7
--------	------------------	-----	----------

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

J Clark,	... full share,	...	5975 8 7
----------	-----------------	-----	----------

COLONEL.

McNeil,	... full share,	...	5975 8 7
---------	-----------------	-----	----------

K May,	.. Ditto,	...	5975 8 7
--------	-----------	-----	----------

T Bowyer,	... Ditto,	...	5975 8 7
-----------	------------	-----	----------

A Cumpage,	... Ditto,	...	5975 8 7
------------	------------	-----	----------

A Dyer,	... Ditto,	...	5975 8 7
---------	------------	-----	----------

J Cumpage,	... Ditto,	...	5975 8 7
------------	------------	-----	----------

G Cornet,	... Ditto,	..	5975 8 7
-----------	------------	----	----------

J Richardson,	.. Ditto,	..	5975 8 7
---------------	-----------	----	----------

MAJOR GENERAL

E. G. G. G.	full share	5975	8	7
G. Roberts	Ditto	5975	8	7
U. Vignar	Ditto	5975	8	7
A. Brown	Ditto	5975	8	7
D. Campbell	Ditto	5975	8	7

COLONEL

B. Close	full share	5975	8	7
P. A. Agnew	Ditto	5975	8	7
R. Mackay	Ditto	5975	8	7
G. Dornon	Ditto	5975	8	7
H. McLean	Ditto	5975	8	7

Amount payable to Madras Officer in Europe,
Sicca Rupees, 131461 18 10

No. 8.

Statement of shares in the Off-reckoning Fund of the year 1812,
due to Colonels of the Bombay Establishments

MAJOR GENERAL

Kenneth McPherson, amount of his share, 5975 8 7

COLONEL

Chas. Boye, amount of his share, 5975 8 7

MAJOR GENERAL

Richard Jones, from the 1st January to 6th
September, 4085 4 0 1/2

COLONEL

John Baillie, from 7th of September to the 31st
December, 1892 4 0 1/2

MAJOR GENERAL

James Kerr, full share, 5975 8 7
Richard Gore, Ditto, 5975 8 7
John Wiseman, Ditto, 5975 8 7
Henry Oakes, Ditto, 5975 8 7
Thomas Marshall, Ditto, 5975 8 7
Chas. Reynolds, Ditto, 5975 8 7

COLONEL

Andw. Anderson, Ditto, 5975 8 7
Malcolm Grant, Ditto, 5975 8 7

Amount due to Bombay Officers, 65730 14 8 1/2

STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS OFF-RECKONINGS DUE TO OFFICERS COMMANDING INDEPENDENT CORPS FOR THE YEAR 1812.

1ST BATTALION NATIVE INVALIDS

Gross amount of Off-reckonings Sonat Rupees, .. 10782 0
 Total Charges against the Fund, including the advance to Capt. Dick, 7634 0 11 1/2

Surplus Sonat Rs.	....	3147 6 0 1/2
or Sicca Rupees,	..	3011 10 9
Interest on the above sum allowed by Government,	....	441 18 1

Amount payable to Capt. Wm. Dick,		
Sicca Rupees,	....	3463 6 4

2ND BATTALION NATIVE INVALIDS.

Gross amount of Off-reckoning, St. Rs. 10194 0 0
 Total charges against the Fund, including the advance to the Executors of the late Col. Forbes, 7749 7 1/2

Surplus St. Rs..	....	2445 3 11 1/2
or Sicca Rupees	....	2340 2 2
Interest on the above sum allowed by Government,	....	357 0 3

Amount due to the Estate of the late Col. Forbes,		2691 2
---	--	--------

HILL RANGERS:

1ST BATTALION

Gross amount of Off-reckonings St. Rs. 3360 0 0
 Total charges against the Fund, including the advance made to Major P. Littlejohn, 2937 9 1/2

Surplus St. Rs..	....	422 6 1/2
or Sicca Rupees	....	404 2 8
Interest on the above sum allowed by Government,	....	60 10 0

Amount payable to Major Littlejohn,		104 10 1/2
-------------------------------------	--	------------

PIONEERS.			
Gross amount of Off- reckonings	..	6552	0 0
Total charges against the Fund, including the advance made to Captain Swinton,	....	6058	5 0
Surplus St Rs.	..	493	10 6
or Sica Rupees	..	472	6 0
Interest on the above sum allowed by Government,	..	70	13 6
Amount payable to Captain Swinton,	..	513	3 4

GOLUNDAUZE			
Gross amount of Off- reckonings, St Rs	7716	0	0
Total charges against the Fund, including the amount advanced to Captain Hay,	....	6602	4 2
Surplus St Rs	....	1113	11 10
or Sica Rupees	..	1065	11 7
Interest on the above sum allowed by Government,	..	159	15 9
Amount payable to Captain W. S. Hay,	..	1225	11 1

RAMGUR BATTALION			
Gross amount of off- reckonings, St. Rs.	11380	0	0
Total charges against the Fund, including amount advanced to Captain Roughsedge,	....	9280	10 9 1/2
Surplus St Rs.	....	2289	5 2 1/2
or Sica Rupees,	..	2190	10 7
Interest on the above sum allowed by Government,	..	131	7 0
Amount payable to Captain Roughsedge,	..	2322	1 3
Total payable to Commanding Officers of Independent Corps, Sica Rupees	..	10510	4

The Accountant to the Military Department will take the necessary measures for the payment of the Balance of Shares of the Off-reckoning Fund due to Officers of the Bengal Establishment for the year 1812; as well as for the recovery of the Balances due from the Colonels of Regiments, according to the foregoing Statements.

The Governor General in Council, advertent to the difference of systems under which the Off-reckoning Funds at the three Presidencies are conducted, to the great delay occasioned in preparing the Accounts of the Consolidated Fund, and to the many

210 CALCUTTA COUNCIL JOURNAL,

other serious inconveniences resulting from the union of the Funds of the three Presidencies, detrimental to the interests of Colonels of Regiments, is pleased to direct, pending the decision of the Honorable the Court of Directors on this subject, that the union of the Off-reckoning Funds of the three Establishments, shall be considered as abolished from the 1st of January 1816, from which date the management of the Accounts, and the distribution of the Funds, of the several Presidencies, are to be subject only to the control and orders of their respective Governments.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; SEPT. 2, 1817.

Ensign Ball of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, having solicited permission to recall his application for leave to resign the Honorable Company's service; the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to comply with that Officer's request, and to cancel the General Order on that head, under date the 29th July, 1817.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 9, 1817.

Cornet A. L. Strachan of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 2, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Morison to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Tirhoot, in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. N. Wyatt, deceased.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.

241

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: SEPT. 9, 1917.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Corporal Hales of the 3d Company 3d Battalion of Artillery, to the situation of Serjeant in the Department of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, in the Lower Provinces, on the same footing in regard to allowances as held for the Serjeant on the establishment of the Superintendent of the Public Buildings in the Upper Provinces.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: SEPT. 10, 1917.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Craigie to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, with the Official rank of Major; which is to be considered as attached to all Officers, who may hereafter be nominated to that situation.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

SEPTEMBER 22.

ON THE DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,

SIR,—The present age is chiefly distinguished by an ardent zeal for the extension of knowledge and civilization among the barbarous and ignorant. The spirit of civilization is gone forth, and nothing will be able to extinguish it, or even to retard its progress. On us Providence has conferred the distinguished pre-eminence of taking the lead in this glorious enterprise. The vast continent of Asia lies before us, buried in darkness and ignorance. It becomes us therefore, to take an extended view of our duties, and to follow those measures which will most effectually and most rapidly meet the wants of this large population. To this end, we should lay aside all those favorite schemes in which we may

have indulged our imagination, and consult the experience which preceding ages have bequeathed to us. For all those nations who now enjoy the sunshine of civilization and knowledge, were formerly enveloped in barbarism and ignorance, from which they have gradually emerged. And History has preserved a faithful record, not only of those plans which have succeeded in accomplishing this transformation, but likewise of other, which have completely failed. If, therefore, availing ourselves of the knowledge which may thus be collected, we adopt in the course of our exertions, those measures which have been crowned with success, and to which Europe is indebted for its present elevation, and reject those schemes which experience has condemned, we shall be enabled faithfully to discharge the high duties enjoined on us. He who despising this knowledge, determines to pursue his favorite plans without estimating the ultimate probability of success, is unworthy of the public esteem—because he injures those who confide in him, by directing their benevolence into a wrong channel—he injures to a much greater extent those individuals whose improvement is unhappily committed to his care, by the adoption of plans from which they can derive no benefit—and he injures the great family of man by retarding the general progress of civilization.

It must be obvious that our first step is to diffuse that knowledge by which the civilized portion of the globe is distinguished from the uncivilized. All those collateral advantages which men begin to enjoy, in proportion as they emerge from a state of savage ignorance, will naturally follow the dissemination of knowledge. But the obstacles with which we are surrounded are mighty and numerous, because in addition to the natural disinclination of the untutored mind to all change however beneficial—the long habits of mental indolence, in which the ignorant have been accustomed to indulge, indispose them for that exertion of their faculties which is so necessary for the comprehension of ideas perfectly new. Considering then these natural impediments, it is not only wise but indispensable, if we would

hope for success, to avail ourselves in the formation of our plans, of every natural advantage we may discover. Above all, it is of the highest importance, that all knowledge should be communicated in the vernacular tongue. Every attempt which has hitherto been made to enlighten particular bodies of men thro' the medium of a foreign language has invariably failed. And there is not a single instance on record, of the wide diffusion of knowledge, except thro' the channel of a language familiar to the great body of the people. Indeed it is matter of surprise that any one acquainted with the history of civilization, should have cherished even for a moment the idea that much good may be done thro' the organ of a foreign tongue. Have not the ministers of darkness, viewing the circulation of books in the vernacular tongue, as the most effectual means for the diffusion of knowledge, invariably opposed it, and have they not used every effort, to keep knowledge from the common people by locking it up in a foreign language? And can it be possible, that the same means which have succeeded so effectually in keeping man in ignorance, should be found efficacious in extricating them from that state of ignorance? Mr. Stewart in his introduction to the last edition of the Encyclopædia, asserts that the reformation was amazingly assisted by the very general use of the vernacular tongue which the reformers invariably encouraged. And it is scarcely possible to conceive of any change more disastrous, than one by which knowledge should again be locked up in a foreign or if you will a learned language, would not the labour of three centuries disappear in a few years, and would not Europe be re plunged into that barbarism and ignorance in which the rest of the world is at present involved?

Even the instruction of a limited portion of the population of Bengal in a foreign tongue, must be a work of immense labor, and of comparatively trifling utility. It could not influence the great body of the ignorant. It would not assist in their instruction. And to perpetuate it, involves so endless, so hopeless a succession of labour, that had it been bequeathed to us by our predecessors, we

should have marvelled at the singular aberration of intellect, which could have sanctioned so vain a project.—For those who are thus educated, would continue to converse and to transact the common affairs of life, in their mother tongue. They would teach it to their offspring.—To the next generation then the English would still be a foreign language. The ever-flowing tide of time—the ceaseless course of nature, is therefore, our greatest enemy.—The generation on whom such labour may be bestowed, will disappear in a few years, and we or our successors shall have the work, to commence a fresh

On the other hand, by availing ourselves of those advantages which Providence has already prepared for the rapid diffusion of knowledge, by providing every nation with a language perfectly comprehended by the people,—how pleasant, how easy our task! One fiftieth portion of the labour requisite for the instruction of even a limited number, in a foreign language, would provide for the translation of scientific and literary works in the language of this province, sufficient not only to instruct the present age, but to illuminate each succeeding generation. Thus we should stamp, on our own labours a degree of immortality, and enable them to withstand the revolutions of time. So closely has Providence allied success to the legitimate means of operation. If any thing were wanting to animate us in our exertions, we might find it in the assurance that our labours would be completely efficient. Where a foreign language is introduced the effects of instruction must be at all times equivocal, because it is impossible to ascertain with precision, to what extent the new medium of communication is understood;—whereas, we are always certain that to men of education, works in their mother tongue, are perfectly intelligible,—and a small portion of labour, bestowed on the rising generation would render these works universally intelligible.

For this province, then the Bengalee language is the most natural and easy medium for the diffusion of knowledge. To supply its deficiency in scientific and philosophical terms it may legitimately borrow

from the Shanscrit, the parent of Eastern philology. To attempt to dispossess the Shanscrit of that elevated rank, it has so long sustained among the languages of India is impossible, because it is too closely interwoven into its filial dialects for the power of man to disengage it from them. And even if it were possible, it would be ridiculous, unless we could substitute in its stead, another language superior to it in every respect. And where shall we find, among the nations of the earth, another tongue with such strong and indisputable claims to take the lead among the other languages of the East, as the Shanscrit?—a language so copious, and so cultivated, that the most delicate and refined ideas of the mind may be expressed in it with almost incredible accuracy—a language, which formed in the remotest antiquity, among a people whose very remembrance is lost, has survived the changes of time, and appears before us, as the only monument of the ages which are past—which had attained its highest perfection before our nation had obtained even a name in the annals of mankind, or a single individual had pronounced a syllable of the language, which we now vainly hope to substitute in its stead—a language in which the literati of India have from age to age deposited, as in a sanctuary, the fruits of their immortal labours—a language consecrated from time immemorial to the loftiest strains of poetry,—the deepest metaphysics,—the most profound philosophy—the language of Valmeeki, of Vyas, of Joyminee, of Goutumee, of Bhascaru—Shades of departed genius!—is the language which you famed so amply sufficient to express the ideas of your mighty minds—so poor and so contemptible, that another language must be established in its stead, that knowledge may be diffused among your descendants? Shall the labour of so many ages perish, like the baseless fabric of a dream? for the Shanscrit will cease to be cultivated, when it ceases to be the learned language of the East. Shall it give place at length to another tongue,—whose original stock of words is as confined as that of the most savage tribes, and which borrows from other sources all those terms which enable it to express the ideas

of civilized man?—It cannot be.—It must not be.—The Sanscrit must ever continue the learned language of the East. To determine is beyond human power. Even the attempt, if in any measure successful, would cause the whole fabric of Eastern philology to totter to its very foundation. Instead therefore of vainly endeavouring to supplant it, should we not rather congratulate ourselves on the possession of a language thro' which we may at once open the stores of European science to the learned from the vale of Cashmere to the far famed island of Ceylon?

And as the Bengalee, possesses such manifest advantages in being already the vernacular tongue of the province—hardly its close alliance to the Sanscrit, surely might be achieved, in a short space of time, if we could concentrate our efforts to enrich it with the science of the West. If, we divide our efforts, and waste our energies in attempting to instruct any considerable portion of the Hindoos in a foreign language—even our experience, partial success. But should any unforeseen occurrence happen, nothing would remain a few years of all our labour and toil—we would gradually remove every vestige of our civi-~~lization~~—and as far as our efforts had been confined to that department, India, would have reaped no benefit from our settlement in it. On the contrary, at we shall ourselves of the nature—the legitimate means for the diffusion of knowledge, and labour to transfuse our science and literature into the language of this province—so far as mortal energies extend, we shall have conferred durability on our labours. Then, should any revolutionary, fatal to our Empire and to the repose of India, the seeds of knowledge which we should have sown, even when deprived of our fostering care, would grow up with all the luxuriance of Eastern vegetation, and in a few years over spread this vast and interesting portion of the Globe.

TULLUS.

September 20th, 1817.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1817.

217

To the Editor of the India Gazette,

SIR,

I am the Captain of a Free-trader lately arrived in this Port: I have hitherto lived on board my Ship, but within the last few days I have been compelled to take refuge on shore from the pestilential effluvia arising from the dead bodies that are continually getting foul of our cables and walls. Several of the men on board have been attacked with a sort of putrid fever, and in a short time, if steps are not taken to put a stop to the horrid practice of throwing (I am told hundreds of dead bodies daily) into a river of which we are obliged to drink the water, I shall expect to hear of a destructive contagious fever raging on board every Ship,—and that its baneful effects will be extended to great part of the inhabitants of this populous City—I cannot help thinking Mr. Editor, with all suitable deference to those whose province it is to look to such matters, that the horrid practice of throwing the bodies in the river may be prevented. I have been told that many of the poorest part of the population of Calcutta cannot afford to burn or bury their deceased relatives—Surely in such cases means may be found, to compel the richer natives to assist their brethren in doing, what their common religion requires—whereby the dreadful scourge that to me seems to be impending over this devoted city may be averted.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NAUTICUS.

Calcutta, 21st Sept., 1817.

A great diversity of opinion seems to prevail, respecting the probable cause of the epidemic, which has lately committed such ravages at Jessore, and Calcutta, and as we are sorry to learn, all over the Zillah of Ranjeshy. As we have already informed our readers, some have ascribed the disorder to the

immoderate use of *new rice*, while others have imputed it to feeding too plentifully on *sable-fish*. A respectable Contemporary is of opinion, that although these when taken in an excessive degree, may produce considerable derangement in the system; yet, that they are not sufficient to account for the rapid progress of the disease, and the suddenness of its termination in death. He adds, that the extreme heat at this season of the year—the want of free ventilation in native towns—the local situation of Jessore surrounded by jungle and luxuriant vegetation—and the sheets of water, which, from the late heavy falls of rain, cover the surface of the ground,—combined together, seem to have given a virulent character to the disorder, which has probably been increased by some peculiarities in the atmosphere. We are not competent to offer any opinion on this subject, but as the same disorder has certainly prevailed in Calcutta and its suburbs; and in many instances has suddenly terminated in death, the combination to which our Contemporary imputes the disorder at Jessore, can scarcely account for the disease in Calcutta. This disorder, has also made its appearance near Moorshedabad, where, “in some of the villages, “from ten to fifteen of the natives are carried off daily.” It is described as similar to the mortality at Jessore: and the patient is said to die in a few hours. A fact is also stated by the writer of a letter from Moorshedabad, which appeared in the *last Hurkaru*, from which we may infer that the *sable-fish* have contributed to produce the disorder in that neighbourhood. It is said, that “at a fishing place “for *sable-fish*, twenty-five fishermen died in one “day;”—but on the other hand, the Editor of the *Star*, mentions that “he has authority to say, that “there is no truth whatever in the assertion of *Sable fish* having given rise to the Jessore disease.” Here then, we shall take our leave of the statements and opinions respecting the *cause* of this dreadful disorder, which has spread its baneful effects over such a wide extent of country; while we join with our contemporaries, in fervently hoping, that means will be adopted, throughout the afflicted provinces,

to disseminate a knowledge of the remedy which has proved so beneficial at Jessore : and to place the remedy itself, within the reach of the sufferers. We have great pleasure in republishing from the *Star of Saturday*, the following account of the means adopted at Jessore, to subdue the disease ; and we trust, that this laudable example will be followed, in all places, where other means equally efficacious, may not have been employed. .

“ *Directions for using the accompanying Medicines in cases of the disease, at present prevailing in the district of Jessore.*

“ This disorder is *Cholera Morbus* of a very violent description, and if not relieved, destroys the patient in about 24 hours (frequently in much shorter time) from the commencement of the attack. Its origin seems entirely to consist in the use of the *new rice or puse* crops as food, and unless the employment of this pernicious article be restricted, it cannot be expected that the disease will decrease.

“ To diminish the ravages of this afflicting disorder, it is therefore particularly recommended to point out to the natives the *cause*, and by so doing put within their *own* power the means of putting a stop to its progress, for without this precaution, Medicine will, it is evident, prove of little avail. The accompanying pills have been found of very considerable use in relieving the symptoms. As soon as a patient is seized, if above the age of 14 years, let him or her, swallow immediately two of the *white* pills, No. 1—and if they have no effect, let one more be administered in the course of an hour afterwards, and a fourth in about four hours from the administration of the third dose.

“ Should the vomiting be excessive, let one of the *black* pills, No. 2, accompanying each administration of the preceding. It is however to be distinctly understood that unless these remedies be taken within the course of *two or three* hours from the commencement of the attack, experience has proved their exhibition to be attended with very limited success—at the same time even in that advanced period of the disorder, their use should be persisted in—examples having occurred where, in the very worst stage of the disease, the patient has been recovered by the employment of the Medicine. .

“ If the person affected, be under the age of 14, one *white* pill at a time must be administered—and half of a *black* one.”

“ N. B. Each of the *white* pills contains four grains of *Cala-* me, and the *black*, one grain of *Opium* each, the patient making use of them, must therefore be careful to abstain from the practice of bathing, and avoid dampness of every description.”

We could have wished, that some person, better calculated for the task than ourselves, would have undertaken the office of giving some account of the

progress of this disease in Calcutta,—and of the means taken for arresting it; but, as this subject has been but slightly noticed in the other Journals, we shall attempt to lay before our readers, such information as has reached us during the last week; information, which we are sorry to say, evinces that the mortality, which has prevailed, may in a great degree, be attributed to the wicked artifices of those, who have taken advantage of the ignorance and superstition of the lower classes of the community—to the schemes of wretches, who by the prostration of the mind, have contributed to produce the mischiefs to the person, against which, they have pretended to insure the infatuated sufferers.

In our last publication we mentioned, the device which had been employed to alarm the natives in the vicinity of Calcutta; and that a newly created deity, had opened her Temple at Kidderpore, as the OLA BEBEE; where those, who wished to avert her dreadful visitation, were required to sacrifice.—The struggle between her and the well known KALI, may also be in the recollection of our readers—and that it therefore became necessary to seek for protection at the shrine of each of the contending powers, which could only be obtained, by the usual ceremonies of propitiation.

It would appear that the oriyal deities were not satisfied with the offerings which they had respectively received, and that further measures were necessary to impress their worshippers with a proper notion of their power, during this season of mortality.—KALI to support her authority, caused a circular to be promulgated; and in a mode calculated to give it publicity, which perhaps has not been equalled by the ingenuity, of any European: and the effect of it, on the native population of Calcutta, has certainly been much greater, than that of the circular of Lord SIMMOURN, which has recently been so much discussed. The following, we believe, to be a literal translation of this extraordinary document:—
“ Sri, Sri the Divine, Kali Mother's Commands,

" Sri, Sri the divine Kali Mother COMMANDS.—
 " The disease of Olaoot'ha has seized numbers of
 " people. Therefore amongst women such as are
 " heads of families, or nien, will go to Kali-g'haut
 " and worship according to their means, and bathe
 " in the sacred Old-Gunga*. Thus they shall
 " escape Ola-dot'ha.' Whoever shall condemn this
 " order, his family shall be seized with Ola-oot'ha.'
 " Instantly on the receipt of this you are to write three
 " copies of it and to distribute them in three places.
 " He or she who does not distribute these three
 " copies, shall be afflicted with Olaoot'ha."

" Dated 29th of Bhadoor, (12th Sept.)"

This order we understand was promptly obeyed by a great majority of those who received it, of whatever cast or race,—Native Portuguese, Moosulmans, and Chinese, as well as Hindoos. Numbers of poor old women, to whom the Circular was principally addressed, were seen tottering along the road on their pilgrimage to Kali-g'haut. The death of several of these unhappy creatures after having gone through the prescribed ceremonies and within a few yards of the temple, was not sufficient to open the eyes of the other victims of delusion, and the Registers of mortality kept by the Magistrates, bear record of the fatal effects of the wretched superstition of the people.

Encouraged by the success of this device, the Brahmins, a few days afterwards, had recourse to another, with similar effects.—A Cowrie was left at the doors of several of the inhabitants in different quarters of the town by some unknown agents of the goddess, with written directions to carry it, along with other suitable donations, to the temple at Kali-g'haut and to distribute other three Cowries with similar instructions. The Magistrates unfortunately have not yet found any means of opposing these infamous acts; but, there is every reason to hope, that the rapid progress of education amongst the

* Tally's Nullah, on the banks of which is situated the temple of Kali, was formerly the channel of the Hooghly.

Natives, principally, if not entirely ascribable to the exertions of the Missionaries of Serampore, will secure the rising generation of the poor, from becoming like their fathers, an easy prey to the cupidity of a cunning, avaricious, and unfeeling priesthood.

Such, we understand, have been the exertions of KALI to preserve her preeminence;—but OLA BEBEE, and her priests, have not failed to adopt the boldest measures, to maintain her influence on the minds of the terrified and distracted population. Were it not for the melancholy evidence, which our native country has afforded in the person of Johanna Southcote, we should hesitate to draw on the belief of our readers, by stating the following fact; but which we shall relate, nearly in the words, in which we have the communication:—“An actual *soi-disante* Incarnation or AVATAR of Ola Bebee appeared a few days ago at the village of Sulkeea. She sat there for two days in all the state of a Hindoo goddess, having a young Braminee to attend on her as Priestess; and was reaping a rich harvest from the terror she had sown in the minds of the people, when unfortunately her fame reached the ears of our indefatigable first Magistrate: Mr. ELIOT gave orders to his native Officers to seize her and bring her with her co-adjutor to his Kuchheree, which indeed they did—but not without much fear and trembling, and some artifice. They took it upon themselves to ‘present the Magistrate’s respects to her goddess ship and to request the honor of an interview.’ She had not sufficient confidence in her own power to offer resistance, and therefore affected a ready acquiescence. The moment she got up to depart, the crowd who had assembled to worship—or from curiosity, fled in terror in all directions, and not a little astounded were the native officers of the court to hear, the worthy Magistrate accuse her of *imposture*—and after hearing what she had to say for herself, commit her to the house of correction for six months!—Not perceiving however, any marks of her vengeance for such an indignity, but

"hearing her on the contrary, sue for mercy like any common criminal, the peons at length gathered courage to lay hands on her, and convey her to the place of punishment; where, she is at present employed in pounding bricks for the benefit of the publick, from whom she was so lately receiving peace-offerings."

Though the very lowest classes are those on whom such impositions principally operate: there are some of the more wealthy Hindoos, who from motives not very obvious, lend themselves to the support of the superstition on which they are founded. One specimen occurred a few days ago, which deserves to be mentioned:—A wealthy Raja of Calcutta *thought proper* to dream that, OLA BEBEE commanded him to go to his garden, where under a certain tree he would find a hollow, into which she had resolved to retire, and to take up her future residence. The news of the dream was industriously circulated—and accordingly an immense concourse of people, principally *females*, attended at a Pooja on the spot, on which the Raja expended one thousand and one Rupees!

But to return from this digression—we shall mention what has come to our knowledge, respecting the means adopted in Calcutta to stop the progress of the dreadful disease in question—the miserable effects of which, we have attempted to describe. The *fatality* of the disorder, we are assured has been most vigorously and successfully resisted by the active and intelligent exertions of Mr. BLAQUIERE. A number of native Physicians have been engaged and stationed at the different Thannahs for the sole purpose of affording relief to those in the neighbourhood who might be attacked with *Cholera*. The Physicians are supplied liberally with the proper remedies for the disorder and with short written instructions to direct them in their application. Of fifty-one cases treated by eight of these men on Friday, only one patient died; and his death is attributable to other circumstances, rather than to the inefficacy of the means employed.—The particulars

of the success of the last two days' practice are not yet known, but it is said, that the results have been equally satisfactory.

We cannot conclude these observations, without expressing an anxious hope, that when the disorder in question shall have been subdued, some means will be devised to open the eyes of the wretched individuals who have been so cajoled and injured; so that they may see and comprehend the infamy of the miscreants to whom we have alluded—and who have increased and fattened on the public calamity. A letter, which will be found in a preceding page, most sensibly inculcates the necessity and the means of diffusing knowledge among the natives of this country; without which, superstition can never be overcome.—The prompt and degrading punishment, which has been inflicted on the female impostor by Mr. ELIOT, will, we trust, prevent any similar attempt; and we shall be happy to find that the more intelligent classes of Hindoos, have either ceased to dream—or to relate their mischievous visions. The praise-worthy exertions of RAM MOHUN ROY, to reclaim his countrymen from their degrading and unjustifiable superstitions, have already accomplished, what some years ago, was considered almost impracticable; and we have no doubt, but that his writings, supported by his example, will in a short time induce every thinking and rational Hindoo, to look into the volumes which he venerates and considers sacred, for that instruction which should regulate his form of worship. If he shall be persuaded, that he ought to adore but One God, in spirit and in truth, he will soon follow the astonishing precedent that RAM MOHUN has exhibited,—and burst asunder the chains by which the followers of *Bramins* are now kept in thralldom—and the absurd and sanguinary ceremonies, which are inculcated by the wicked and practiced by the ignorant, will cease to be observed. This alone will be a vast approximation to a better state of things, which, for a season we must rather desire than expect.

We shall conclude, this article which has been ex-

tended, much farther than we intended, by stating, as we have been informed, that amongst **KAM MOHUN'S** numerous converts from Idolatry, the minds of many are divided about the propriety of attending the celebration of the approaching Doorga, Pooja festival. Those who are resolved to shew no honor to the manufactured goddess, are still unwilling to sacrifice the duties of politeness to their principles, by refusing to comply with the invitations of their friends. Most of them have however come to a compromise with their consciences, by resolving to accept of invitations to the *Naches* given on the occasion;—but to take their leave as soon as they have paid their respects to the master of the house

We understand that in consequence of the sultry state of the weather and the prevalence of disease, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adaulut, and the Judges of the other Courts subordinate thereto, in the vicinity of Calcutta, have, with a humane attention to the health and comforts of their native Officers, curtailed the hours of attendance at their respective Kuchherries.

The following account of the proceedings of the Committee of Management of the *Conversazione Assemblies*, has been sent to us for insertion. From the resolutions of the Committee it would appear that the Assemblies alluded to, are to be continued during the cold season, and to be holden on alternate Wednesdays, instead of every Wednesday. This plan, was not, we believe, in the contemplation of the original subscribers; and we are glad to find, that the proposed arrangements have not been finally determined by the Committee:—

“ Many of the Subscribers to the *Conversazione's* having intimated to the Committee of Management their wish that the *Conversazione's* should be continued through the Cold Season; a Meeting of the Managers was held on Thursday last, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of making an arrangement for meeting the wishes of the Subscribers.

" It was proposed that the *Conversazione's* should be continued on the same footing that they are now held with the addition of a regular hot supper in the Marble Hall, but as the present state of the funds or the probable increase from additional subscribers could not meet the expence, on the same liberal footing that the *Conversazione's* are now conducted, without doubting the subscriptions, which would have done away one of the principal objects of the original institution, and what is very rare in Calcutta, a cheap amusement, the Managers came to the following Resolutions.

" That the *Conversazione's* shall be continued throughout the cold season on the present footing—but on every alternate Wednesday, instead of every Wednesday.

" That the subscriptions shall be reduced from 16 Rs. per month to 12 Rs. per month;—and an additional allowance made to Mr. HASTIE to meet the expence of more *solid* refreshments and the probable increase of visitors.

" On the discussion of the admission of Non-Subscribers, it was understood to be the opinion of the Managers, that with the exception of the officers and other families of the King's and Company's Corps, stationed at and near the Presidency, no invitations should be continued to casual residents beyond one month.

" These new rules and regulations are to take place from the first Wednesday in November, before which time we understand the Managers wish that those Subscribers who do not approve of the proposed arrangements, should signify their dissent in a note, to their address at the Town Hall, where also, all applications for admission to the Subscription List are to be transmitted;—these it is understood, are to be subject as at present, to the sanction of the Managers.

" We hear that Mr. J. ELIOT has consented to join as an honorary Manager, those Gentlemen who have so kindly and so ably conducted these elegant entertainments."

We have been favored with the following account of the "Gaieties of Chinsurah," which we lay before our readers in the language of our Correspondent:—

On Monday last, the 15th instant, a grand dinner was given by Mr. VAN BRAAM to the English, French and Danish Gentlemen, residing in the neighbourhood of Chinsurah, on the occasion of the delivering up of the Settlement to the Dutch authorities;—Several Gentlemen from Calcutta and Barrackpoor were also present. About 4 past 3, the company consisting of about 60, sat down to dinner. We need scarcely add that every thing was of the best quality, and the wines, particularly the champagne were delicious. After the cloth was removed, Mr. VAN BRAAM rose and proposed toast No. 1. The Hon'ble Gentleman alluded in elegant terms to the conduct of Mr. FORBES, during the period of his charge of the settlement, and expressed his high satisfaction on perceiving the very respectable party that had honoured him with their company, on the occasion. Mr. FORBES having returned thanks, for the gratifying terms in which Mr. VAN BRAAM had alluded to him. Mr. VAN BRAAM again rose, and proposed Toast No. 2, this was as is usual, drunk in silence, owing to the lamented continued indisposition of his Majesty. Mr. FORBES then gave Toast No. 3, which he said, he was sure, would be drunk with sincere pleasure by all present, acquainted as they were with the virtues of his Netherland Majest, —this toast was followed by loud cheering. Mr. VAN BRAAM then proposed No. 4,—Mr. RAVIER, the acting Intendant, returned thanks for the honor done. Mr. VAN BRAAM then proposed No. 5, which was drank with applause. Mr. V. B. then again rose and proposed No. 6; the music immediately struck up "Lord MOIRA's welcome to "India," and the loud cheering that followed, indicated the pleasure with which the company drank this toast. Mr. FORBES then gave No. 7. Mr. V. B. gave No. 8; which after being drank, Mr. FRERGUSON, the Advocate General, rose and spoke—"Gentlemen, with the leave of my worthy and excellent friend on my right

hand, (Mr. V. B.) I am going to propose a toast, and I request you will all fill a bumper; it is a toast which will be drunk with equal pleasure by every Dutchman, by every Englishman, aye, and by every Scotchman too. Gentlemen, the virtues of the illustrious House of Nassau, are well known to all of us; whoever looks back on our own history, must feel the greatest pleasure in viewing the valour and exploits of this illustrious Family, WILLIAM the 3d, as the preserver of our own invaluable constitution, must ever render the House of Nassau dear to Englishmen, nor will that feeling be diminished, when we view in the present times, the virtues of the hero, whose health I am going to propose—Gentlemen, I propose the health of the PRINCE OF ORANGE, that hero who does honor to the family from which he is sprung, and in whose person is united all the virtues and qualities of the House of Nassau. This short speech of which we have given but a faint outline, was delivered with all that energy so familiar to Mr. FERGUSSON, and was received with the loudest applause.

The Toasts No. 10, 11, 12 and 13, followed each other;—and each of the Gentlemen returned thanks to the company, for the honor they had conferred on them. On the 14th being drank, Mr. KRIFTING being absent from indisposition, Mr. VAN SPAKEN returned thanks in the name of Mr. KRIFTING. Mr. VAN BRAAM then gave No. 15, in an appropriate speech. Mr. FORBES then gave No. 16. He said he had been for many years stationed at Chinsurah, and valued many of its inhabitants; to say he left it without regret, would be doing an injustice to his feeling, but he left it with the less regret, when he saw so upright a man as Mr. OVERBECK placed over them. He said that the toast came from his heart, and he should ever pray for the happiness of the settlement and its inhabitants. The party then broke up;—about $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8, the Ladies began to assemble. Mr. VAN BRAAM opened the ball with Mrs. FORBES, and the dancing was continued till supper, after which it was again renewed, and continued till 3 o'clock in

the morning, when the company retired. A few choice spirits kept it up at a second supper till sunrise. All the Dutch, English, French and Danish authorities were present.

TOASTS.

1. The Happy occasion on which we meet—the Restoration of the Dutch Government.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
2. His Majesty the King of Great Britain.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
3. The King of the Netherlands.—*Mr. Forbes.*
4. The King of France.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
5. The Commissioner of Java.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
6. The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings.—*Mr. Van Braam* (with great applause.)
7. Dutch Governor General.—*Mr. Forbes.*
8. The French Governor General.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
9. The Prince of Orange.—*Mr. Fergusson.*
10. Mr. Forbes.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
11. Mr. Van Braam.—*Mr. Forbes.*
12. Mr. Ruyter.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
13. Mr. Overhoek.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
14. Mr. Kristing.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
15. Everlasting Peace between Great Britain and Holland.—*Mr. Van Braam.*
16. The Happiness of the Settlement of Chinsurah.—*Mr. Forbes.*

On Tuesday Commodore and Mrs. HAYES gave a splendid Ball and Supper to their friends, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the entertainment went off, with much spirit. The rooms were crowded about ten o'clock, and the pleasures of the evening were varied by the introduction of Quadrilles, and a kind of Waltz-country dance, which were highly admired for their novelty, and the elegance with which they were danced. The supper was superb, and supplied with every delicacy that the season affords.

It is said that a dispatch of the Honorable Company's Ships, will take place about the end of November. The *William Pitt* and *Streatham*, have been named as the first for departure.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the fol-

following particulars.—“Having just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, allow me to offer, through the medium of your paper, some information respecting the Bengallees whom we left there; in the hope that it may prove a source of gratification to those of your readers, who have an interest in the welfare of their ‘absent friends.’

“The following will, I believe, comprize the names of all that remained, at the period of the departure of the *Brothers*, viz.:

Mr. Fortescue,
Colonel Grace, and his Daughter,
Mr. Warde and Lady,
Mr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Hutchinson,
Capt. and Mrs. Gall, and Miss Toone,
Major Weston,
Captains Baines, and Dawes.

“Of these, Mr. Wilkinson, had it in contemplation to return by the first good opportunity: and Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Captain and Mrs. Gall, Miss Toone, Major Weston and Mr. Gardiner, in the month of Sept. that is to say, by the conclusion of the winter in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Fortescue and Colonel Grace, had both been some time at the Cape without experiencing any visible benefit: and as a *dernier resort* had placed themselves, (like the other Indians) in the hands of the celebrated Doctor Barry, from whose extraordinary treatment and skill, under Providence, they had already began to be convalescent: neither of them however expected to quit for some months, and Mr. F. perhaps in not less than twelve, as he thought of staying to reap the benefit of their next winter. Captains Baines, and Dawes, and Mr. Hutchinson (who were also in the hands of this “wonder Doctor,” as he is termed by both Dutch and English in South Africa,) were all amending in health, and might probably leave the Cape towards the close of the present, or beginning of the ensuing year.”

All our letters from above sound the note of preparation. On the 14th instant the following Officers were appointed Brigadiers.

Colonel Hardyman, H. M. 17th Foot.
 ——— Watson ditto 14th ditto,
 ——— W. Toone, C. B.
 ——— D'Auvergne,
 ——— Frith,
 ——— Arnold, C. B.

We understand instructions have been received from Head Quarters directing that three squadrons of H. M. 21st Dragoons may proceed to Ghazepore, while the remaining squadron will continue at the Presidency for the purpose of being eventually employed in Cuttack.

H. M. 24th Foot and the 2d Battalion 4th N. I. with 4 Field pieces are directed to be held in readiness to march from Dinapore for the frontier on the 1st proximo. Colonel Kelly now commanding that station being compelled by ill health to proceed to Europe, is to be succeeded in command by Colonel Toone.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Friday, the 19th instant an Inquest was held at Short's Bazar, over the body of one Emeeah; a moor-woman, who had been discovered at dawn of day to be lying drowned close to the steps of a Tank—but as no circumstances of evidence could be adduced how the deceased had come to her Death, a corresponding verdict was returned of “*Found Drowned.*”

On the same day, the same Jury proceeded to the Cooly Bazar, and held an Inquest over the body of Ushruf, a classsee; which was thence adjourned to the Town Hall, where they re-assembled on the following morning. It appeared upon evidence, that the deceased had lived upon terms of intimacy, for some months, with one Kurreemun, a moor-woman; and from whom he had separated the subsequent two months, owing to the violence of her disposition, and went and resided at Bebee Forster's Bungalow, situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. There,

Kurreeemun proceeded, and cajoled the deceased back into her own dwelling, in the Cooly Bazar, under a promise of bestowing upon him all her property, since she was returning to her own Country. Under this impression, (as the deceased had declared to two witnesses,) he suffered himself to be persuaded by Kurreeemun, the following morning to eat of some rice and dhie, to which, he had felt a repugnance, from having observed her put in a white powder from a paper; but she overruled him, saying, it was merely sugar, that after eating it he was taken violently ill and shortly afterwards Kurreeemun fled. On opening the body, it was evident, Poison, (supposed white Arsenic,) had caused the death of Ushruf—Verdict “*Wilful Murder against Kurreeemun*,” who, has since been apprehended by the vigilance of the Police, and has been committed to take her trial at the next Session of Oyer and Terminer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. September 15: *Comet*, Boag, from Greenock 8th May, and last from Madras.

Do. 16. *Racchorse*, Hooper, from Penang 14th August. Passengers: Reverend Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Caunter.

Do. 17. Brig *Henrietta*, France, from Vizagapatam 8th September.

Do. 21. *Armany*, (Arab) Nacoda, from Juddah 12th August.

DEPARTURES. September 15, Brig *Greyhound*, Ritchie, for New South Wales.—Brig *Fanny*, Smith, for Batavia.

Do. 17. *Regret*, Welbank, for London.—*Union*, Tweedy, for the Isle of France.—*Princess Charlotte*, McKean, to complete her loading for London.

Do. 19. Brig *Zephyr*, Gellor, for Ceylon.

Do. 20. *Marchioness of Wellesley*, Boon, for Rangoon.—*Ganges*, Falconer, to complete her loading for Penang and Malacca.

BOMBAY. ARRIVED. Aug. 16. Honorable Company's Ship *Ernaad*, Lieutenant D. Jones, from Bengal.—17. Brig *Fanny*, Captain J. B. Smith, from Isle of France.—18. Ship *Lady Barrow*, Captain William Ray, from Calcutta; Arab Ship *Rahimany*, Nacquadah; Mahomed Jaffer, from Zanzibar.—22. H. C. Cruiser *Teignmouth*, Captain George Walker, from Penang. Passenger:—Satorius, Esq.

Sailed. Aug. 17. Brig *Bridge*, Captain Vincent May, to Liverpool. Passengers: Mr. Pemberton, and E. C. Morgan, Esq.—9. Portuguese Frigate *St. Joao Magnanimo*, Captain Manuel Gonsalves, to Goa.

Madras.

AUGUST 21.

To the Editor of the *Madras Govt. Gazette*,
SIR,

It having been long doubted whether such an animal as the wild Dog exists, I expect you will be glad to learn, that it is to be found in the Jungles of Malwan, and the adjacent country; and that many of them have been seen by Officers of this station, whose acknowledged judgement gave weight to their decision.

I can only bear testimony to having seen one, myself (and that a very young one) which was sold by a Native for one Rupee, to a Gentleman, who shortly after left the station and took the little animal with him. It was a female and appeared to be about two months old. The head resembled a common Dog's, but the nose was as much pointed as that of a Jackall,—with fine dark eyes.—The ears were short and pendant like those of an Arab grey-hound. The body was not quite so long as a grey-hound pup's of a similar age, and was covered with soft longish hair, of a light red colour—such as is seen on English Spaniel pups—the legs were not clumsy as is usual, but were neat and well proportion'd; and the tail was of a moderate length with a natural band.

In its disposition it did not seem wild, timid or mischievous; but very inoffensive and inquisitive—smelling the hand and any thing that approached it, without attempting to bite.

It was fed principally on milk, and a small terrier pup was kept with it for some time which after once smelling it took no further notice of.

This animal is called by the Mahrattas *Kholsoonda*; also *Ran-Khoatra*, literally *Jungle* or *Wood Dog*; and the account given by them of their attacking tigers, wild Hog, and other large animals, in packs, entirely agrees with Captain Williamson's in his "Wild Sports of the East."

I am, Sir,

Your most obedt. Servant,

MALWAN,
24th July, 1817.

ASUBSCRIBER.

The following are some vulgar errors in Zoology — The Camelion does not change its colour, as is commonly believed. It has very smooth, polished skin; and therefore, in some sort, like a looking glass, reflects the colour of

superb golden Vases which had been voted to them for their able and zealous co-operation in defence of the Commercial rights and interests of British India. On this occasion Mr. Colvin addressed them in nearly the following words:

"Mr. FERGUSSON; I have great pleasure on behalf of the Merchants of Calcutta in presenting you with this Cup, as a testimonial of their obligation to you, for your very able and successful exertions in the cause of the *Despatch*, which relieved, not only this city, but all India from the depression which threatened the total extinction of its trade.

"I very sincerely hope you may long enjoy this mark of our high opinion of your professional ability and personal merit.

"Mr. COMPTON; It is with equal satisfaction I present this to you, as a token of our sense of the ability with which you supported Mr. FERGUSSON in that most important cause, and I hope you may long enjoy this mark of our high approbation."

Mr. FERGUSSON then rose and replied,

"Gentlemen,

"With the sanction of Government, I accept of this magnificent Vase. It will remain in my family a proud and flattering testimonial, that my professional life did not pass undistinguished by the approbation of those, under whose eyes the best part of it had been spent. When I retire from among you, Gentlemen, my professional life will probably close; but in every situation and in every Country, I will cherish the grateful and pleasing remembrance of the days, when by an industrious, and I hope I may add, by an independent and honorable exercise of the duties of my profession, I sought for and (gladly I say!) obtained the confidence of the Commercial Community of this city,—a body of men, of whose distinction one may well be proud, for they yield, I will venture to say, to none, in all the generous and noble qualities which characterise and distinguish the British Merchant, and of which now see before me so many bright examples. Gentlemen, on the late occasion, so important to the Commercial interests of India, I need not say that I discharged to the best of my ability the duty which was entrusted to me. I speak however without affectation, and as I really feel when I say, that I did nothing on that occasion which could entitle me to this splendid mark of your favour. But it might be the fate of merit more eminent than mine to have to lament that it could not keep pace with your munificence."

Mr. COMPTON immediately afterwards thus addressed the Committee,

"Gentlemen,

"I most heartily concur in the sentiments which have been

expressed by my learned friend the Advocate General; although I am unable, in language equally forcible, to convey to you my thanks on the present occasion, I can however readily and honestly state, that *this splendid and additional testimony of your kindness, is infinitely greater than my humble services deserved.* My learned friend, has adverted to his future retirement to his native country; it will probably be *my lot*, if my life shall be preserved, to remain many years in Calcutta; and I consider the acceptance of the Vase, which you have now presented to me as a solemn pledge to employ my best professional exertions in the service of the Commercial Body of Calcutta; if these exertions shall ever be required, I may thus, perhaps, be enabled to merit the distinguished honor which you have now conferred on me, an honor, which I duly appreciate, but which I cannot acknowledge in language, adapted to my feelings."

The Cups are designed after the style of the Antique Vases. They stand one Foot six inches in height, their diameter is nine inches, and they each will contain five quarts. The body of them is wrought in fine gold, and the ornaments, in various colours. The rim is encircled by a handsome projecting wreath of leaves and fruits; viz. Grasses, Nuts, and Acorns, embossed in coloured gold, and relieved on a dead ground. Each side of the cup is decorated with two large embossed Antique shields, richly ornamented with entwining vine, grapes, oak leaves and acorns. On one side is engraved the inscription, on the other the Armorial Bearings, the middle is girt with a broad and massy scroll of variegated leaves, interspersed with flowers of red and green gold, the base boldly projects and is ornamented with embossed foliage. The two handles, composed of leaves and grasses, unite with the general character of the other decorations.

The Cup is supported by an appropriately ornamented pedestal, and the lid is made to correspond with the whole. Inscription on the base presented to Mr. Fergusson.

To
ROBERT CUTLER FERGUSSON, Esq.
 Of Craigdarroch and Orfotland,
 Advocate General of Bengal,
 For his eloquent, acute, and luminous Defence
 Of the Commercial Rights, and Interests of
 BRITISH INDIA,
 In the memorable Case of the Cutter Dispatch,
 Libelled in the Admiralty Court of Bengal,
 For an alleged breach of the 18th and 19th Sections
 Of the Act of Navigation,

And released by the unanimous Decision of the
Judges,

On the 4th Day of February 1817;

This Vase is Inscribed by the

MERCHANTS OF CALCUTTA,

As a Testimony of their gratitude,

And a lasting Memorial of that Deliverance,

To which his talents and exertions have so eminently contributed.

The inscription on the Vase presented to Mr. Compton, is nearly in the same terms.

SEPTEMBER. 27.

We are happy to find from the following extract of a letter from Cuttack, that there is so fair a prospect of tranquillity being speedily restored in that quarter,

“The *Pykes* are now heartily tired of the business. Several have come in and taken the oath of allegiance, and scarce a day passes without three or four following the example. Four or five of the Chiefs or *Dulbearahs* have come in to the officer commanding the post of Gongparali, which is about four miles from Khoorda and have been pardoned by the General. We trust it will be all settled by the end of October. If the *Pykes* continue to desert Mr. *Jug's* cause as they now do, he will not have a single man with him in the course of the month.”

Extract of a letter from Meerut—All the troops in this part of the world will soon be in motion. Some have already moved with secret orders. The Horse Artillery and 8th Dragoons are under orders to march from hence on the 19th and to be at a certain point, nineteen marches off, on the Jumna, by 8 A. M. on the 10th proximo. The Native Horse Artillery will join a division of the Army to be formed nearer Meerut.

His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General arrived at Cawnpore on the 13th instant. It is supposed His Excellency will move from that station by the 12th proximo.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1817.

259

Fort Marlbro.

APRIL 14, 1817.

Our new Chapel is now completed, on a plan combining neatness with convenience, and without ornament. After the lapse of many years, the inhabitants of this British Settlement, are about to enjoy the comfort of performing their religious duties in a suitable place of Worship. As St. George's day is close at hand, it has been thought not inapplicable to the occasion, to give the name of the Patron Saint of England, to the new building, which is to be called accordingly, *St. George's chapel*.

On Sunday next, the 20th instant. we are taught to expect a discourse, appropriate to the event, from our worthy and amiable Chaplain. And on the succeeding Sunday, it is proposed to make a collection in the Chapel, with a view to the active re-institution of the Marlborough Free School, for the instruction and support of orphan and other poor children. This Charity has languished for some time past, partly from want of adequate funds, and partly from want of sufficient attention to its interests and benefits. As we have now, however, settled amongst us a person peculiarly qualified, and most ready, to take on himself the superintendence of the Institution; and as the numbers of our little society have been increased of late. we may confidently hope, that the important advantages which such a Charity is calculated to promote, will be revived and cherished with a degree of energy and of success to which it has never before attained.

A very distressing circumstance has recently occurred at this Settlement, but those who apprehended that it was symptomatic of public danger. were needlessly alarmed.

On the night of the 24th March, or rather at about 2 A. M. the guard at one of the barrier gate-ways was attacked by some Malays. This guard consisting of a Havildar and four Sepoys. The Havildar was severely wounded, and so were two of the Sepoys, one of whom is since dead: the Sepoy who was sentry at the time was cut down and killed on the spot, and one man came off unhurt. In the course of the search which was set on foot early the next morning, and by following traces of blood, three Malays were discovered most dreadfully wounded: there were some bayonet

stabs, but I understand that all three were principally marked by the sword of the courageous Havildar. Two of these men, died almost immediately: the third is in the Hospital, but probably will not live.

“ Towards evening of the 25th March a report got abroad that *five hundred* armed Malays had been seen approaching the Settlement from Fort Northward, and, at dusk, had concealed themselves in the vicinity of the ruins of the Old Fort at Bencoolen,—the site of the ancient Settlement about three miles distant from the Marlborough. It was also rumoured that the rite of burial had been denied to one of the Malays, who had died in consequence of his wounds, and that several bands of armed natives had been to visit the body.

I don't know whether you ever read the Reverend Mr. Gandolphy's Congratulatory Letter to the Reverend Dr. Marsh, now Bishop of Llandaff; but the following passage in it immediately occurred to me up on hearing the above report.

“ You know how credulous Englishmen are—their frank and open character lays them more open than others. It was in the reign, I think, of Charles the Second, that the peace of the Catholics was endangered, and all London thrown into an uproar, by a report, that *five hundred* Jesuits, mounted on Dromedaries, had landed at Oxford, from the Lord knows where, and were on their march to London to attack the Protestants. And perhaps it may be within your own recollection, that the curiosity of England was raised, to see a man in a public theatre, fulfil his promise of getting into a quart bottle’

An inquiry was made, when it was ascertained that these *five hundred* armed men—in *Kendal green*—consisted of about *one hundred* of the dependants of the Pangeran of Sooungye Etam, who had proceeded, in state, from the dwelling of that Chief, at Old Bencoolen, to the house of a fair lady, to whom his son was about to be married, with bridal offerings. It was ascertained, also, that a Chief had applied to the Magistrate, to know whether there was any reason, why the body of the dead Malayan should not be interred; and that, on being answered in the negative, the corpse was committed to the earth in the course of the evening. Curiosity is a pretty active principle *here* as well as in *England*, and elsewhere;—and true it is, that many natives here and many of the inhabitants of the settlement too—

had gone to look at the dead body; but I don't know the country, where the same effect would not have been produced by a similar occurrence.

Here, then, at once ended all idea of rebellious revolt,—all apprehension of an attempt to overthrow the the Company's Government!

What was the occasion of the attack on the guard, or how many Malays were concerned in it, it may be difficult to say. The men composing the guard spoke of a large number of men—*in buckram suits*,—but exaggeration on such an occasion was of course, to be expected. That there are robbers, and men of bad character, in this part of the world as well as else where, will not be difficult of belief. It seems to me that a gang of this description of persons was proceeding upon some nefarious expedition,—for the hour was, that just after the moon had gone down: probably they had given themselves false spirits, and temporary courage, by the use of opium,—and finding themselves, most properly, challenged and called upon, to give an account of themselves by the Sentry on duty, resented the interruption by cutting him down;—not calculating upon being so instantaneously, and vigorously attacked by the remainder of the guard, upon being so gallantly brought to the check, the conflict would unavoidably become as serious as in fact, it did.

The Chiefs pretend wholly to disbelieve that either of the three Malays above mentioned, had been concerned in the attack on the guard! but account for their having been found in so desperate a condition by suggesting that they had been engaged in an affray amongst themselves. They are the administrators of the Law, and if therefore, the wounded Malayan now in the Hospital should recover, it appears to be more than probable that he will be acquitted when brought to trial.

However this may be, it is most likely that a well grounded fear of the alertness and spirit of the guards about the settlement, will operate beneficially for its future increased security.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XXXI.] . . . SEPTEMBER. . . [No. 275.

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 2, 1817

Lieutenant Cumberlege, whose appointment to the Agra Nujeeb Battalion was notified in General Orders under date the 27th June last, is authorised to draw the same allowances as fixed for the Sub Lieutenants of the Cuttack Legion, in General Orders of the 4th July last

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg Sec to Govt Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 9, 1817.

In compliance with the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, as communicated in Paragraphs 3 110 and 111, of their General Letter to Bengal, dated the 6th of December, 1816, and 7th January 1817, and published in Government General Orders of the 29th of July last; the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the under-mentioned Officers be struck off the list of the Army from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

3d Native Cavalry, Lieutenant A S Barlow, 8th November 1819

1st Native Infantry, Captain H B Pallmer, 14th July, 1819

8th Native Infantry, Lieutenant A. G Wavell, 27th October, 1811

20th Native Infantry, Lieutenant C A Lloyd, 21st May, 1811

The dates from which Captain Pallmer and Lieutenant Lloyd are, by direction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, struck off the strength of the Army, being prior to that, on which the former was promoted to the rank of Captain of a Company, and the latter to a Lieutenancy; their promotion to these ranks is accordingly cancelled, and they are consequently struck off the List of the Army in the former ranks of Captain Lieutenant and Ensign.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and adjustment of ranks

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant George Hunter to be Captain of a Company, in consequence of Pallmer, struck off, with rank from the 5th December, 1815, vice Bellingham, promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Taylor to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Hunter, promoted.

Ensign James Oliver to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Taylor, promoted.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

The undermentioned Officers are to take rank from the dates affixed opposite to their respective names, instead of those heretofore assigned to them.

3d Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant Frederick Perret, 8th November, 1813, vice Barlow, struck off.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieut. Edward Simons, 14th July, 1812, vice Pallmer, struck off.

Lieutenant C. R. W. Lane, ditto, vice Simons, promoted.

Captain Edward Simons, 7th March, 1813, vice McPherson, deceased.

Captain Lieut. H. T. Tapp, ditto, vice Simons promoted.

Lieut. H. F. Calcy, ditto, vice Tapp, ditto.

Captain H. T. Tapp, 22d March, 1814, vice McFarlane, retired.

Captain Lieut. John Gabb, ditto, vice Tapp, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Culley, ditto, vice Gabb, ditto.

Lieutenant Robert Bruce, 1st May, 1814, vice Carlton, transferred to Pension establishment.

Lieutenant John Hales, 1st Dec. 1814, vice Peter, invalided.

Lieutenant H. W. Dyson, 10th ditto, vice McCarthy, resigned.

Captain John Gabb, 16th ditto, vice Keble, promoted for the augmentation.

Captain Lieutenant J. F. More, (deceased,) ditto, vice Gabb, promoted.

Lieutenant J. J. Tillotson, ditto, vice More, promoted.

Captain J. F. More, (deceased,) ditto, vice Midwinter, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant G. Engleheart, ditto, vice More, promoted.

Lieutenant G. R. Wilton, ditto, vice Engleheart, promoted.

Lieutenant E. Marshall, 28th ditto, vice Munt, killed in action.

Lieutenant R. Delamain, 13th June 1815, vice Jackson, killed at Java.

Captain G. Engleheart, 12th July ditto, vice More, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant George Hunter, ditto, vice Engleheart, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Moodie, ditto, vice Hunter promoted.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Robeson, 27th October, 1811, vice Wavelk, Struck off.

Lieutenant Henry James Bland, 8th July, 1812, vice Scott, promoted.

Lieutenant J. M. A. Lucas, 22d August, 1812, vice Simpson, promoted.

Lieutenant James D. Herbert, 18th March, 1813, vice Cookson, deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Burney, 3d August, 1812, vice Wilson, deceased.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Chidley Coote, 16th December 1814, vice Menshall, removed to 29th Regiment:

Lieutenant John Exshaw, 1st October, 1815, vice Vincent, promoted.

Lieutenant R. A. Durham, (deceased,) 29th February 1816, vice Tirrell, killed in action.

Lieutenant A. Faithful, 9th April, 1816, vice Alley, promoted.

Lieutenant H. McFarquhar, 3d June, 1816, vice Tavers, promoted.

Lieutenant James Alston, 30th July 1816, vice Walker, drowned at Sea.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 9, 1817.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having respectively provided Certificates of their appointments as Cadets of Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry and as Assistant Surgeons, on this Establishment, are admitted into the Service accordingly, and the Cadets of Infantry are promoted to Ensigns, their dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter, viz.

Mr. William Cabel Jones, Cadet of Engineers, date of Certificate 18th April, 1817.

Mr. Randle Jackson, do. of Artillery do. 21st March.

Mr. John Cullen, do. of do. do. 9th April.

Mr. Thos. Bidding, ditto of Infantry do. 12th March.

Mr. Robt. Collins McDonald, ditto of ditto ditto 27th ditto.

Mr. Hector Mackenzie ditto of ditto ditto 10th April

Mr. Henry Lloyd ditto of ditto ditto 10th April.

Mr. Edward Anthony Hull, ditto of ditto ditto 16th ditto.

Mr. Nathaniel Jones, ditto of ditto 18th ditto.

Mr. James William Hickey Turner, ditto of ditto ditto 22d ditto,

Mr. John Adam, Assistant Surgeon; counterpart Covenant dated the 14th of February 1817.

Mr. Thomas Munro, ditto ditto, 26th ditto.

Mr. William Dyer, ditto ditto 28th ditto.

Mr. William Fraser, ditto ditto 2d April.

Mr. David Hastie, ditto ditto 2d ditto.

Mr. Ebenezer Clarkson, ditto ditto 17th ditto.

The three undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return, to their duties on this Establishment, without prejudice to their ranks.

Brevet Colonel and Lieut. Col. Lewis Thomas of the 13th Regt. N. I.

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Major Robt. Houstoun of the 6th Regt. N. C.

Captain William Collyer of the 19th Regt. Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Wray of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant David Reid of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for 10 months, from the date of the dispatch of the vessel on which he may take his passage.

Lieutenant G. McDonell of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from New South Wales the leave of absence granted to him in Government General Orders under date the 5th of July 1816, and extended in those of the 2d February last, is further prolonged to six months beyond the periods therein specified.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPT. 16, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major H. Faithful of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Commissary of the Expence Magazine at the Presidency, in the room of Major W. Mitchell.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Robert Tytler to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Allahabad, in the room of Mr. H. Gibson.

Mr. Surgeon William Ainslie to be a Presidency Surgeon.

Erratum.

In General Orders of the 2d Instant, for "Clothing" read "Coats." to be issued to the Honorable Company's European Regiment for the year 1817.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 16, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the following augmentation to the Artillery Establishment attached to Skinner's Horse.

12 Horses, being 2 additional to each Waggon & 4 additional to each Gun.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 16, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeons of His Majesty's Service, who may be appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, during the absence of the Surgeon of the Regiment, to act as Surgeons, to draw the allowances of a Full Surgeon, during the time they may continue in Medical charge of their Corps.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

SEPTEMBER 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,

SIR,—As, in a season of any general calamity or distress, it becomes the duty of every honest man to contribute his utmost in alleviation of the same; so, in the disease now prevalent among the Natives, it is more especially the province of those whose professional avocations lead them to an almost hourly acquaintance with the disease, to give as much publicity as possible to such remedies as may have been found most successful; as well as to point out, as far as can be ascertained, the leading causes of this hitherto, most fatal malady.—Impelled by these sentiments, I shall take the liberty of offering the following observations, the result of many years ex-

perience, in some hundreds of cases.—First, of the *Remedy*.—In almost all the cases that have come under my observation, such has been the nature of the complaint, as to admit of nothing like a divided attention, in regard to the remedies to be administered; by which, I mean, that no hope whatever, could be reasonably entertained from the exhibition of any other remedies than those of the particular class herein recommended; early and repeatedly administered.—The patient is attacked; the vomiting and purging take place almost at the same instant; with a degree of impetuosity peculiar to this disease;—the extremities become cold and clammy; and very shortly after, the pulse at the wrist is imperceptible.—This alarming progression is generally the operation of several hours; but, I have seen it all occur in the short space of twenty minutes, or even less.—The remedies which I have almost constantly employed for many years past, with unabated success, are; from forty to sixty drops of Laudanum; with six or eight drops of the Essential Oil of Peppermint, in the first instance; repeating from twenty to thirty drops of Laudanum every quarter of an hour; or twenty minutes, till the vomiting and purging cease.—To this, in all cases where there is great prostration of strength, (and which indeed includes by far ^{very} greater number) a table spoonful of Brandy, with about as much water, is added, and repeated every quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, according to the urgency of the case, till a manifest alteration take place in the state of the pulse, and the heat return to the extremities.—In some cases it has been necessary to continue the use of the Brandy even to the third day.—In one particular instance the patient was brought into the Native Hospital at the station from whence I now write, about two months ago; in a state of extreme debility and exhaustion;—the stages of vomiting and purging had long passed by,—the extremities were quite cold, and the pulse at the wrist was imperceptible; but the power of deglutition was not gone, and he was just sensible, when loudly and repeatedly spoken to.—His comrades however, had

entirely given him over, and had brought him to the Hospital for form's sake only; and I have no doubt in my own mind, had the patient been a villager, or a person unconnected with the Cantonments, that in less than half an hour, his friends would have made no hesitation in performing the last offices.

Patient was restored, by the continued and persevering use of the Brandy, sometimes alone, at others combined with a small quantity of hot sago:—but it was not till the end of the fourth day, that he was considered out of danger.—I have given this extreme case to show, that, although the chances of our success in general, so most assuredly depend on the prompt and early administration of the remedies, there is yet, no case so bad as to induce us to despair altogether; and, it is a source of much consolation to know, that by far the greater number of cases in this disease, if treated in any reasonable time, are within the means of recovery, which if left to themselves, would inevitably prove fatal.—The *causes* of this disease are unfortunately by no means so obvious to us as the *Remedy*. That the continual, or immoderate use of the Sable-fish, (in itself of an oily and indigestible nature) may occasionally give rise to this fatal malady, need no reason to deny; but, that the Sable-fish, or new Rice, are specific, or even general, causes of the disease, is, most certainly, not the case: for on the North Eastern Frontier, where for three years successively, this disease was exceedingly prevalent among the Native Troops and followers, in its most summary and violent form, there is every reason to believe, that new Rice was never permitted to enter the Cantonment; and, as for Sable-fish—such a thing was not then procurable, in that part of the country, for its weight in gold!

Were I to offer an opinion on this subject, I should be disposed to consider as one (perhaps a very frequent) cause of the disease, a sudden, and total check to perspiration, in particular states of the body: from a practice so common among the Natives, of sleeping in the open air;—particularly towards the latter part of the night, when a very sensible and sudden change in the temperature of

the atmosphere (more especially at the present season of the year,) usually takes place—and (this too perhaps, after passing the first few hours of the night, in a close hut, sweating profusely : and I am the more inclined to this opinion from having remarked, that in a great number of instances, the *first* attacks of this complaint have occurred about the middle of the night, or very early in the morning.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

A MEDICAL SUBSCRIBER.

23d September, 1817.

P. S.—A practice, similar to what is here recommended, I find has been pursued with considerable and very decided success, by Mr. HENRY YOUNG, Surgeon of the 24-Pargunnas, under all the disadvantages of delegate instructions, and a very extended field of operation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,

SIR,—I observe by all the Newspapers that the disease which lately raged with such fatal effects at Jessore, Calcutta and its environs, is ascribed to have been generated by the immoderate use of two articles of Food, to which the Natives, I should suppose, have been accustomed every year of their lives.

The Epidemic has, considering the size and population of the Town, been equally destructive to the inhabitants of this place as to those residing in Calcutta, for the average of deaths for some days exceeded 100 per diem; and I may venture to declare, that neither Salt Fish or Rice have been the cause of these dreadful effects, for the first is here very scarce, and considered only obtainable as a luxury beyond the means of the poor, who almost exclusively suffered; and the other from some causes I could explain, has nearly disappeared from the District, and is now equally scarce with the Fish; though of course it is grown in great abundance, and in

reality, there is more than sufficient in store for six years' consumption.

These circumstances I mention, that the people in Calcutta may no longer be led to so erroneous a judgment, as to admit that Rice and Fish have this year killed thousands whom they never before affected.

The remedy that has been found most efficacious, and effectual in every instance, if resorted to on the first symptoms of a Cholera Morbus, is a weak dilution of Cherutha in warm water to assist the vomiting; which, when nearly subsided, should be followed by 5 grs. of Calomel, in 40 or 50 drops of Laudanum; and to allay thirst, Mint Tea may be given.

Exposure to the wind, during the attack, has been found extremely dangerous.

BHAUGULPORE, }
20th September, 1817. }

TO THE PRINTER OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,

MR. PRINTER,—A variety of paragraphs have lately appeared in the papers respecting the *Cholera*, which is yet raging with unusual fatality in and about Calcutta. Some attribute the cause to the use of Sable-fish, new Rice, &c. and no doubt these have some share in its production. There is one grand cause however, which these writers have overlooked, namely, the filthy drains and stagnant tanks in various parts of this Metropolis—I shall only mention two of these sinks of corruption, and leave the subject to the consideration of those whose duty it is, to guard the safety and lives of so numerous a population against future calamities of the kind.

One of these tanks is situated about one hundred yards due South of No. 40, Bow Bazar—It is about 150 in circumference full of rotten weeds and water as black as ink, and so filthy that the proprietor cannot even bathe in, nor make any use of it whatever.—It appears only a receptacle for dead rats, cats, snakes and other vermin, &c.—At all seasons,

of the year it emits a most intolerable stench to the great annoyance of the surrounding inhabitants.—It is to be remarked, that six Europeans in its vicinity, have suddenly died within the last six weeks, also hundreds of the wretched natives.

The other tank, strange to say, is ~~located~~ near the Court end of the Town, and is, at all seasons, more filthy if possible, than the other. It is situated between the Esplanade Row and Crooked Lane, about 100 yards, North of the house occupied by the late THOMAS TEMPLETON, Esq. and 250 East of the Government House.—It also emits a most noisome stench, and no doubt, is the cause of much mortality amongst those within the reach of its influence.

• As to the cure of Cholera Morbus, it is known to all medical men, that in this dreadful disease, the stomach very rapidly loses its vitality, and cannot act on Opium or any other Medicine in a solid form sufficiently quick to arrest the progress of the disease.—Instead of solid Opium, in pills, the writer of this, has found the following Mixture to have the happiest effect, even after the body has been bedewed with cold clammy sweats.

Take of Tincture of Opium (Laudanum) and compound Spirits of Lavender each two drachms, Sal Volatile forty drops, and water two ounces m℞.—Of this mixture, a table spoonful should be given every quarter of an hour, till the vomiting is checked, and a warm perspiration breaks out on the body, and when this is effected, frequent small draughts of an infusion of Cardamum Seeds in warm water, or in its stead, warm Wine and water impregnated with powdered ginger or pepper may be given, with a view of exciting perspiration.—The next day a gentle dose of Rhubarb and 5 or 6 grains of Calomel will effect the cure.

Humanity being the object of the writer, he will make no apology for troubling you with the above remarks, but hopes you will publish them if you deem them worthy of insertion in your paper.

. MEDICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,

SIR,—It is natural for persons engaged in every business to complain of the hardships they experience, and in many cases by complaining they discharge their duty to the public as well as to themselves. In such a situation I conceive I am at present placed, and I trust that your kindness will enable me to draw the public attention to circumstances, which now bear hard upon many, and if not altered by the constituted authorities, will be felt in future more severely.

Arriving here in command of a free trader, I soon found that my crew considered themselves entirely released from my control—after they first visited the shore, which was early from my wish to allow them every proper indulgence, their duty was neglected, and by successive desertions I found myself with the skeleton and hardly the skeleton of a crew. Their absence was duly reported to the Police, the vigilance of which they have however been able to elude. Obligated to procure hands to navigate the ship, as I am about to take my departure homewards, I am informed by the crimps who offer to find men, that, by giving a high bounty and three months advance of wages at an exorbitant rate, I may be furnished with them, but that it will be impossible to have them at any reduced terms. This is certainly a serious grievance, and no man, who has due regard for the interests of his employers, can be expected to submit willingly to such imposition. All other commanders of British ships, with whom I am acquainted, I find to be in the same situation. I am anxious, therefore, on their account as well as my own, to represent the case, and to make such observations as may lead to a discovery of the causes of the evil.

Since desertions are general from British ships, and men are nevertheless to be found ready to enter on all with highly increased advantage, must it not be the case that the seamen disposed to embark on ships outward bound are men that have deserted from other vessels? And is it not to be suspected that the cause of such changes is to be found in the interested motives of persons on shore as well as in the too ge-

nerally dissipated habits of the individuals themselves. From laying near the Howrah side of the river, curiosity as well as recreation has induced me to take, some morning and evening walks in that quarter. There I have met numbers of European seamen sauntering along the road, and it appears that several bungaloes there are crowded with such inhabitants. It is natural for me to imagine that these establishments are supported by crimps or other interested persons, and if this supposition be correct, the fundamental cause of the complaint must be evident. I state my surmise that it may meet the eye of the Police, which I am confident will institute a scrutiny into affairs that may have purposely been removed beyond their notice hitherto.

It may not perhaps be improper to mention the impression that has been made on me as a stranger, by a peculiarity I have noticed in one of the largest streets in Calcutta. Ensigns of various colors float conspicuously before several doors at a considerable elevation. Reasoning on British ideas, and from British recollections, I considered these as typical of so many places of rendezvous, where seamen were to be entered for fighting ships, but, being ignorant of any enemy we had at sea, I made enquiry as to their real character. The tenements, thus distinguished, are it appears, merely punch houses, and the British ensign waves before them, for the purpose of collecting within their apartments, every straggling seaman that appears within sight. Thus if refreshment, accommodation, and reasonable enjoyment be proposed, is hospitable and praiseworthy, but from the numbers I have seen about the streets, in a state of helpless intoxication, I should fear that proceedings are actively encouraged in these places of the most destructive and demoralizing tendency. Sailors are too often disposed to excess, but if spirited into sottishness, it cannot be doubted, that they will adopt any plans, for the purpose of continuing an indulgence in the sin that so easily besets them. Here perhaps we may find the grand cause of their general bad conduct, the support of which they must in consequence draw from our pockets. I am ignorant whether these houses are

subjected to strict police regulations; but certainly no regulations can be too strict, and no superintendence too vigilant, where the health and efficiency of seaman, and of course the prosperity of commerce, as well as the general welfare of the public, are so intimately concerned:

The bye-laws of the Marine Registry Office, I have been lately informed, are judiciously adapted to the correction of the evil now stated; and in that case the only reason of their not having been enforced, must be that its existence is unknown. I therefore, in justice to the public; as well as to myself and friends, have particularized the evils that do exist, and made such observations as presented themselves respecting these cause. If these observations point correctly, I rest satisfied that they will meet with attention, and that the energy of the police will leave no trace remaining of those grievances, that have been keenly felt and lamented by.

A FREE TRADER.

Calcutta; 25th Sept., 1817.

We are concerned to state that notwithstanding the humane exertions that have been made in Calcutta and its vicinity, to check the progress of the disease, so prevalent in this part of India, and continues to exercise its baneful influence among the native population. The arrangements that have been made by the public authorities, and which are mentioned in an extract from the last *Government Gazette*, have effected every thing, that perhaps is practicable, in the existing state of the native community. Remedies have been placed within the reach of the sufferers, and hundreds of persons have been saved from the fatal consequences of the disorder; but, there is too much reason to fear; that an abhorrence of medicines administered by Europeans,—and a mistaken confidence in the efficacy of specificks obtained in the bazar and hedges, have deterred many from seeking the proffered remedies, until too late. A reliance on the purchased protection of KALI, has, we are persuaded, also, prevented numbers from proceeding to the places, where human re-

relief could be obtained. Every day, during the preceding week, have we witnessed solemn processions to the Temples, to implore the clemency of this hitherto un placable Goddess! Respecting the causes and treatment of this melancholy visitation, which has occupied the attention of us all, for some time past—and which we understand, has driven a great portion of the native population from Calcutta, we refer our readers to the able letter of 'A Medical Subscriber,' which will be found in preceding pages.

On Thursday afternoon we had at Calcutta one of the heaviest falls of rain which has occurred during the season. A house in the vicinity of the Cathedral was struck by lightning during the Storm. It passed through a room where a Tailor sat, and burnt three holes in the cloth on which he was at work without his sustaining any injury. To the place immediately under him a lamp was attached by a chain down which the electric fluid passed and shattered the lamp to pieces.

It will be satisfactory to the public to be informed that the benevolent attention of the Government has been directed to the fatal Epidemic disease which has for some time past prevailed in the town and the suburbs of Calcutta, and that means have been adopted, which have in a very eminent degree proved effectual in counteracting its ravages.

The measures from which so much benefit is derived are under the general superintendence of Mr. Eliot and Mr. Blaquiere, and have been devised and brought into operation by those zealous Magistrates in communication with the Medical Board.

Although the prevailing disease, which is Cholera Morbus, if permitted to run its course, is frequently fatal in a few hours, and sometimes in a few minutes, yet in most instances its progress may be arrested, and the patient saved, by means which are not only simple but of easy application. Those means are supplied under the direction of the Medical Board from the public stores, and a large proportion of the na-

We are happy to find the *Benson* was in a much better state than was at first supposed; and that after a regular survey, it was ascertained, with an expense of about five thousand Dollars, she could be repaired, and rendered quite sea-worthy; the repairs were expected to be completed before the end of this month; when she was to sail immediately in prosecution of her voyage to Europe. The Packets, we understand, were not forwarded in the *Lyra*: we also learn that the Mutineers, had been convicted,

H. M. S. *Challenger*, Captain Bridges, arrived from Trincomalee on Friday.

His Majesty's ship *Mugicienne*, Captain Furvis, anchored in the Roads yesterday afternoon from Trincomalee, whence she sailed on Tuesday.

The Private Ship *Contest*, Captain Baguden, arrived in the roads late on Saturday last, direct from England; having passed the Downs on the 30th of April. Passenger. Mr. W. B. Smith.—The *Contest* brought two boxes of Ship Letters for this Presidency; and one for Calcutta.

If we may judge from the arrivals at the Mauritius for one week, a most flourishing trade, is about to open at that Island. We are concerned, however, to observe, that the French at Bourbon, have not yet relinquished the traffic in Slaves, another vessel engaged in that nefarious and detestable practice, has been captured by His Majesty's Ship *Phaeton*, and sent into the Mauritius for condemnation.

Transports had sailed from England for Goavee prior to the departure of the *Cornwall* for the purpose of taking on board the Royal African Corps, which are to relieve at the Cape His Majesty's 83d Regiment, destined for Columbo.

Yesterday anchored in the Roads the Ship *Lord Wellington*, Captain L. Wasse, from England, the 7th of May having touched at Madras, whence she sailed the 29th of the same month.

PASSENGERS:

Mrs. Willows, Miss Willows, Lieutenant Willows 16th Regt., Lieutenant Holland, R. N.

The *Wellington* has brought the Packet Mails for April.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

AUGUST.

2. At Penang, by the Reverend J H. Henderson, M A. Thomas Larkins, Esq. Commander of the Honorable Company's Ship *Marquis Camden*, to Miss Sarah Sparke Caunter, Daughter of the late G. Caunter, Esq for many years a most respected resident upon that Island, and Niece of the Reverend R S Hutchings, M. A. Chaplain of tht Presidency.

7. At Seroor, by the Reverend Mr Thomas Robinson, Serjeant James Wakeman, Line Serjeant to the Poona Subsidiary Force, to Mrs. McCudden, Widow of the late Sub-Conductor McCudden.

9 At Gazcepoore, by the Reverend Mr. Pilmer, J. M. Sinclair, Esq to Miss A Stewart.

12 At St. Mary's Church, (Madras,) by the Venerable the Archdeacon Thbert Walter Poe, Esq Solicitor to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal, to Anne, eldest Daughter of William Harrington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service

19 At St Thomas' Church, (Bombay,) by the Reverend N. Wade, the Venerable George Barnes, B D Archdeacon of Bombay, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Harriet Penelope, fourth Daughter of the late James Ryett Carnae, Esq formerly Member of Council at Bombay

25. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend J P Hastings, Esq, sign-Charles Fitzgerald, o

1st Battalion 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss. Conradine Prinzing, Daughter of C H G Prinzing, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Serampore

SEPTEMBER.

4 At St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J Parson, Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq of the Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen Kezia, eldest Daughter of the late John Haufgerford, Esq. of Bombay

5 At St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J Parson, Captain Edward Studd, of the Country Service, to Miss Harriet Murphy

6 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. William Barrington, to Miss Mary Gill.

12 At St Andrew's Kirk, by the Reverend Mr. Bryce, and at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr Hastings, Captain John Greigh, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hodges, eldest Daughter of Captain Joseph Hodges

16 At St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph Parson, Lieutenant Samuel Clatterbuck, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot to Sarah, second Daughter of the late Reverend Hugh Dickson, of Tipperary, Ireland.

19. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr R W Allan, to Miss Mary Smith.

21 At the Cathedral by the Reverend Mr Hastings, Captain Alexander Laund, Margaret Dow.

BIRTHS.

AUGUST.

2. At Bangalore, the Lady of General Hare, of a Son.

3. At Bombay, the Lady of Lieutenant Peter Abercromby, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot, of a Son.

5. At Bangalore, Mrs. Boxley, of a Daughter.

15. At Vepery, (Madras,) Mrs. Sherman, of a Son.

At Keitah, the Lady of Lieutenant H. C. Baruard, Interpreter and Quarter Master, of a Son.

16. At Meerut, Lady Rumhold, of a Son.

19. At Bombay, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Aitchison, Adjutant Gen. of a Daughter.

20. Mrs. John Lish, of a Daughter.

23. At Madras, the Lady of Cornet R. H. Russell, of the 6th Light Cav. of a Daughter.

26. At Burdwan, the Lady of William Wollen, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Howrah, the Wife of Mr. John Henderson, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Son.

27. At the Government House, in Fort William, the Lady of Colonel McMahon, Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, the Lady of Alexander Orr, Junr. Esq. of a Son.

At Surat, the Lady of John Morison, Esq. of a Son.

29. The Lady of N. S. Edmonstone, Esq. of a Daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Mrs. C. M. Prast, of a Son.
Mrs. Thomas Christie, of a Son.

At Bhanpah, the Lady of John Wauchop, Esq. of a Son.

2. The Lady of Robert Birlow, Esq. Officiating Collector of the district of Ghazapore, of a Son.

3. At Sankaripooker Indigo Factory, Mrs. Francis Roberts, Junr. of a Son and heir.

The Lady of Captain J. Ross Parish, of a Daughter.

4. The Lady of William Scott, Esq. of a Son.

9. At Nattore, the Lady of J. F. Ellerton, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.

The Lady of George Mercer, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Mrs. Child's, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele Hawthorne, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

10. At Chowringhee, the Lady of E. Moloy, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Caonada, the Lady of H. Sewell, Esq. of a Son.

At Bareilly, the Lady of William Keycester, Esq. Second Judge of the Provincial Court, of a Daughter.

11. At Goruckpore, the Lady of J. V. Bisac, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

16. At Patna, the Lady of William Lambert, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Garden Reach, the Lady of W. S. Greene, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

JULY.

At Ontraun Camp, in Candish, Lieutenant Miller, of the 1st or 2d

14. At the Residency, Mocha, Mr. Assistant Surgeon The
At the same place, D

24 At Arrungabad, Henry A Goldsmith, the Infant Son of Lieutenant M Goldsmith, of the Nizam's Artillery.

27 At Malsacca, Thomas Cooper, Esq of the firm of Cooper and Carnegie

At Mallia, on the Nepaul Frontier, sincerely and deeply regretted by his brother officers, Lieutenant R A Durbey, of the 20th, or Marine Regiment, put on duty with the humparun Light Infantry, to which Corps he had been attached during the whole of the Nepaul war.

August.

2. Near Puderpoor, Lieutenant Conolly Robert M'Causland, of the H. C. Horse Artillery.—He met his death when hunting by falling with his Horse in a leap—the shock of which caused a concussion of the brain, which carried him off in about 48 hours after the accident

8. At Bellary, Mr Conductor Abraham Ross, of Invalids, leaving a large family to deplore his irreparable loss.

11. At Veldre, Cotton Bowbank Dent, Esq the oldest Civil Servant of the Honourable Company on the Madras Establishment

13 At the Garden House of Captain Randall, (Madras), Lieutenant James E Brunton, of His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, after a short but severe illness of ten days, —aged 22 years

17 At Lucknow, the Lady of Robert Home, Esq

22 At the village of Istola, in Guzerat, Brevet Colonel William East, C B. commanding officer of His Highness the

Gurcowar's Subsidiary and the field force at Broda, after a period of zealous and active services of 3. years, in which he has frequently received the approbation and thanks of the Government, he was one of the officers selected by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the honourable distinction of Companion of the Bath.

25 At Bindu, Charles, Son of Edward Scott Waring, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 4 years

27 At Ham Bazar, near Surat, Beerbhoom, Mr G Birch, aged 76 He had been 52 years in India, chiefly in the Upper Provinces To the period of his death he had uniformly enjoyed excellent health, which may chiefly be ascribed to his temperate and regular mode of life. No vicissitude however severe had any effect in subduing or ever relaxing that confidence and hope which he ever reposed in the dispensations of Providence, and after being gradually reduced during the last 12 years from a state of affluence to abject poverty his mind remained serene and cheerful as when in the enjoyment of every comfort—He had any vices, they were only the extreme of virtue—He died as he lived, in perfect assurance of everlasting happiness

28 On board the Ship *Jar*, at Kedgerie, Eliza, the youngest Daughter of Captain Lockyer, of His Majesty's 10th Regiment,—aged 14 months

The Infant Daughter of Mr. A G Balfour

SEPTEMBER

3 At the House of Captain Gallaway, Miss Hannah Maria Gale,—aged 19 years

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,

At Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieutenant John Hall, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment.

4. Mr. K. Delany.

George Thomas, the Infant Son of Mr. Hutteman, aged one year, 8 months and 29 days.

5. Master George Warden, second Son of Captain G. Warden, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, aged 5 years and 6 months.

At Mirzapore, George, the youngest son of Major Henry Manley.

12. At Dinapore, on his way to join his Corps, Lieutenant Thomas Fraser, of H. M. 67th Regiment, leaving a Widow and Daughter to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband and tender father. He was a truly upright and honorable man—beloved by all who knew him; and is sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

15. At the House of Messrs D. McDonald and Co. Mr. G. Andrew, aged 20, late Passenger on board the H. C. Ship *Carnatic*.

At Coolbariah, near Berhampore, James Robertson, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Dinapore District.—A man universally esteemed through life, as he is now deeply and unfeignedly lamented; of the mildest and most conciliating manners, added to a sound and cultivated understanding; and inflexible integrity.—Mr. R. in the walk of his profession, was preeminently distinguished for those humane attentions, and continued assiduities towards the object of his solicitude, which money cannot purchase, and he had but too often reason to

to his professional services, far below what was due to his own merit; and to the gaining of an increasing and—in all the domestic relations of husband and father, the loss of such a man, must indeed be irreparable, and the remembrance of his many virtues and amiable qualities, will long remain deeply impressed in the hearts of his afflicted widow and children.

17. At Berhampore, Mrs. Marianne Turner, wife of Barrack Sergeant Thos. Turner, aged 31 years, after a long and protracted illness which she bore with truly Christian fortitude and resignation.

Mr. John Beaumont, of the Mirzapore Tannery.

In the vicinity of Berhampore, Thomas Murray, Esq. aged 24 years, deeply regretted by his friends, to whom he was endeared by his ingenious behaviour, suavity of manners, and gentleness of disposition.

23. Mr. John Macklin, a Mate in the Pilot Service.

24. Lieutenant R. White, of the Bombay Marines, sincerely beloved and greatly regretted.

At Chowringhee, aged 65 years, Sir JOHN ROYDS, Knight, many years one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this presidency.

Unfortunately drowned in the Hoogly River, near Fort William, in his 16th year, Mr. John Bowman, Midshipman of the H. C. ship *William Pitt*, eldest Son of John Bowman, Esq. of Gayfield, near Montrose, and Grand son of the late Sir Alexander Gordon of Leslie Bar.

25. Mary Cecilia Crow, aged 1 year, 10 months and 6

THE CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI., . . . , OCTOBER. . . . [NUMBER 276.]

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 16, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to resolve that in future the monthly allowances of the apprentices, attached to European Hospitals, shall be paid by the Commissariat into the hands of Surgeons in charge of the Hospitals, who are authorised to appropriate them to such purposes relating to the Clothing, Tuition, &c of the Boys, as under the general controul and direction of Superintending Surgeons of Divisions may be deemed most advisable and beneficial.

All controul over the pay of the apprentices will of course cease on their attaining that age, which will enable them to manage their own pecuniary concerns.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec to Govt Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 16, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to permit Cadets, on their promotion and first appointment, to the Regiment, to draw the established Boat allowance of their Rank, while proceeding to join their Corps.

The foregoing Order to have retrospective effect from the arrival of the first Cadets during the present year.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec to Govt Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers, to be Deputy Post Masters, at their respective stations, on the usual Salary, viz,

Major of Brigade Pester,	Dinapore.
_____ Leys,	Almorah.
_____ Worsley,	Keitah or Banda.
_____ Broadbent,	Meerut.
_____ Showers,	Bareilly.
_____ Faithful,	Cuttack.

Fort Adjutant Arnold, Agra.

The Station Staff for the time being, at Futty Ghur.

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

OCTOBER 1.

UKHBARS.—From *Umrutsir*, of date the 21st of July, state, that Runjeet Singh, who was at Lahore, had held a Durbar, at which he received a report from Cazeer Kamaludeen his Vakeel, on the occasion of his return from a mission to Cashmere. The Vakeel it appears, was received with great respect by Auzeem Khawn, the Governor who assured him, that he would on no account give up Cashmere, either to King Mahmood Shah, or his Vizier, should they ever attempt, to deprive him of his power. It is also stated, that the people are very much dissatisfied with their Governor, and that many of them, in paying their respects to the Sikh Vakeel, spoke with admiration of Runjeet Singh's method of governing this people. Such representations are obviously made with the view of inducing him, to attempt again the conquest of Cashmere, but at present his force cannot well be sent out of his dominions.

The Vakeel from Cashmere, was then introduced, and presented several presents—he expressed the anxiety his Sovereign felt to continue in amicable terms with the King of the Sikhs, and on being questioned, respecting the resources of the Kingdom of Iran, replied, that the King had a large Revenue, 250 Sons, and 1002 Wives.

Ameer Khawn, who is still before Madharajpore, had received a lac and five thousand rupees from Colonel Muhtab Khawn, whom he had raised to

rank of a Nuwab. Nuwab Muhtab Khawn, on being urged to raise more money, had moved his Army towards Hindoon. Notwithstanding the above mentioned supply of money, Ameer had not succeeded in quieting the clamors of his Troops, who were daily deserting in great numbers. With the view of taking advantage of the difficulties, in which Ameer's affairs are involved, the Rajah of Jaypore, had ordered his Sirdars to assemble their respective followers.

OCTOBER 3.

We observe advertised for sale, in one of the Daily Advertisers, some *Duken-Abert* or *Right-hand Shells*, which have been sent to Calcutta on account of His Majesty's Ceylon Government.—The fancied virtues, and consequent value, of these extraordinary specimens of Conchology are thus described by the respectable agents—"These Shells from their peculiar structure, being formed in the opposite way to all other Shells, and called from this circumstance, *Duken-Abert* or *Right-hand Shells*, are held in the highest degree of estimation by the Natives of India, who attach to them a supernatural virtue which insures to the fortunate possessor constant prosperity; and exemption from all calamitous occurrences. This Talismanick power, devoutly believed in by the inhabitants of the Eastern World, has given to these Shells a value almost incredible, being upwards of sixty times more than their weight in silver.

"To the more enlightened European they are also objects of interest in natural History, from their singular form, and great scarcity; for the *Duken-abert* holds that place among Shells; which the Diamond does among Stones."

The following is an abstract, (taken from the returns made from the Adjutant General's Office) of the strength of the army to the 1st January 1817:

Cavalry.—1,386 Officers, 1,698 Serjeants, 317 Trumpeters and Drummers, 330 Farriers, 20,477 Rank and File, 17,417 Troop Horses.

Foot Guards.—348 Officers, 382 Serjeants, 161 Trumpeters and Drummers, 6,182 Rank and File.

Infantry — 7,283 Officers, 7,534 Serjeants, 3,374 Trumpeters and Drummers, 116,820 Rank and File.

General total, 9,017 Officers, 9,614 Serjeants, 3,852 Trumpeters and Drummers, 339 Farriers, 143,479 Rank and File, 17,417 Troop Horses.

Grand total 166,301.

OCTOBER 4.

We are informed, that the Ships which will compose the Second Fleet of this season, will be dispatched from this port to England, in the month of December next, to consist of the Hon'ble Company's regular Ships *Carnatic* and *Thomas Grenville*, and that the Honorable Company's Ship *Lord Castle-rough*, will form the last Ship of the season; the dispatch of which vessel, has not, we believe, been decidedly fixed upon as yet.

OCTOBER 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,
The Public is certainly very much indebted to your Medical correspondents, for the liberality with which they have come forward to announce the efficacy of their respective remedies in the cure of *Cholera Morbus*. and as *Goldsmith* observes, "it is a great sign of obstinacy in men to die, when such evident means of health are held forth at the corner of every street." But there is one circumstance, which it would perhaps not be altogether amiss, were these sapient Gentlemen to explain in their future communications. I mean how it happens, that while this horrible distemper, instead of decreasing seems to be increasing in various parts of *Bengal*, (witness for example the "100 per diem" at *Bauglepori*,*) the disease should have totally disappeared in the *Jail* at *Jessore*, since the 2d of last month, the day on which the *new rice* was prohibited as food to the convicts. In every part of the district, where the strenuous and humane exertions of the Magistrate in restraining the use of this pernicious article, have reached, the same happy

* Had the writer alluded to the dying of the *rat*, the sentence could scarcely have been more coolly worded.

effects have been the result; and the disorder in consequence, for nearly a month, in that part of the country has ceased to be an object of alarm.

This fact, Sir, I humbly venture to suggest will not be found wanting, even when weighed in the balance against the *brandy* and *hot sago* of the *Medical Subscriber*, the *Cherutha*, of the Gentleman at *Baughpore*, and the filthy tanks, which are described in such feeling terms, and poetical language by *Medicus*.

Your obedient Servant,
OLLAPOD.

October 1, 1817.

We learn with great concern that the Epidemic has commenced its ravages in the province of Behar. A letter from Chinprah states that the most alarming mortality prevails at that place, and that Dinapore and Patna are also afflicted with the disorder. The casualties at Patna, are stated to be from 50 to 100 daily, and the disease has also manifested itself at Hadgipore.

Extract of a letter, dated Par Doorgapore, District Nuddea, 25th September, 1817.

"Should you think the under-mentioned distressful account worthy of insertion in your Paper, be pleased to give it publicity, as it may act as a warning to many young men of the danger to which they expose themselves by the too common and dangerous diversion of Hog-hunting:—Yesterday about 2 p. m. a party of Natives who were in pursuit of an immense large Wild Boar (which they had wounded) drove it in the direction of some Natives who were cutting their Paddy, who on seeing the infuriated animal approaching towards them, took to their heels; but one unfortunate being (quite a young lad) not being able to make his escape, was seized by the right arm a little above the elbow, and thrown on the ground. The hog then got upon him, and mangled him most dreadfully in several places: the flesh from the right thigh is entirely taken from the bone, as also all the flesh from the right shoulder down to the hand wrist, and one side of his posterior is laid open to the bone some inches in length,—the

back shoulders and groin is pierc'd in several places two and three inches deep by the Boar's tusks.

"Every precaution was taken by me to dress the poor man's wounds as far as laid in my power, the moment he was brought to the Factory,—but am truly concerned to say, I greatly despair of the man's recovery."

We are indebted to the *Bengal Hurkaru* for the following information respecting the projected Military operations; and are much gratified to find that Sir THOMAS HISLOP has been declared out of danger.

"The movements of the different divisions of the Bengal and Madras Armies, now assume a particular interest, and will probably shortly develop the plan of the campaign. At present Sagur appears to be the point on which they are likely to move. We regret to learn that His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop had suffered so much from indisposition, as to be unable to advance beyond Hyderabad. The force in that quarter had in consequence been placed under direction of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm who was approaching Nagpore. It was understood the Madras divisions were marching by Hindia and Hurdah and that they would cross the Nerbudda and move, with all expedition, to the North West towards Sagur. It was expected Sir John Malcolm would proceed from Nagpore to Soanee (within two marches of Hurdah,) and join the 1st and 3d Brigades of the Army of the Dukhin; and that the force under Colonel Adams, (which forms the 5th Brigade of that Army,) would move to the same point. It is reported in the *Ukhbar* from Sagur, that the whole force of the Pindarees would proceed towards Gyalior before the Dussarah, and that a confidential man on the part of Scindia, was with each of the Pindaree chieftains—Cheetooo, Wassul Mahomed, Kurreem Khan. &c.

In our last, we mentioned the intended movements of the troops from Meerut, and other quarters. It is understood that the principal force will assemble at Secundra near to Culpee on the Jumna and not far from Cawnpore. It would be composed of the following corps. The European Horse Artillery

consisting of three troops His Majesty's 8th and 24th Light Dragoons; His Majesty's 87th Foot; the European Flank Battalion from Allahabad, the Rocket and Dromedary corps, a large proportion of Artillery, a corps of irregular Horse with two Regiments of Native Cavalry Major Generals Maishall and Brown would join this army, and it was supposed the latter Officer would immediately proceed up the Ghauts towards Nagai with the Cavalry and a light division of Infantry. A force is assembling towards Kolingheem Bundecund. A battalion of the 7th Native Infantry from Delhi crossed the Jumna at Agra on the 13th ultimo for that destination and the 7th Native Cavalry from Muttra had marched for the same place. Both corps were directed to be there by the 10th instant.

"It is understood that Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, will move in the direction of Jaypore, while a force under Brigadier General Hardyman would assemble on the Mow and Rewah frontier. The battalion of the 29th Native Infantry stationed at Muttra, that of the 20th at Mynpoory, and a battalion at Moradabad were all under orders for marching.

"Major General Doykin was expected at Agra early in the present month, and it was supposed he would shortly proceed with a force towards Dholpoor on the Chumbul, about three marches north of Gwalior.

"Since writing the above, we have the satisfaction to learn that Sir T. Hislop had been declared out of danger after having suffered much from a most severe illness."

We copy from the *Government Gazette*, the following Memorandum, on the subject of the Epidemic disease, to which we have so frequently alluded.—We are sorry to state, that notwithstanding the laudable exertions that have been made by Government and by individuals, the disorder continues to prevail in Calcutta and its vicinity.—

MEMORANDUM.—CHOLERA MORBUS

"The most alarming symptom in this disease, is the sudden prostration of strength at the very commencement. The patient,

while walking or engaged in his usual occupation, without any previous warning-symptom, falls down and is immediately seized with vomiting, at the same time that a cold clammy sweat breaks out over his body.—His pulse can scarcely be felt, and his debility is such that he is unable to move from the spot, without support. In some cases the patient has died within half an hour of the first attack.

“ But in general, where no remedies are used it proves fatal in ten or twelve hours. During the latter part of this period especially, the patient, when sufficiently sensible to describe his own sensations, complains of a painful sense of weight and heat in his stomach and bowels, and his excretions prove sufficiently the vitiated nature of their contents. When the irritable state of the bowels has been checked in the first instance, and the debility, in some degree, removed, a relapse is frequently produced by loading the stomach with food, and this is generally very speedily fatal. The indications of course, therefore, seem to be,

- “ 1st To support the Patient's strength
- “ 2d To remove the irritability of the stomach and bowels, and thus prepare the way for medicines which are given
- “ 3d. To expel their morbid excretions, and
- “ 4th To restore the healthy action of the stomach before calling its digestive powers into action

“ To answer the first of these purposes an excellent and ready resource is found in any of the common spirituous liquors and. In urgent cases, spirits of hartshorn or ether may be had recourse to. The dose of these remedies must be regulated entirely by the state of the patient. In common cases, a medium glass full of brandy with an equal quantity of water, will revive the patient so as to remove all immediate danger of sinking. In other cases the same quantity of brandy must be given undiluted, or one drachm of ether, or two of spirits of hartshorn, in one ounce of water. The exhibition of these or similar stimulants not only restores a degree of animation to the patient, but procures for him some respite from vomiting. This will however, except in very slight cases, soon recur, unless opiates be given to prevent it. Fifteen drops of laudanum may be given in two tea spoons full of water, and if this should have the effect of keeping off the vomiting for some minutes, the same quantity may be repeated when it recurs. Should the vomiting come on immediately after taking the first dose, the second should be increased to 20 or 25 drops and, in similar circumstances, the third dose to 30 or 40 drops, and so on, after each attack of vomiting.

“ Opium may likewise be applied externally to the stomach, moistened with water or spirits, from 5 to 10 grains, mixed with water and rubbed with the palm of the hand over the upper part of the belly, is often sufficient to stop the vomiting.—In many cases, it will be desirable to combine the opiate with the stimulant, and in slight cases, the opiate is alone required.

“ By these means the irritability of the stomach will be speedily subdued, and it will be brought to a fit state to retain the purgative medicines that are to be given, with the view of

expelling the morbid secretions of the intestines. Calomel readily suggests itself as an appropriate remedy, were the action of the liver is more particularly disordered. Care must be taken however, not to give a large dose at once, which would infallibly bring back the vomiting. One pill of 3 grains, may be given at first, and at intervals of half an hour or forty minutes each, two more; should these not produce the desired effect in five or six hours, recourse may be had to a solution of an ounce of Epsom Salts in ten or twelve ounces of Senna infusion—of this a Madeira glass full may be given every ten minutes, while necessary. Compound Aloetic pill may be combined with the Calomel with great advantage—the quantities of each in one pill being two grains of Calomel, to three of Aloetic pill. During the exhibition and operation of these purgatives, the patient's strength should be constantly attended to, and when necessary, supported by small quantities of hot brandy and water, given from time to time. An ounce of infusion of Cherayta taken twice a day, for three or four days after the first attack, will restore the stomach to its natural tone, or small doses of Rhubarb of 5 or 6 grains each, may be given, evening and morning.

“Columbo root, in powder, is also an excellent medicine in this stage of the disease. For some days after an attack of this disease, the patient should avoid exposure to heat, and should abstain from all heating and greasy food, confining his regimen to the plainest and most simple diet. It will be proper to guard against a rule of practice which is not applicable to the form in which Cholera Morbus is at present most commonly seen. The rule alluded to, is that of administering diluents, such as warm water, weak gruel, &c. in order to wash out the contents of the stomach, before any medicine is given, when the progress of the disease to its termination, in death, is so rapid as, in many instances that have recently appeared, nothing can be more dangerous than any delay in supporting the patient's strength; and still more so that delay to be deprecated, when the time is lost in the use of means that, in the first instance, increase the violence of the disease.”

OCTOBER 3,

M. Ravier, we are happy to state has been confirmed in the appointment of Intendant at Chander-nagore, by the Governor of Pondicherry.

The treasure about to be sent from Calcutta to the Army, will, it is said be forwarded under charge of the 21st Light Dragoon.

We have not been able to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report, that the 2d Cavalry had fallen.

len in with and defeated a detachment of Scindiah's Horse.

UKHBARS.—The Ukhbars of this week, contain nothing of importance. The camp of Holkar was at Lcwasa, and as he had made no settlement with his army, in regard to arrears due to them, they were still in a mutinous state.

Runjeet Singh, is at Lahore. He had dispatched Dewan Moteyram, to Bhelore, alledging as the reason, that he had received intelligence, that the Governor General was soon expected at Dehli.

Moultan Ukhbars of the 21st August, state, that Runjeet, had ordered the country of Moultan, to be laid waste, and that Jella Kania, had cached Kamaiah, in execution of this order. He was opposed by the Nabob of Moultan.

Ameer Khan, is still before Madhor upoorah, much distressed for money to pay his army. The Rajah of Jaypoor, has taken advantage of this, to harass him.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS October 1 *Flamingo*, Moore, from London 16th May and 1st from Bombay — *Sunbury*, Losh from Madras 14th September — *Hesperia* (American) Sevelt, from Boston 27th March and 11th of June 15th August — *San Baptiste*, (French) Le Briton, from Havre de Grace 17th March and 1st of June and August.

Do 3 *Stockholm*, Harrison from New Castle 20th April, Mauritius and Madras 6th Sept — *Elizabeth*, Stolt from Java, and Penan, 17th August — *Hooghly* Frill from Rangoon 11th September — *St de Marso*, (Portuguese,) D Costa, from Rio de Janeiro 2d June.

Do 4 *Lord Wellington*, (Post Office Packet,) Wasse, from England 7th May and Madras 22d September.

DEPARTURES Sept 28 *Laura*, (French,) De La Croix, for the Isle of France.

Do 29 Brig *Ambouzi* Preswick, for Benconleu.

Do 30 *Lucan*, (French,) Henry, for Bordeaux.

October 1 *Lord Melville*, Weltherall, for London — *Ann*,

Dickie for Bombay — *Sherburne*, Bowman, to complete her
r Liverpool.

Do 2 *Hope*, Kains, for Bombay—*Edward Stretwell*, Balston, for Madras—*Mustapha*, Curran, for the Isle of France.
Do 4 *Lord Wellington*, Keene, for London—*Rio de Pará*, (Portuguese,) Bevis, for Bombay
Passenger per *Harnett* Mr William Seppin, Builder
Per *Sunbury* Mrs R Lerion, from Bombay, Mr and Mrs B. D'Rozario, and Child n, Lieutenant Anstice, H M, 53d Regiment, Mr Joliff, Free-mariner, from Madras
Per *Jean Baptiste* Mr F Le Valant, Mr H. Cook, Mr P. Peard, from Havre Mr J H Pidgeon, Merchant, Mr J Lamb, Free merchant, and Mr C C Slatter, Free-mariner, from the Isle of France

ROMBAY ARRIVED. Aug 30 Brig *Good Fortune*, Commander F Miness, from Mochoi

Sept 2 Portuguese Ship *Frayna*, Commander Joze Thardoto de Andrade from Rio de Janeiro—5 Brig *Johnny*, Captain R Ballud from Penang

Sailed Sept 1 Arab Brig *Ramoney* Nacqulih Amot, to Penang—3 Arab Ship *Ramoney*, Nacqulih Mahomed Julei, to Bengal, *Fuglant*, Armed Boat, Syring Doss Mahomed, to Surat

Madras.

SEPTEMBER 16.

The Land Winds have at length nearly exhausted themselves. A heavy thunderstorm on Saturday night greatly cooled the atmosphere, and on Sunday evening the fall of rain was heavy but the complaints of drought are still very great, and grain of every description is unusually high.

We are extremely happy to learn by recent letters from Hyderabad, that His Excellency Sir THOMAS HASTOR, Bart had nearly recovered from his late severe indisposition and it gives us additional pleasure to state that the General is so favorable as to induce us to believe that the General is now restored to his accustomed health

We have received no other particular news from Head Quarters.

The Packets for the Free Trader *Charles Mills*, are yet open—it is expected that she will sail in the course of the

day, but none of her Passengers had embarked last evening. She touches at the Cape of Good Hope. A list of Passengers appeared in our last.

The *Wattrloo*, Captain Birnie, will probably sail about Sunday next.

The homeward bound Ship *Melville*, has not yet arrived, but adverting to the winds which have lately prevailed, we think she may be hourly looked for.

The *Metcalfe*, for Prince of Wales Island and Bengal, was to sail from Portsmouth about the end of May. Mr. BANNERMAN, the new Governor, and Mr. RICE, Recorder of the Island, had taken their passages on board this vessel.

The Packet *Wellington*, will sail for her ultimate destination in the course of a few days, and the Roads will then be left nearly destitute of Shipping.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.], . . . , OCTOBER , [NUMB. 276.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

Mr. JAMES RICHARD BARWELL, Sub-Treasurer.
Mr. GORDON FORBES, Third Commissioner for investigating
the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN
COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 23, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to
appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Kennedy to the temporary charge
of the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Goruckpore, during
the absence of Mr. Fraser, on sick Certificate.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN
COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 23, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to
appoint Captain T. Barron of the 10th Regiment of Native
Infantry, to be Temporary Assistant to the Superintendent of
Civil and Military buildings, in the Western Provinces, with a
Staff Salary of Sonat Rupees 500, including the Allowance he
at present draws, on account of the Timber Depot at Futty
Ghur.

JOHN GRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN
COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 23, 1817.

Serjeants John Quinler of the Invalid Establishment, and
John Buttress, attached to the Clothing Agency of the 1st
Division Field Army, having produced satisfactory testimony also

of their claims to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, they are accordingly admitted to the benefits of that Institution, with permission to the former, to reside and draw his Stipend at the Presidency, and to the latter at Monghidr.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 23, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions

18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Capt Lieut Lewis Shaw to be Captain of a Company

Lieut and Brevet Captain William Broome Salmon to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign John Thomas Lane to be Lieutenant.

With rank from the 5th Section 1817, in succession to Arms, &c, deceased.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments

Lieut H. Carter of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry to be Barrack Master at Muttra

Lieutenant J. MacGregor, to be a temporary Assistant to Lieutenant Morison, in his Survey of the Sunderbunds, until an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department can be spared for that duty

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

The Accounts off the General Off-reckoning Fund for the year 1815, and the Off-reckoning accounts of the corps of Volunteers lately serving in Java, to the period of their dissolution

FOR OCTOBER, 1817.

tion, being under adjustment, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct the immediate transmission of all Claims against the General Off-reckoning Fund for the year 1815, or on account of Individuals, who serving in the late corps of Volunteers in Java, and to declare, that such claims, for the period and Individuals abovementioned, as do not reach the Clothing Board Office before the 1st January, 1818, cannot be admitted.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg Sec to Govt Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL,
FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the following Bazar Establishment, being attached to the Body-Guard of the Most Noble the Governor General during the period of its being employed in the Field; with retrospective effect from the 15th instant, viz

1 Chowduree, at per month, St Rs .	11
1 Mutsuddee,	5
9 Flag or Weighmen, each 3,	9

The Officer commanding the Body-Guard, is permitted to draw the sum of St Rs 600, as an advance on loan to the Bunnihis, &c to be recovered in the mode prescribed by Government General Orders of the 15th January 1811.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg Sec to Govt, Mil Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL
FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1817

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to resolve, that the Medical Officer in Charge of the Cutlack Legion, shall draw medical allowance, at the same rate, as that established for Provincial Battalions; viz St Rs. 225 per annum, for every 1040 men.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg Sec, to Govt Mil. Dept.

OCTOBER 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,

SIR,—Your correspondent "Ollaped" from the general tenor of his very facetious epistle, would give us to understand, that he has discovered, in

~~1847~~ ~~Calcutta~~ ~~1847~~
 New Rice, the indubitable, if not the sole, cause of the prevailing Epidemic; but, in the true spirit of his prototype, cannot, it seems, advertise his own specific without having a sting at his neighbours.—If the case be, as announced by Ollapod, with such an air of triumph; how happens it, Mr. Editor, that this fatal malady has continued to rage with undiminished violence, long after new rice had been discarded as an article of diet, and, among persons who have constantly avoided the use of it; and how shall we account moreover, for the incontrovertible fact of its existing, in the very worst form, in situations where the procuring of new rice was not within the verge of possibility? a remarkable instance of which fell under my own observation several years ago while employed with a detachment at a small Island on the north western extremity of Borneo, where every grain of rice consumed on the Island was imported from Bengal, and, on a fair calculation, at the time I speak of, must have been considerably more than two years old, allowing even for the shipment of the grain in its recent state; a circumstance, which I should suppose, in such cases, but very rarely occurs yet Cholera Morbus, in its most formidable shape, made its appearance at this Island among the Native Troops, and was prevalent to an alarming degree, at the change of the Monsoon and, I perfectly remember, was attributed to the sudden suppression of perspiration, occasioned by an imprudent exposure of the body to the frequent and rapid changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, and this, I am more than ever of opinion, from daily experience, is by far the most frequent cause of this disease—Here, then, is a fact conclusive of the existence and prevalence of Cholera Morbus, where it was utterly impossible for new rice to have had any share in the production of it! That this article of diet (which time out of mind among the Natives, has been considered as a fertile source of bowel complaints, and for that reason, seldom used I believe, but among the very lowest classes) may have been the exciting, or immediate cause of the malady in the Coast at Jessore, I am quite ready

10th October, 1817.

377

to admit; but, the circumstance of the disease having become so much milder, or less frequent, in that District, as to have "ceased to be an object of alarm," may, I think, be fairly accounted for, in some measure, by referring it to the known character of Epidemical Diseases; viz.—that it is the nature of an Epidemic to wear itself out first, in those situations where it first makes its appearance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

October 8, 1817.

The subscription for HASTIE'S Assemblies, which are to be holden at his Rooms, has received the countenance of most of the principal families in the Settlement: and there is reason to expect that the list of names, will be as well filled as that of the last season. We have been assured, that the Rooms, at which the public has so long been entertained, were thoroughly repaired last year, and that the expence of rendering them perfectly fit for the projected Assemblies, will not exceed One Thousand Rupens. No apprehension respecting the stability of the dancing room need be entertained, by those who are not desirous of stopping the progress of the Subscription.

We regret to notice the loss of the Brig *Joyce*, Capt. E. H. Bean, which was wrecked off Masulipatam on the 19th ultimo. We have not heard whether the Crew were saved or not.

We are concerned to state, that although the epidemic has considerably abated at the present time, it still continues to prevail among the lower classes of the natives.—We have not received any information during the last week, respecting the state of this disorder, in other places that have been subject to its visitation.

All Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons whose services are not indispensably necessary at the Presidency have been ordered to proceed to Cawnpore with the least possible delay.

Our readers will find in the following, a correct account of the latest Military arrangements.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 27th September, 1817.

The Troops under orders for Field Service, are formed into Divisions and Brigade, as follows;

GRAND ARMY.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

1st or CENTER DIVISION

Major General Brown, Commanding.

Lieutenant W. Turner, 29th Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Franklin, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Garden, ditto ditto ditto, ditto

Captain Beatson, 1st Native Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General

1st BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Lieut. Col. Philpot, 24th L. D. to command

Brevet Major Buncle, ditto Major of Brigade.

5th Regiment Native Cavalry.

His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons.

7th Regiment Native Cavalry.

1st BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Brigadier General D'Auvergne, to Command.

Lieut. Barnard, 26th N. I. Major of Brigade.

2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry.

His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot.

1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry.

2d BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Col. Burrell, 18th Native Infantry to Command

Captain Heathcote, 24th N. I. Major of Brigade.

2d Battalion 17th Native Infantry.

1st Battalion 24th Native Infantry.

2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry.

3d BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Dick, 9th Native Infantry, to Command.

Captain Montgomerie, 17th N. I. Major of Brigade.

Superintending Surgeon, James Mack, Esq.

Baggage Master to the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief's Head Quarters.

Capt. Kewm, 23th Native Infantry,

FOR OCTOBER, 1817.

314

Baggage Master to the Division, Lieutenant Rutledge,
European Regiment.
To Command the Artillery, with the Army, Major Mason.
Brigade Major to ditto, Capt. Battine.
Commanding Engineer, Major Anbury.
2d Battalion 1st Native Infantry.
Flank Battalion.
1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry.

2d on RIGHT DIVISION.

Major General R. S. Donkin, Commanding.
Captain A. Bowen, 91st Foot, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Colonel Casement, C. B. Deputy Quarter Master
General.
Lieutenant Patterson, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Ge-
neral.
Captain Broadbent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

2d BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Westcote, 8th L. D. Commanding.
Brevet Major Brytton, Ditto, Major of Brigade.
1st Regiment Native Cavalry
His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons.
Colonel Gaidner's Irregulars

4th BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col Vanreunon, 12th N. I. Commanding.
Captain P. Young, 12th N. I. Major of Brigade.
Superintending Surgeon, Alexander Gibb, Esq.
Baggage Master to the Division, Ensign E. MacLeod.
2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry.
His Majesty's 14th Foot.
1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry.
1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry.

2d on LEFT DIVISION.

Major General D. Marshall, Commanding.
Lieut. C. D. Aplin, 16th Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. J. Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Ge-
neral.
Lieut. Stretzell, Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Captain Wm. James, 13th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant
Adjutant General.

3d BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Col Newberry, 24th L. D. Commanding.
Captain Hawtrey, 4th N. C. Major of Brigade.
4th Regiment Native Cavalry.
2d Rohillah Horse.
4 Resseahs, 3d Rohillah Horse.

5TH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Brigadier General Watson, C. B. to Command.
Capt. Dyson, H. M. 14th Regt Major of Brigade.
1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry.
1st Battalion 5th Native Infantry.
1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry.

6TH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Lieut Col Price, 28th Nat. Inf Commanding.
Capt. A. MacDonal, 7th B Co Major of Brigade
Acting Superintending Surgeon, George Reddie, Esq. 7th N C
Baggage Master to the Division,
1st Batt 14th Native Infantry
2d Batt 28th Native Infantry.

RESERVE.

Major General Sir D. Gochter, Lt G C, B Commanding
Major T Cartwright, 24th Native Infantry, Aide-de Camp
Captain A Poynter, 69th Regt, Extra, ditto ditto
Captain E Barron, Assistant Quarter Master General.
Lieut H. Hall, Deputy Assistant Qr Mr General.
Captain Salter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General

4TH BRIGADE OF CAVALRY

Lieutenant Colonel A Knox, 2d N C. Commanding
Captain Dashwood, 2d N C Major of Brigade
2d Regiment Native Cavalry.
Two Corps of Colonel Skinner's Horse.

7TH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY

Col. Hushisson, His Majesty's 6th. to Command
Major of Brigade
2d Battalion 5th Native Infantry
His Majesty's 6th Regt of Foot.
1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry.

8TH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

Brigadier General Arnold, Commanding.
Captain Gordon, 28th Nat Inf Major of Brigade,
2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry
1st Battalion 18th Native Infantry
2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry.
Superintending Surgeon, Alexander Galtrey, Esq
Baggage Master.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Deputy Pay Master at Moultra, is to
join the Centre Division of the Grand Army, with the Establishment
of his Office, and to act as Field Pay Master, of the Grand
Army

22 OCTOBER, 1849.

Captain Hurd, at present Acting Deputy Pay Master at Cawnpore, is appointed Deputy Field Pay Master to the army, which he will be as soon as relieved by Captain Mahony, for whom he is substituting.

An arrangement will hereafter be made for the charge of the Pay Department with Major General Sir David Ochterlony's Division.

The Payment of the Troops which will remain at fixed Stations within the Mithra Division of Payment, are temporarily transferred to the Meerut and Cawnpore Divisions, as follows:—

Mynpooree, Etawah and Patehghar, to the Cawnpore Division.

Allypghur, Agra, Mithra, Hansee, and the Posts in the Hills, included in late 3d Division, Field Army, to the Meerut Division.

The date of assembly and points of rendezvous for the several Divisions, are as follows:—

Center Division, Secundra, 20th October.

Right Division, Agra, 20th Ditto.

Left Division, Kullinger 10th Ditto.

Reserve, Delhi, 20th Ditto.

The following Removals are ordered to take place

Lieut. and Colonel Lamburne, from the 2d Battalion 25th to the 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry, at Barrackly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Price, from the 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry, at Kullinger.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, from the 1st Battalion 4th to the 2d Battalion 8th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, C. B. from the 2d Battalion 8th to the 1st Battalion 3d Native Infantry, at Benares.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Maxwell, from the 1st Battalion 29th to the 2d Battalion 21st Native Infantry, at Sultanpore, Oude.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, C. B. from the 2d Battalion 3d Native Infantry to the 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry, at Rylance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Atwell, from the 1st Battalion 3d Native Infantry to the 2d Battalion 3d Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, from the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry to the 2d Battalion 13th Native Infantry.

Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, C. B. from the 2d Battalion 13th to 2d Battalion 30th, in Cawnpore.

Major Hurd, from the 1st Battalion to the 2d Battalion 12th at Agra, vice P. L. Grant.

The following article has been sent to us for insertion. It seems to promise great amusement to those who take delight in this species of entertainment,

DOORGAH POOJAH FESTIVAL.

The Nautokes which are annually given at the grand Hindoo Festival of the Doorgah Poojah, will be limited this year to two days, the 17th and 18th

shew.—On this occasion, as on all preceding ones, the Natives of Calcutta will we doubt not meet with each other in the splendour and magnificence of their entertainments.—The extensive preparations of Rajah RIA CHUNDER ROY afford us ground to anticipate that his new residence at Jorah Bazar will maintain a decided superiority in the respectable number of its visitors.—It has been fitted up, we understand, with uncommon elegance, and the superb lustres which decorate the hall are mentioned as remarkably splendid.—Attractions of a different nature, too, will not be wanting, as the Rajah with his accustomed liberality has at a great expense entertained some very superior musical performers, and female dancers.—The sweet and pleasing notes of the Pandean Pipes will considerably vary and enliven the entertainment; and the wonderful performances of the French Juggler, who has been also engaged at a high rate, will give it a finishing éclat.

The following testimony of the kindness and humanity of the inhabitants of Johanna, deserves to be rendered as public as possible. The treatment experienced by the Officers and Crew of the *Admiral Gambier*, reflects infinite credit, on the hospitable Islanders; and we shall be most happy to learn, that men so deserving of protection, are likely to receive every practicable assistance, that can be afforded to them by the British Nation. We think that the Certificate of Captain BRASH, if properly used, would produce an effect at Lloyd's that would be highly beneficial to these unprotected people:—

Johanna Bay, 8th August, 1817

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

These are to certify that the Free trader *Admiral Gambier* sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th March, 1817, and arrived at Madaga on the 24th of the same month, having put to sea on shore, sailed the same day for Ceylon, passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 24th May, fell in with the *Bridget* of Liverpool, bound to Bombay, kept Company together, till near the entrance of Mosambique channel, when owing to bad weather we parted on the night of the 7th June 1817 & then proceeded thro' the Mosambique, and on the morning of the 26th June

OCTOBER, 1817.

1817, at 12.45 A.M. the ship struck on the reef of Janna Nova, and after every exertion was made to save the ship and cargo, it proved inefficient, and we were obliged to abandon her; and take to the boats, viz. pinnace, jolly boat, and gun-boat, the crew and passengers, consisting of forty in number, embarked in them and proceeded to this island, where we arrived on the 27th June 1817. On our landing we were received with open arms by the King Sultan Allawie and family: all the inhabitants of the town, on hearing our case, caused refreshments of every kind to be brought to us, provided houses, &c. and hauled up our boats to secure them from the weather: since which myself, others, and passengers have daily eaten at the king's table, and likewise, provisions of every kind, has been sent to us; the King and inhabitants of the island, vying with each other, who should shew us the most attention, tho' they could but ill afford it. I am proud to say the country in the world could exceed the hospitality of this island, and I am convinced, at any time, should the like unfortunate accident occur to any other ship, they will meet with the same treatment. The king Sultan Allawie has a great desire for all ships passing to call here, as he is at all times very glad of intelligence, as also to see European subjects. Small arms, &c. are always an acceptable present, being much wanted for the protection of the island against the Madagascar people, who are constantly coming over, and destroying their plantations, and taking away the inhabitants, thereby reducing them to the greatest want and misery. The French ship *Tilus*, having arrived in this Bay on her way to Chandernagore and Bengal, Captain Beck has kindly received us on board for a passage, and being now about to sail, I cannot leave this island, without once more expressing the sincere gratitude, esteem, and friendship, I entertain for the King Sultan Allawie, his family and all the inhabitants of this hospitable Island; and as the only remuneration I could give in return, I have presented the King Sultan Allawie, with the Jolly Boat of the late ship *Admiral Gambier*. I trust and hope any person who may design to read this, will not only see but feel the obligation we have been under to these inhabitants, and thereby return them by any small presents or supplies they can spare.

ROBERT BLASH.

JOHANNA BAY, }
July 6th, 1817. }

OCTOBER 18.

Extract of a Letter from Nagpore.

There is no particular news in this quarter, and there are no symptoms of a move yet. General Malcolm is on his march towards this with two divisions of the Coast Army. It is expected that one of these divisions will remain to guard the Ghauts,

...of the ... to this ... and that the ... with ... against ... themselves in the ... hills, and ... num- ... from his ... but pr ... observe accurately, and ... a ... say, that it is ... and that we shall have little fighting.

The Honourable Mr. Sayer reached Madras on the 25d September; and, we are happy to state, has entirely recovered from the indisposition, which rendered his voyage to sea necessary. He may be soon expected at this Presidency, as he was to leave Madras on his return, about the 2d instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 6. *Boat*, *Merchant*, *Howe*, from Rangoon and *Passenger*, *Captain*, *H. Homburga*.
Oct. 9. *Ship*, *Sloop*, *Daniel*, from Rangoon 11th Sept. *Passenger*, *R. W. Bruce*, *Esq.* and *Captain*, *Schultz*.
Oct. 10. *Brig*, *Copland*, *Bredt*, from Rangoon 17th August.
Oct. 11. *H. C. Schooner*, *Wagon*, from Amboyna 18th May, *Malacca*, *Yola*, *and* *Penang* 10th Sept. *Passenger*, *Mr. W. Smith*, from Penang.

DEPARTURES. Oct. 1. *Ship*, *Male*, for London. *Lady Sophia*, *and* *Passenger*, *Harrow*, for Boston.
Oct. 3. *Ship*, *for* London.

ARRIVALS. Oct. 6. *Ship*, *Commander*, *L. Mail*, from ... *M. N. L.*—9. *Portuguese*, *Antonio de Luz*, from ... *Capt. Edmund Dyer*, from ... *and* *Passenger*, *from* ... *Ship*, *for* ... *and* *Passenger*, *from* ... *Ship*, *for* ... *and* *Passenger*, *from* ...

DEPARTURE. Sept. 7. *Grub Ship*, *Felix*, *Nacquadan* *Homed*, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI. OCTOBER [NUMBER 10]

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; Sept. 30, 1817.

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced, in waiting the arrival from Fort William, of the number of Doolies required to accompany Corps and detachments moving from Barrackpore, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that 10 Doolies shall be kept at that Station, in addition to the number authorized by the 14th Article 4th Section of the Medical Regulations; and that, on the march of a Battalion from Barrackpore, with its proportion of Doolies, the number thus detached, shall be immediately replaced.

The Doolies to be placed under charge of the Cantonment Staff.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM 10 SEPTEMBER 30, 1817

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the undermentioned Establishment to be entertained, by the Executive and Engineer Officer at Agra; for keeping in repair the works of that Fort; and which is to be drawn for, in the same manner as prescribed for the Establishments of Fort William, Chunar, and Allahabad.

1 Head Mason, at 12 per Mensem, ..	12
6 Bricklayers, at 5 each,	30
6 Stone Cutters, .. 5 each,	30
12 Bildars,	48
12 Coolies,	36
3 Beesties,	8
1 Puckallee,	2
1 Carpenter,	5
1 Native Accountant,	9
2 Chokeydars,	18
1 Peon,	5

Total 204

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Order, No. 10, 1817.

FORT WILLIAM, BARRACKS, 10, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieut. Alex. Cobbo, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant James McHare to be Captain

Lieutenant. Ensign John Donnelly to be Lieutenant.

With rank from the 9th Sept 1817, in succession to Ramus, deceased.

The two undermentioned Assistant Surgeons, having produced Counterpart Covenants of their respective appointments on the Bengal Establishment, are admitted into the service accordingly.

Mr. Andrew Ross, Counterpart Covenant dated 18th April 1817.

Mr. Alexander Wardrop, Counterpart Covenant dated 18th April 1817.

The undermentioned Officers and Surgeon are permitted by the Honble. the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their ranks.

Captain John Smith of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Alexr. Brown, Honble. Company's European Regiment

Cornet J. W. T. A. Tremamondo, 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry

Surgeon John Pierson.

Captain Lieut. Charles Russell of the 11st Regiment of Native Infantry, Commanding the Escort of the Resident at Hyderabad, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant Colonel Paris Bradshaw of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Major General Sir Robert Blair, K C B. is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on his producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Major McCarty, of the European Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to reside and draw his Pension at the Presidency, instead of Chunar, subject to the Regulations published on that head, in Government General Orders of the 10th of May, 1817.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Secy to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR OCTOBER, 1817.

391

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, October 7, 1817.

Mr. William Fraser, Cadet of Infantry, whose Certificate is dated the 21st of April, 1817, having by mistake, been designated Assistant Surgeon in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, notifying his admission into the service; the Honorable the Vice President in Council directs, that this error be accordingly rectified.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, October 7, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. Lindsay of the Regiment of Artillery, to superintend the Timber yard and the preparation of Materials for the Gun Carriage Agency at Cossipore, in the room of Brevet Major H. Faithful.

A Lieutenant T. Marshall of the Regiment of Artillery, is directed to officiate as Superintendent of the Timber yard and of the preparation of Materials for the Gun Carriage Agency at Cossipore, until the arrival of Captain Lindsay.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, October 7, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Adamson to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George Webb to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Jessore.

Brevet Major C. Sealy of the Regiment of Artillery, to officiate as Agent for Gun Carriages, until further orders.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, October 7, 1817.

Mr. Surgeon William O'Neil is permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

The permission is granted to the undersigned of July last, to Captain C. H. ... of the Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs.

... of the Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

... is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on his producing the Medical Certificate from the Pay Department.

... Assistant Surgeon H. F. ... having produced the Medical Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

... Bradbury of the Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at ... of the Presidency

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Secy to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 7, 1817

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to resolve, that the Regulations of Government, authorizing Conductors of Ordnance to draw an Allowance of Sonat Rupees 20 per mensem, for Stationery, &c, when proceeding in charge of Public Stores, shall be extended to Sub-Conductors of Ordnance, when employed on similar duties.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Secy to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 7, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant P. W. Grant of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, to survey the Western Frontier of Azeemghur, and Junnpoor, where it touches the Territories of the Newaib Vizier.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Secy to Govt. Mil. Dept.

NOV. 10, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER, BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1817.

PUBLISHED, October 7, 1817.

Great inconveniences having been experienced from the want of a provision for the regular issue of Pay and Allowances as they become due to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates transferred from one corps to another, in the situations of Sergeant Major, and Quarter Master Sergeant, &c. while in progress to join the situation to which they may have been appointed, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, with a view to provide the means of regular subsistence to individuals so situated, and to do away all necessity for the irregular application for advances, on the plea of disability and inability to proceed, directs the following regulations to be observed.

On the promotion and transfer of any Non-commissioned Officer or Private, to the rank and situation of Sergeant Major, Quarter Master Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, (such as Barrack Sergeant, &c.) at a distant station, or to the situation of Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, and on his being ordered to join, his affairs are immediately to be drawn with his corps, and paid up:—he is then to be furnished with an Extract of the General Orders for his appointment, on the back of which is to be noted the date of his being directed to quit his corps, for the purpose of joining a certificate of last pay, and a certificate of last Clothing, or compensation in lieu thereof.—The above 3 documents to be each on a separate paper.

In progress to join, on his arrival at a Station at which there may be a Pay Office, should a month's pay have immediately become due to him, which he may require, he is immediately to wait upon the Brigade Major, and obtaining from him a certificate of the date of reporting himself, he is to proceed to the Pay Office, where, on producing the above documents, should a month's allowance have actually become due, he will on a regular bill, to which is to be annexed the Brigade Major's certificate, and his certificate of last Pay, receive one month's Pay and Ration, and if a Sub-conductor of Ordnance, full or half Tentage, as the case may be.

On his departure, he is to be furnished by the Pay Master with a fresh certificate of last Pay, and immediately to proceed on his journey.

It is to be understood, that, in this and all other cases of transfer, the certificates of last Pay and Clothing are to be each on a separate paper; and not, as heretofore has been the practice, on the same paper.

The above regulations are confined to the cases of transfer of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates from their Corps to the situations to which, on their removal back to their corps, and as they collectively provide for subsistence, while in progress to join, the irregular application for personal advances, on any plea, are positively prohibited, and will not be attended to.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Secy to Secy. Mil. Dept.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, October 7, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize one pair of Horses for the draft of each of the cars, in the Rocket Troop, in addition to the detail, specified in General Orders of the 3rd July last.

It having been brought under the notice of Government, that sums of money due by Surgeons of Sapper Corps, for Medicines, &c. supplied to them from the Public Stores, have not been regularly collected by Pay Masters of Stations, nor the Statements transmitted by those Officers to the Medical Board, as prescribed in the 17th Article of the 4th Section of the new Medical Regulations, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council calls the attention of Pay Masters to the Provisions of the Regulations on this subject and directs that they may in future be strictly attended to.

2. With a view to realize the amount due, on account of Medical Stores furnished to Surgeons of Sapper Corps, &c. previously to the Establishment of the new Medical Regulations, the Apothecary to the Honorable Company's Dispensary is directed to furnish Pay-masters of Divisions with Statements of sums due by Surgeons on this account; the amount of which is to be deducted by monthly retrenchments from the Pay and allowances of those gentlemen, and brought to account in the manner prescribed by the 17th Article 4th Section of the Regulations now in force.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 7, 1817.

The increased difficulty which Officers of Cavalry experience in procuring Chargers of a proper description, having been represented to Government; The Honorable the Vice-President in Council, with a view of diminishing the consequent inconvenience, is pleased to lay down the following rules, extending the Privileges already granted to Cavalry Officers, of selecting a Charger from the Ranks, or the remount Horses.

I In the first instance, every Commissioned Officer of the Horse Artillery, and the Regiments of European and Native Cavalry, will be permitted to select from the Ranks, or from the remount Cattle allotted to Regiments, respectively, two Horses, as Chargers, on the terms hereafter to be mentioned. It is to be understood, that Chargers selected from the Ranks or Remount, now in the possession of Officers, are to be included in the number of selections allowed to the individual, and to be subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

2. The selection is to be regulated by the principle that if, when two Officers are desirous of selecting the same Horse, the preference is to be given to the senior Regimental Officer.

3. No Officer is, however, to have a claim to select a second Horse, while his doing so will interfere with the first selection of a Junior Officer.

4. When either of the selected Chargers shall die, be killed, stolen, captured, lost, shot by the recommendation of a Committee, or reported by a Committee unfit for further Service, from age, vice, disease, or permanent unsoundness, the Officer will be permitted to replace him, by selecting a Horse from the Ranks or the Remount Cattle. But on the principle laid down in Art. 10, this subsequent choice is not to interfere with the first or second selection of another Officer.

5. The selected Chargers of Officers deceasing, retiring from the Service, proceeding on furlough to Europe, or exchanging from a mounted to a foot Corps, are not to be sold out of the Regiments to which they belong; such Horses, if no Officer in the Corps shall be desirous of purchasing them, are to be returned to the Ranks, subject to the Rules laid down in a subsequent part of this Regulation, with respect to Chargers which may be received back into the Ranks at the request of individuals.

6. Officers returning from furlough are permitted to select two Chargers, as allowed in Art. 1st, without reference to their having enjoyed that indulgence before they proceeded to Europe.

7. Medical Officers permanently attached to Regiments of Cavalry, Quarter Masters, and Riding Masters, not being Commissioned Officers, are permitted to select one Charger from the Ranks, or the Remount with the liberty of replacing him by future selection under the circumstances stated in Art. 4.

8. The Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry, are permitted to exempt the Horses of Native Commissioned Officers from selection.

9. Horses selected under this Regulation, are not permitted to be disposed of out of the Regiment to which the Officer belongs, unless they shall be reported by a Committee unfit for the Service, from age, vice, disease, or permanent unsoundness.

10. With the sanction of the Officer Commanding the Regiment Horses selected, under this Regulation, may be exchanged for other serviceable selected Chargers of Officers in the same Corps; in such case, both Horses are to be continued subject to all the foregoing Rules.

11. Under the same sanction, an Officer may sell his selected Charger to an Officer of the same Corps, entitled to a choice; such purchase to stand in the place of a selection, and the seller to be allowed, in regular succession to select another Charger.

eases of Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons, not in Medical Charge of the Corps, Quarter Masters, and Riding Masters; by four equal monthly deductions as above; where two Horses have at one time been selected by an Officer, the period for the recovery of the price is to be doubled.

19. No Officer is to be allowed to exchange or sell a selected Charger, until the payment of his price shall have been completed.

20. When an Officer dies before the Price of the Charger shall have been recovered, the Horse if reported by a Committee sound, and otherwise fit for the Service, is to be returned to the Ranks, otherwise he is to be sold under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, and from the amount of sale, the sum remaining due to Government to be paid to the Paymaster, and by him carried to the Public Credit.

21. When an Officer has selected a Charger, he is immediately to transmit to the Officer Commanding the Regiment a Certificate in Duplicate, subscribed with his name, Rank, Troop, and Regiment, certifying his having received the Horse, from what Troop selected, whether a Poosa Horse or otherwise, and by how many monthly deductions the price is to be recovered.

22. The Commanding Officer having satisfied himself of the correctness of the Certificate, is to countersign it; to forward one copy of it to the Deputy Pay Master, within whose payment the Corps may be, and the other to the Military Auditor General, first causing a transcript of it to be entered into a Regimental Book to be kept for the purpose.

23. The Commanding Officer will then issue a Regimental order directing the Officer in whose abstract the allowances of the individual who has selected the charger are drawn, to insert at the foot of the abstract a remark to the following effect, until the ordered deductions shall be completed.

"Deduct from Captain A. B. allowances St. Rs. ——— being the first monthly deduction (or as the case may be, 2d, 3d, or last) on account of a Charger selected by him from the — Troop—"

24. The Officer Commanding the Troop from which the Horse shall be selected is to notice the circumstance in a remark at the foot of the next Muster Roll, or should the selection be made from the remount, the Horse is to be considered as attached to the Troop to which the Officer selecting him belongs, and the remark to be inserted on its Muster Roll.

25. The receipt of the certificate specified in Art 22, is to be considered by the Deputy Paymaster as sufficient authority for his making the ordered deductions, without waiting for any further information.

26. Cavalry Officers entitled to compensation for Horses killed or disabled in action, or shot in consequence of contagious disease, as authorized in Government General Orders 13th March 1795 and 19th of June 1815, when they are de

"ing Officer of his general neglect of the Evening Inspection,
and ordered to pay a stricter attention in future to his duty."
"ry a part of his duty."

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

(Signed) JAS NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters on the River, near Revelgunge, 10th August,
1817

Sentence—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence produced on the part of the Prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence are of opinion that the Prisoner Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Ryan, of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry is Guilty of the whole Charge preferred against him, and do adjudge him, the said Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Ryan to lose one step in his Regiment, that is to say, that he shall take Rank as Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, immediately below Lieutenant George Arnold and above Lieutenant Ambrose Kidnuge and that his Commission as Lieutenant shall bear date and have effect from one day after the date of the Regimental Commission of Lieutenant George Arnold, in the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry.

(Signed) H WESTINIA,

Lieut. Col., 4th R. B. I. Lt.

Deputy President

(Signed) W. P. COCKE, Lieut. Deputy

Judge Advocate General 2d and 4th Division,

Field Army, conducting the trial

Approved and confirmed

(Signed) HASTINGS.

(Signed) JAS NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

OCTOBER 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE,

SIR,— "Thank you my good friend, I owe you
our," is the usual exclamation of my namesake in
Coleman's excellent play of the *Poor Gentleman*.
In the present instance the Public is how ever
doubly indebted to your *Occasional Correspondent* for
not contended with sagaciously explaining the cause.

of the reigning calamity as depending upon the change of the *Monsoon*, he very ingeniously and satisfactorily transports us from *Hindoostan* to *Borneo*, in order to look in that island for the origin of a disorder raging in *Bengal*. He might with equal solidity of judgement have desired us to accompany the native *Physicians* in an excursion among the *stars*, where, upon the first breaking out of the *Cholera*, their unspeakable penetration led these intelligent persons to search for the cause of this alarming visitation. A book has recently, I understand, been published, respecting the *causes* and *treatment* of the same malady, by a Gentleman residing at *Aberdeen*. But will the Correspondent maintain it to be necessary to consult that, or any similar work, to obtain an explanation of the *causes* which have led to the introduction of the disease at this moment prevailing in the lower provinces of *India*? Or conversely, can it be supposed any medical *Practitioner*, would seriously assign *new rice*, as the cause of occasional cases of the disorder appearing in the *North of Scotland*? In this country *bad wine*, *sour beer*, &c. sometimes indeed not unfrequently, produce this complaint in Europeans, yet is it incumbent to take such accidental circumstances into the account, when we are engaged in considering the reason of *Cholera*, having occurred *this year in particular*, to thousands of *natives* throughout all the districts of *Bengal*? The leading *causes* of the disease at *Borneo* of course remain for investigation with those who had an opportunity of witnessing the facts; yet if alterations of temperature occasion this disorder generally, wherefore should its ravages to this lamentable extent have been confined to this season; and why did they, commencing immediately upon cutting the *unripe* harvest, and instantly succeed the employment of the pernicious grain as food, by all classes of natives? Such alternations, from the presence of excessive dampness, are necessarily greater during the *rains* than at any other period, but this disorder did not make its appearance in those months, and the same *causes* annually, nay *perpetually*, ope-

rate with unmitigated activity, and yet are unattended with the presence of this frightful calamity, upon the present occasion the *truth* is pregnant with consequences much too important in their nature to permit any portion to remain concealed, and, therefore, I protest against the mode of *garbling* my former letter, which has been adopted by the Correspondent. In that communication, the disappearance of ~~the~~ disorders in the *District of Jessore*, was distinctly ascribed to its true *cause*, namely, the humane and strenuous exertions of the Magistrate in restraining the use of the *new rice*. But the Correspondent, and not altogether with justice, deems it unnecessary to take these exertions into his consideration. Now, nothing can be more erroneous than an idea which appears to be industriously propagated of the distemper having *spontaneously* disappeared in the jail and throughout the *District of Jessore*. For posterior to the prohibition of *new rice* to the convicts, (which is the only alteration that has taken place) one case occurred in the *jail*, and the person affected acknowledged having ate the deleterious *rice*, of which a portion, that she had surreptitiously obtained, was found concealed in her possession. Within the last week *fifteen* persons in one day were seized in the village of *Sultanpore*, a few miles from the station of *Jessore*; of these patients six died before medical assistance could be rendered, and the remaining nine recovered. But *all*, it has been ascertained, had eaten the *new rice*, and those who got well assign their indisposition to this cause. Similar cases are daily occurring, and entirely amongst the lower classes, who plead, in extenuation for eating this pernicious substance, their extreme poverty, which, by placing the wholesome rice beyond the reach, compels them to make use of a description of food that, according to their own confession, is destructive of animal existence. This lamentable fact, Sir, unquestionably deserves very serious consideration from every reflecting individual; and instead of projecting schemes for squandering money upon *Concertations, Concerts, Bulls, and Theatricals,*

would it not be more consistent with the high sounding humanity, for which the benevolent *Public* of this country is celebrated, to bestow some portion of their attention towards devising a proper mode of affording speedy relief to our suffering fellow creatures; such as promptly entering into a subscription for enabling the poor sufferers to purchase *the old and wholesome rice*, and thus put into their own hands the means of abstaining from the use of an article, that is daily destroying numbers. Much has been said about the disease appearing in places where no *new rice* is procurable, let those who make this assertion, as applicable to the present calamity, come forward with the proof. For my own part I entertain, and I think upon *good grounds*, an opinion directly the reverse. So far from *new rice* not being procurable, it has been conveyed during the last two months with the velocity of lightning into all parts of the country. Because in consequence of the previous scarcity, the *new crop* it is known was demanded every where immediately upon its being cut, and the disorder has exactly occurred in different places according to the time required for the voyage of a boat, the unloading of the *poisonous cargo*, and its being retailed in the different Bazaris.

On this subject discussions in Newspapers are rather injurious than beneficial, the object should not be to *talk* but to *act*. The means resorted to at Jessore have been found effectual in resisting the general fatality of the disorder. At that Station Depositions were taken upon oath regarding the *use* of the mortality, and may I ask is the Correspondent prepared to shew that he has followed a similar procedure in regard to those persons, who, he confidently affirms, "have constantly avoided the use of *new rice*?" I am willing that those who doubt should strictly investigate: and let the enquiry, if properly conducted, determine the question.

But alas! the present seems in my apprehension to afford an additional testimony of a fact already sufficiently known, that with those Medical men, who love to display the profundity of their ability,

by making a mystery of a very simple profession, "Truth too often cries out in the streets, and no man regards her."

I remain, Sir,

Your obdt. humble servt.

OLLAPOD.

October 14, 1817

Our letters from Madras state, "that Mr. SERON " was considerably improved in his health and in excellent spirits." It was expected that he would leave Madras about the 6th instant on the *Sophia*, accompanied by Mr. HENRY HONGSON, late Judge at Madnapore: The arrival of the *Sophia* may therefore be hourly expected.

Although we had reason to believe from the state of the weather during the last week, that the rains had terminated, and that the cold weather would speedily commence; the appearance of Friday disappointed this expectation. The sky was cloudy throughout the day, and in the evening it began to rain, and the rain continued with scarcely any intermission the whole of the night, and until yesterday morning. A strong North Eastern wind prevailed the whole of Saturday, and the temperature, in the middle of the day fluctuated between

We understand that this unfavourable weather, has produced unusual disappointment to the Principal Natives of the Settlement, with whose arrangements for celebrating the Doorgah Poojah, it has sensibly interfered.

During the last week, we have not received any letters from our country correspondents, on the subject of the Epidemic, except that which we have published: and we therefore conclude that the progress of the disease in the afflicted district has been stopped. The difference of opinion, that seems to prevail among medical gentlemen respecting the cause of this disorder, has not prevented the application of efficacious remedies: and we are persuaded, that the statements which have been published in

the Calcutta Journals, on this subject so interesting to humanity, have been—and will be, productive of infinite benefit. Whether *Cholera Morbus* is produced by new Rice—by Sablefish—by sudden change of temperature—or by any other causes, it is particularly gratifying to know, that a disorder so dreadful can be overcome, by remedies that may be administered by ordinary persons—and that these remedies are easily procurable: and hundreds, nay thousands of individuals who have recently been snatched from the jaws of death, exhibit a proud testimonial to the natives of Asia, of the efficacy of European skill and science. If the prejudices of the native population, are to be conquered, this must be effected by teaching them to compare their present condition with what they may become: and we are satisfied that the events of the last month in Calcutta, have induced thousands to withdraw their confidence from *Vuli*; and to seek relief from medicines, which a short time ago, they would have rejected with abhorrence. We have reason to believe, that the epidemic, has considerably abated in Calcutta and its vicinity: but the number of cases, which were treated by the Native Doctors, employed by Government, between the 8th and the 14th instant, amounted to 1336, of which number 66 of the patients died.

Extract of a letter dated *Bahlah*, 9th October, 1817.

"The 1st Battalion 1st Regiment N. I. marched from Lucknow on the 25th ult. via Cawnpore, and will proceed to join Gen. Marshall's army now forming in Bundelcund, accompanied by a train of Artillery from the latter station."

The following extract affords hopes of a speedy termination of the disturbance at Cuttack.

"Camp *Khoordah* Oct. 8, 1817.

"On the 2d ultimo, we lost a most valuable Officer, Captain Armstrong the 2d Battalion, 18th Regiment. He commanded 5 companies at Ramesour, and was most active in driving Joghundoo, and the confederates from their several posts in the Jungles. Captain Bennett of the 18th, with 5 companies and 2 three-pounders left Cuttack by water to quell the rebellion at Cooching. He sailed on the 4th and came to Parah Deep on the morning

of the 16th, when observing a strong stockade at the landing place, he directed his boats full against it, landed his men and guns, and after some firing, the rebels fled—he dashed into the village, where the fellows had guns, 4 and 5-pounders mounted at the head of each street; there he instantly captured the loss of several of the Rajah's wives and children—the Rajah himself narrowly escaped.

"On the 16th the Pykes attacked him in force, but were defeated with heavy loss; the head Melungoo, or Port Admiral, one of his principal advisers, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Captain Rennett was wounded near the grain, by an arrow, and 4 Sepoys were slightly wounded—he took here 3 guns, lots of arms, 2 elephants, and 10 horses.

"The communication with Cuttack being shut up by a body of Pykes, and no advices reaching us from Pook Deep, Sir Gabriel MARTINDALE detached Captain Simpson with 2 Companies by water to open it. The Rajah having suffered severely on the 16th and 19th, delivered himself up on the 19th, and brought in, prisoners, two of his principal advisers, who are now in irons, and will, I conclude, be hanged immediately. Every thing, by the last accounts from that quarter, is settled.

"Citizen Jugbundo, who looked to a powerful diversion in that quarter must have been, in despair, when he heard, that the insurrection was quelled in a few days, he has not above 400 with him, and the majority of these, except the prescribed Sardars, will quit him the moment the state of the country will admit of our moving. At present the whole is a sheet of water towards Raqueesur."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. October 18. *Experiment*, Mee, from Rangoon. 25th September.—*Mustapha*, Coss, from ditto 30th, ditto.—*Panarubance*, Nacoa, from ditto 9th.—*Falkeburg*, ditto ditto 10th August.—*Abdus Rahoman*, ditto ditto 1st.—Brig *Fullock*, from ditto the 10th May.—Ship *Matilda*, Hamilton, from England 8th May. *Madeira*, 24th June, and the 13 of France 2th of September.

DEPARTURES. Oct. 1st *Cornwall*, May, for Liverpool. Do. 13. *John Adam*, Draham, for Madras Coast and Bombay. Do. 16. *Seigneur*, Hagen, Vno, for the Isle of France.—*Pemroke*, Rogers, for Bombay. Do. 16. Brig *John Douglas*, (American), for Madras and Boston.

Passengers on *Ship Matilda*, Mrs. A. Colvin; Miss M. Hinn; Miss J. Gilmore; Miss E. Gilmore; Mr. John Hunter, Free-merchant; Mr. John Ber. Bewell, ditto; Mr. S. Robinson; Mr. D. E. Mackenzie; Mr. P. Sweetenham, ditto; Mrs. John Gilmore; M. James Webb; Post-mailman.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe the Cape of Good Hope and Madras, on board the private licensed ships *Charles Mills*, *Sir James Henry Craig*, (since put back) *Minstrel*, *Marquis of Wellington*, *Barrosa*, *Richmond* and *Mari Ann*.

By the *Charles Mills*, Captain John Charritie

TO EUROPE.

Mrs Bartram,
Captain Lieut Dalziel, of the establishment of Fort St George.
Mr. R Beecher, junior,
Mr William Linton.

CHILDREN

Master Fredrick Wilson.
Miss Eliza Stafford,
Miss Mary Stafford,
Miss Cecilia Bertram
Miss Elizabeth Helen Dennison.

By the *Sir James Henry Craig*, Captain R Brown,

TO EUROPE.

Mrs Babington,
Captain W Flint, of the Royal Navy.

CHILDREN.

Master James Lumsden,
Master Charles Rutledge,
Master John Richard Abbot,
Master George William Hopkins Babington,
Master Cornelius Metcalfe Babington,
Miss Mariana Sarah Abbott,

By the *Minstrel's* Captain Bristow.

TO EUROPE

Mr Henry Whitecoombe late of the Royal Navy
Mr Thomas Parter, late Surgeon of the County Ship *Cass
Hutchins*
Mr John Impey Reid
Mr George Arthu

By the *Marquis of Wellington*, Captain J. Nichol.

TO EUROPE

Mrs Macpherson and her infant Child,
Miss Matilda Smith
Sir Thomas Ramsay

By the *Barrosa*, Captain J^r L Garrick,

TO EUROPE

Lieutenant T H Coles, of the Hon^{ble} Company's European
Regiment

CHILDREN.

Master Henry Maling,
Miss Henrietta Mahug.

By the *Richmond*, Captain W. Clark.

TO EUROPE.

Captain Johnstone.

By the *Mary Ann*, Captain J. Webster.

TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mrs. Thomson,

Captain H. Thomson.

BOMBAY. ARRIVED—15th Aug. Armed Boat *Vigilant*,
Syrang Doss Mohamed, from Surat.

Ditto do. Armed Prow *Tappy*, Syrang Esmull Bawa, from
Surat

16 Do. Arab Ship *Macaulay*, Nacqudah Shiako Hellard, from
Muscat.

SAILLED.—15th Aug the H. C. Cruiser *Benares*, Capt. Wm]
Ealwell, to the Persian Gulph.

Do. do. do. Captain C. J. Maillard, to do. do.

Do. 15 Brig *Johnny*, Capt. R. Ballard, to Penang

Bombay.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Until yesterday, the rain has continued, during the last week, to come down almost without intermission: the quantity which has fallen in this monsoon is uncommonly great, the accounts taken by different rain gages give upwards of 95 inches since the 21 June, being above a fourth more than the average fall of former years. The weather has now cleared up, with every appearance of continuing fair and hot.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. XXXI.], OCTOBER. [NUMB. 276.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 3d OCTOBER, 1817.

Mr. RICHARD HUNTER, Collector of Backergunge.
Mr JAMES FRASER, Assistant to the Collector of Allygurh.

17th OCTOBER.

Mr W. H. TRANT, Junior Member of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

OCTOBER 21, 1817.

Mr GEORGE MONEY, Standing Counsel for the Honorable Company.

Mr. ROBERT WALLER POE, Attorney for the Honorable Company.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 14, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to determine, that the Gallopers, which have been withdrawn from the several Regiments of Native Cavalry, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, shall be declared no longer to appertain to Regiments.

The Gallopers are to be formed into 3 Troops, or Brigades, to be denominated the "1st, 2d, and 3d Troops," of Native Horse Artillery.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, and the Horses attached to the Gallopers, are accordingly to be struck off the strength of Corps, from the 1st December next: It is at the same time to be clearly explained to the men, that they have the fullest option to return to their respective Regiments, or to attach themselves to the Native Horse Artillery. Each individual, must be called upon to make his election without constraint, and is to be allowed a reasonable time for consideration.

Such men as shall prefer returning to their Regiments, will continue to do duty with their respective Troops of Horse Artillery, untill directed by the Commander in Chief to rejoin their Regiments. The deficiencies which in the first instance may arise in the Native Horse Artillery Details, by men returning to Cavalry Regiments, may be filled up by Volunteers from the Native Cavalry Regiments; or by Recruits entertained for the purpose. A Subadar, and a Jemadar, will be appointed to each Brigade by promotion, in Troops, respectively,

The Vice-President in Council adverting to the great number of Officers which have already been withdrawn from the Foot Artillery for the European Horse Artillery, and the Rocket Troop, and to the further call which must be made upon the Regiment for Officers, to render the Native Brigades, now established efficient Horse Artillery, and to the total inadequacy of the number of Officers which will remain with the Battalions of Foot Artillery, for the numerous and important duties required of them; is pleased to determine, that the Officers actually attached to the Rocket and Horse Artillery, shall be struck off the strength of the Companies of Foot Artillery, and the vacancies supplied by promotion.

The Officers of all branches of the Artillery, will continue to rise in one general list as heretofore.

The following is the proportion of Officers to be for the present attached to the Rocket Troop and to the European and Native Horse Artillery—

Rocket Troop.	{	1 Captain,
		2 Lieutenants,
		1 Lieutenant Fireworker,
European Horse Artillery	{	1 Major,
		3 Captains,
		6 Lieutenants,
		3 Lieutenant Fireworkers,
Native Horse Artillery,	{	2 Captains,
		1 Captain Lieutenant,
		3 Lieutenants,
		3 Lieutenant Fireworkers,

RECAPITULATION.

Major,	1
Captains,	6
Captain Lieutenant,	1
Lieutenants,	11
Lieutenant Fireworkers,	7

Total Officers required to complete the Establishment, ... 26

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Officers attached to the Rocket Troop and the European and Native Horse Artillery, shall be struck off the strength of the Battalions and Companies of Foot Artillery, and to make the following Promotions, which are to have effect from the 25th September 1817.

Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Major and Captain Albert Nisbett Mathews to be Major, and transferred to the Invalid Establishment, at his own request.

Brevet Major and Captain William Hopper to be Major, for the augmentation.

Captain Lieutenants Samuel Shaw and William Battine to be Captains of Companies, vice Mathews and Hopper, promoted.

Captain Lieutenants Alexander Fraser, William McQuhae, John Cookson, John MacDowell, Robert Micheal Ognish Granishaw, and Nathaniel S. Webb, to be Captains of Companies, for augmentation.

Lieutenants Jonathan Scott, Charles Graham, George Everest, John Curtis, Theodore Lyons, Charles Edward Orlando Jenkins, John Broadhurst, Robert Bell Fulton, and Thomas Chadwick, to be Captain Lieutenants, to fill vacancies.

Lieutenant Fireworkers George Henry Woodroffe, Thomas Platt, Henry Rufe, William Bell, Henry Webb, William Oliphant, Henry John Wood, Edward Parry Gowan, John Cartwright Frederick Samuel Sotheby, Rowland Cotton Dickson, Edward Hethwaite, Gavin Kilston Crawford, John Selby Hele, Henry Delafosse, George Robertson Scott, Lucas Laurence, Robert Wilson, James Johnson, and Thomas Augustus Vanrenen, to be Lieutenants, in room of the Lieutenants above promoted, and to complete the Establishment.

The undermentioned Cadets to be Lieutenant Fireworkers, the dates of their Commissions to be hereafter adjusted.

John Gilbert Barnard, Thomas Brook Bingley, Robert Butrows, Charles Patch, Thomas Montgomery, Edward Raphael Watts, Pierre Brown, Henry Timmings, James Paton, Francis Nicholas Price, Thomas Gray, and Frederic Warren.

The Commander in Chief is requested to cause a Statement to be prepared, of such minor points of detail, requiring the sanction of Government, as may be necessary to complete the Corps of Native Horse Artillery in all its Equipments: and in the mean time, His Excellency is requested to issue such orders as may be necessary, to give effect to the intentions of Government.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDER, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 17, 1817.

Mr. Randle Jackson, and Mr. John Cullen, Cadets of Artillery, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Fireworkers, from the 25th ultimo; in consequence of the argumentation of Officers of the Regiment of Artillery, authorized in General Orders of the 11th inst.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR OCTOBER, 1817.

341

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 14, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions

24th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign James Stambank Winfield to be Lieutenant; ~~rank~~ rank from the 12th October 1817, viz. Watson, deceased

Lieutenant W. Cotes of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant G. H. Pemberton of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Bombay, the permission granted to him, in General Orders of the 27th of June last, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on his private affairs, is commuted to a furlough for the recovery of his health, commencing from the date of his embarkation from Bengal.

Sergeant William Thompson, Barr Serjeant at Bareilly, having produced satisfactory testimonials of his claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January 1797, is admitted to the benefits of that institution accordingly; and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at that Station.

Matross Job, Skilman of the European Invalid Pension Establishment, is, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cawnpore, instead of Chunar, subject to the Regulations published on that head, in Government General Orders of the 16th of May last.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 14, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Sub-Conductor Richard Humpries to be a Conductor of Ordnance, and Sergeant P. Whyte of Artillery, to be a Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, from the 15th September, 1817

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 14, 1817

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to extend to the Dromedary Corps, the operation of the 2d Article of the 4th Section of the Medical Regulations, and of all the rules, relating to the management of the sick of Native Corps in the Army

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

OCTOBER 27.

We are happy to state that Mr. SERON's health has much improved since he left Madras. The *Sophia* reached Kedgeroe on Thursday last, but afterwards proceeded to the New Anchorage, in order to afford Mr. SERON an opportunity of seeing the accommodations on board the *William Pitt*, on which vessel, we believe, he will proceed to England. This circumstance will account for the non-arrival of the *Sophia* at Calcutta. We are happy to learn that the health of Mr. HENRY HODGSON, who is also a passenger on the *Sophia*, has been quite re-established during his residence at Madras.

The following has been published as a report of persons afflicted with the Epidemic between the 15th and 21st instant, inclusive :—

Total number of cases.....	1080
Cured or convalescent.....	1053
Died,	27

On Wednesday last the Fourth Term and Fourth Session of Oyer and Terminer of the present year commenced. As soon as the Session had been opened, GEORGE MONK, Esquire, who has been appointed Standing Council to the Honorable Company at this Presidency, was admitted and took the oaths, as a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and Mr. W. R. POE, who has been appointed Attorney to the

Honorable Company, at this Presidency, was admitted and sworn, as an Attorney of the Supreme Court. The usual warrants, required by the Charter, to be filed by the Company's Attorney, were then filed and recorded.

The Grand Jury were then called, and having chosen Mr. LARKINS to be their Foreman, were duly sworn. The following is a list of the Grand Inquest.

J. P. LARKINS, Esq. Foreman.

W. Nisbet,	J. Smith,
W. Lloyd Gibbons,	W. Sargent,
C. Thornhill Glass,	W. Dundas,
S. Hampton,	C. Bayley,
C. Trower,	G. Even Law,
A. Wilson,	G. Fownew Thomson.
W. Martin,	P. Stewart,
A. G. Caulfield,	M. Lumsden,
D. Clark,	T. J. Dashwood,
J. Kinlock,	J. Mackillop, and
A. Sterling,	G. C. Abbot, Esqrs.

The Grand Jury received their charge from the Honorable the Chief Justice, who observed on the particular cases in the Calendar, nearly in the following terms :

“ Gentlemen of the Grand Jury ;

“ The greater part of the cases in the Calendar are such as you are in the constant habit of investigating ; common larcenies, stealing from the dwelling house to the amount of forty shillings and upwards, and burglaries. Few of these require from me any particular observation.

“ With respect to simple larceny, any removal of the goods by a party from the place where the owner had deposited them, with the dishonest intent of depriving him of the possession and of acquiring them for himself, constitutes the offence, altho' the taker is not finally able to carry them away out of the house or chamber of the owner, but is disturbed or seized before he is able to effect his entire purpose. This observation will apply to one or two of the cases to be brought before you.

“ But you must be satisfied that some property has been removed ; and therefore I call your attention to

the charge against Ponchoo and Govind of stealing gold beads from a Prostitute, into whose house they were received, and by whose procurement they were seized on the spot: it is not stated in the depositions that the property was found upon either of the prisoners; and unless that is accounted for to your satisfaction, it would be difficult to credit the charge. It is stated indeed that other persons entered the house in the company of the Prisoners, who escaped when they were seized: and it may perhaps appear that by their intervention the property was conveyed away: but this mode of accounting for the fact calls for very certain evidence of the possession of the property by the Prosecutrix down to that period, and of the loss of it at that time, and for a full investigation of the general circumstances and intrinsic probabilities of the case.

"There is another point to which I would call your attention, as applying to the Prisoner Sookoonoo, and other Prisoners. If property be stolen and the thief gets off with it at the time, the most obvious and probable evidence against him is the finding the property in his possession afterwards; and if this happen recently after the loss, a fair presumption arises that the person on whom it is thus found was the thief; but if he merely received it from the thief after the fact, tho' knowing it to be stolen, not having been present aiding and abetting him in the act of taking, he cannot be indicted as a principal felon but only as a receiver or statutable accessory after the fact. If the discovery of the property in the party's possession be recently after the theft, and nothing appears in evidence to shew that it could not probably have been taken by him, it lies up to him to shew, to the satisfaction of the Petty Jury upon his trial, that some other person and not himself was the thief; which he may do, either by direct affirmative or negative evidence, or by credible circumstances of high probability. It would not be enough to raise a probability that he had an accomplice in the offence, without excluding his own contemporary participation in it by the same probable evidence.

" In proportion to the lapse of time between the stealing of the property, and the discovery of it in the possession of the person charged, the presumption of his being the thief is lessened, because of the greater probability of its having honestly changed hands; and slighter circumstances will be admitted to account for his possession of it.

" The case of TENCOURRE committed for stealing Indigo, from Messrs. COLVINS, stands under special circumstances. Two other Prisoners were convicted at the last Sessions for the same offence: and in the course of the trial before ~~by~~ Brother MACAGHTEN, all the witnesses spoke of this man as being a principal offender; and in particular a witness of the name of GUNGARAM, swore that he saw KRISHNOO, one of the Prisoners then on trial, receive 3 bags from a man named TENCOURRE. The learned Judge expressed his surprize, that this apparently principal offender should not have been taken and brought to trial, when others of inferior note were brought before the Court, and therefore directed a Bill to be taken before the Grand Jury, against him, who of the Grand Jury, then found, and after diligent search, the Prisoner TENCOURRE was secured. But when he was brought before the Magistrate, and the witness GUNGARAM was called to confront him, the latter denied on his oath all knowledge of his person. — Nujbers however were ready to prove his knowledge, and the identity of the Prisoner as connected with the other Prisoners, and it was so palpable that some thing was wrong, that the Magistrate detained the Witness.

" SMITH's Case is deserving of particular attention.

" The Prosecutrix charges one of the Witnesses, ISAAC WILLIAMSON, with having entered her house with the thief, who is committed, and with others, and she charges him with having taken an active part, having seized her hand and held her fast, while SMITH was rifling her chest. WILLIAMSON indeed afterwards took part in securing SMITH; but that was in his own house. and when demanded by the Police Officer; you will judge therefore of the real merit or colour of that act.

“Several of the Prisoners stand charged with stealing property in the dwelling house to the amount of 40 Smillings and upwards in value. You are aware that this constitutes a capital offence by our Law; and tho’ the severity of it has been seldom found necessary to be enforced to its extent, yet you will no doubt take care not to put a man upon trial for his life in such cases without full and fair evidence of the value of the property, according to the most reasonable scale of valuation, which at all times may be certainly obtained for it in the common market.

“Amongst the comittals for Burglary the case of SHEIKH AZEEMOODEEN will deserve your particular attention; the charge of entering the dwelling house of the Prosecutor in the night time with the intent to commit felony, appears upon the depositions returned to the Court, but the only evidence of a *breaking*,—the other necessary ingredient of Burglary, seems to be the lifting up of the jaump or door of the house, which as is common in Native houses, being only fastened at the top, shuts by its own weight; and upon this occasion had been left unsecured by the fastening which was usually applied to it at night, for the express purpose of enabling a person who belonged to the house to enter, after his business at an adjoining shop was finished. The door therefore was not properly secured as it was accustomed to be, but left as it were a jar, to facilitate the entrance of the servant. If this upon investigation should turn out to be the case, the offence of burglary will not be made out: but if any of the property was removed from its place by the Prisoner, for the purpose of making off with it, the bill will properly be confined to the stealing of such property in the dwelling house. In this case, however, you will attend to the circumstances of the place and of the persons present, under which the offence is charged to have been committed.

“In the case of DYAMET SENAOLLA and MOINDEE, the goods of the prosecutor, were taken at night out of a godown, situated under the dwelling house of another person, of whom it is stated that he rented it. If by that it is to be understood that the Pro-

securator had an exclusive possession of the Godown; as a tenant, and was not a mere payer for ware-house room;—and that neither he nor any of his servants usually slept there, the godown thus circumstanced, would be severed by the lease from the dwelling house, and no burglary could be committed there: but the parties may be indicted for the larceny.

“ I now come to the consideration of a more lamentable class of cases, of which, though we have had several melancholy examples from time to time, yet every new instance is as much a subject of surprise as it is of horror. It is with the deepest regret that I exercise my duty in stating to you, charges against British Soldiers of cold-blooded cruelty, of deliberate revenge, and of intemperate rashness, whereby the lives of their fellow countrymen and fellow subjects have been endangered or destroyed.

“ By an act of the 9. Geo. 1. (c. 22.) the wilful and malicious shooting at any person is made a capital felony. In order to bring an offender within this law, it is necessary that the act of shooting should be done under such circumstance of wilfulness and malice, that if death had ensued, the offence would have amounted to murder. By that criterion, therefore, you will judge of the charges to be preferred against the several Prisoners upon this statute. If a man without any provocation, but from mere wantonness or indifference to the life or bodily suffering of a fellow creature; or from pride or contempt of him, fire a loaded gun at him and death ensue, there can be no doubt that it would be murder, how shocking or surprizing, soever such a motive might be.

“ So if he made the like use of such a deadly instrument, upon a trivial and inadequate provocation, which the law will not admit of, such as idle, jocular or disrespectful words or gestures.

“ These observations apply to the case of Wm. BROWN, a Private in His Majesty's 57th Regt. who is charged with maliciously shooting at INDERJEE, a native man, on the 8th of July last, at Cawnpore: I collect from the depositions returned, that the na-

tive had cleaned the Prisoner's bayonet, and brought it to him, and laid it down on his cot in the Barrack, and then asked the prisoner for buxies. The prisoner said "he would give him buxies," and took up his musket, on which the native who was standing near the door ran out, and the Prisoner followed. The native then endeavoured to get into the Barrack again by another door, when the Prisoner fired at him with a ball and wounded him in the belly. If the Prisoner knew that the musket was loaded at the time he fired, it is a case that renders all comment unnecessary. The principal object therefore of your investigation will be to ascertain that fact, on which the whole charge turns. For if he fired not knowing, or believing that the gun was loaded, but intending only to frighten the other; then as the offence, if death had ensued, would only have amounted to Manslaughter,—the Prisoner cannot be guilty of maliciously shooting at the man. But whether the Prisoner knew or believed the musket to be loaded, you may collect as well from his conduct immediately after the wound had been inflicted as from his previous conduct, and the state of his ammunition. Did he shew any surprize or concern when the man was wounded; or how otherwise did he comport himself? I cannot suggest you any more rational and probable index of a man's mind, when there is no just reason to suspect that his words and actions were premeditated and feigned for the occasion.

"Another charge upon the same statute is against another Soldier of the name of *Isaac Mottram*, a Private in H. M. 24th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Dinapore, for shooting Corporal *Usher*, of the same Regiment, with a musket loaded with ball, on the 25th August, 1817.

"The Prisoner came into the Barrack in the evening of that day, close up to *Usher* within a few foot—I called his piece at him, fired and wounded him. The ball entered his breast and came out at his back, and was picked up. *Usher* was at the time stooping with his foot on his cot, drawing on his pantaloons over his gaiters.

"In addition to the observations which I have made on the former case, the depositions against

Mottram furnish some express evidence of the plain motive which urged the Prisoner to the commission of the offence charged.

"When the Prisoner fired, he was heard to say, as one witness states, 'you are the man who con-fired me the other day.' As another states, 'Now I will do for you.' A third states, 'You rascal I have done for you.'

"Being questioned afterwards why he had done it, he said, as one witness states, 'That man has done me an injury, and I have done him one.' As another states—'that he had s'rv'd him right.' As a third says—'that Corporal USHER had confined an innocent man for nothing, and that was the reason he had shot him.'

"To some of the witnesses, Prisoner appeared to be in liquor, to others not: but this can make no difference if the fact which he avowed as the motives of his act, was true, and he *did* act upon that motive of revenge; for that would be evident that he knew the musket was loaded, and intended that which had happened.

"There is a third charge against a British Soldier, by the name of JOHN TAYLOR, a private of H. M. 59th Regt. of Foot, for the wilful murder of JAV-
NOO, on the 13th May 1817, at Allahabad.

"The deceased lived with the Prisoner, and had a child by him.

"By the witnesses for the Prosecutor, it appears that she was quarrelling with a Malay girl in the Cookroom of the Barrack, and information of this was given to the Prisoner who was washing the child in another place: he went to her and struck her several times, with his open hand at first; afterwards with his clinched fists—and she fell down. One of the Witness states that she fell upon an earthen pot, and that the Prisoner also fell down over her: but all agree that he also kicked her while she was down. This was certainly an unmanly, and if done with violence, a brutal and dangerous act. But the Witnesses do not consider, from the manner of his kicking, tho' some say it was severe, that he meant to kill her.

"She died a short time after the Prisoner left her; and after she had been raised from the ground and had sat down again.—The immediate cause of her death was the bursting of the spleen.—The spleen might have been hurst by a blow or by a kick, or by falling down; or by falling down on the earthen pot. If TAYLOR contributed by violence towards it, it is the same, and tho' directly or collaterally, caused by ~~the act~~; yet if he did not strike her in malice and with intent to kill her or to do her some great bodily harm, which was likely to be dangerous, but only with the intencion of correcting and preventing her from quarreling with the other woman, and that in a manner not dangerous to her or likely to occasion death, it would only be Manslaughter.

"The act which most presses upon the Prisoner as to the probable danger was the kicking her, and if the manner of giving this illegal correction do not appear plainly to you, to have been such as could not probably occasion death; then as the proof lies on the Prisoner of extenuating the fatal consequences of his own voluntary and illegal act, you would do well to find the whole charge, and leave it to him to make his defence before the Petty Jury."

"His Lordship then proceeded to notice the case of two other prisoners, KISHNO and GODRAJEE, who stood committed for perjury at the last Sessions; and took occasion to point out to the Grand Jury, the circumstances of the case in which the Perjury had arisen, as well as the conduct of one of the Prisoners, before the Magistrate. We regret however that we are not able to offer even an outline of what fell from his Lordship with reference to this case

—
On Friday Mottram and Taylor, alluded to in the charge of the Chief Justice, were severally convicted. Mottram of feloniously shooting Usher, and Taylor of Manslaughter.

—
We are indebted to a friend for the following remarks on the Exhibition, to which our Calcutta readers have had access at GREENWAY'S Rooms. It

will be readily perceived that our Correspondent is well qualified to write on the subjects which he has noticed.

"We have not seen sufficiently noticed by our contemporaries the Exhibition of Pictures, Drawings and Engravings, (which we are glad to understand has already met with considerable patronage from the public) now open at Gietnway's rooms; and regret indeed that we have not given an earlier opinion of an enterprize which does so much credit to Mr. COFFIN, who has at a large expence favored the inhabitants of this Metropolis with a view of so many specimens of the ability of our Countrymen in England.—While the Fine Arts are always a subject of individual gratification, they are matter of national consideration, and the present endeavour to extend the taste for them in this country has our best wishes for its success. The large Picture of the Battle of Waterloo is a most interesting work in every point of view, and as a picture is conducted with great ability—it has the advantage of correctness as to local situation, as Mr. Sauerweide went to the Continent to make the necessary sketches, and to gain other information of consequence to the work. The likenesses of the Duke of Wellington and the other Officers engaged in the great and important event, are acknowledged to be excellent. The Horses are painted with uncommon spirit, and Mr. Cooper has evinced an ability which would do honor to a Stubbs or a Gilt. The celebrity of this picture was such in England, that an Engraving is now in progress from it, and a large subscription had been received, we understand, when the picture left Europe. Singleton's Pictures are in a broader style than his former works—the scene from the curfew is excellent. The Hebe of Sir William Beechey is well colored, and in most respects an interesting picture; but if we might venture our criticism, we think the head too small for the figure—but the coloring is clear, transparent and well. In the picture of Venus and Cupid, Pocock evinces the advantage he has received from the able instruction of his master Sir William. Clennell evidently has attempted something of

Wilkie's style in his Fox hunters, and the picture is touched with remarkable spirit and character. The execution of Webster's Sea pieces are quite in the manner of the best Dutch masters. Cooper's small picture of the Goat, Kid and Fox falling from a precipice, deserves particular notice.

"We cannot dismiss the subject without our tribute of commendation to the Water colour Drawings, some of which we esteem as admirable. The works of Haezler are new to us, and we were surprised to see so much real merit produced as it were *at once*. His management of the Aerial Perspective is beautiful. The Drawings of Prout are well known, but never have been so well known in this Country as from the present Exhibition. It would be difficult, we imagine, for Turner himself to exceed in truth of effect, sharpness and mastery execution his 'Village in Devon,' or his 'St. Augustine's Gate at Canterbury,'—but his smaller works also, which are numerous, shew his uncommon powers to the highest possible advantage.

"We very sincerely hope that the fame of this collection will be widely extended, and that it will continue to meet that patronage which it so truly deserves."

A severe shock of an Earthquake, which lasted about two minutes, was experienced at Lucknow and Cawnpore, on the morning of the 16th Instant, and just about the time when His Excellency the Governor General was leaving the latter place, on his way to take the Field.—The Natives regard this occurrence as an omen portending complete success to our cause, and compare it with that which happened in 1803, and which was followed by the discomfiture of the Mahrattas. It is said, that a part of the City of Lucknow have sustained considerable damage from the earthquake.

Extract of a letter dated Camp near Collinger, 12th October, 1817.

"The Army assembled here consists of the 1st Battalions of the 7th, 26th, 14th, and the 2d Batta-

tion 28th, with the 4th Cavalry and Cunningham's Rohilla Horse. The 1st Battalion of the 1st N. I. and the Artillery join us on our march in a day or two.

"We had much rain until the 7th inst. the weather appears now settled for the Cold Season."

For the following account of military movements, we are indebted to the *Bengal Hurkaru* :—

By letters from the Duhin we learn that it was expected the Bengal division in Berar forming the 1st division of the army of the Duhin, would be in motion about the 20th instant. It would consist of three Brigades—a 1st and 2d with a Reserve. It was conjectured the 1st brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Macmorris would remain at Hussienabad, while the 2d with the Reserve would cross the Nerbudda and advance in the direction of Bilsah and Serunge. Sir John Malcome would pass Hussienabad about the 20th, on his way to join the Madras Brigade which was marching on Hindiah. Part of this force would it is supposed cross to the North of the Nerbudda and assemble the Jagheers of the Pindaree Chieftains, Kurteen Khan, and others, while the troops from Bundelcand were expected to move upon Sagur. Sir T. Hislop had not by the latest accounts, left Hyderabad. The *Durrabs* of Wasseel Mahomed and Muzzar Beg, consisting of 7 or 8000, were employed in burning and laying waste the Sagur district and in plundering the villages. The chief of this district had formerly paid *chaud* to these Marauders, but has lately entered into measures against them. They appeared in great force around the city of Sagur which they threatened to sack and destroy, but a few guns being brought against them they took to their heels. This occurred about the 23d ultimo.

Since writing the above, we have received later intelligence from Berar. The 1st division of the Madras Army under Lieutenant Colonel R. Scott would reach Hurdah by the 20th instant, and the 2d under Colonel Walker about the 25th. These divisions are accompanied by about 6000 irregular horse of the Hyderabad and Poonah contingents. The 2d, 4th, and 8th Regiments of Madras Native Cavalry, form part of this Army. The Bengal division was in readiness to cross the Nerbudda as soon as the Madras troops should come up.

Colonel Gahan would command the Cavalry of the Bengal division, consisting of—the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry and 3 troops of the 6th, together with 1200 Rohilla horse under Captain Roberts. The remaining 3 troops of the 6th Native Cavalry, would be stationed at Nagpore.

Sir John Malcome intended leaving Nagpore on the 4th, and it was calculated he would reach Hussienabad by the 16th. We are told the Pindarees, (according to Ukibars received from

P. Sah to the 27th ultimo,) talk very big, declaring their intention to meet the English Bahaders on the plain. Seeto gives out that with his single *darrah* he will not decline the combat.

It appears that Seeto is holding off on pretence of paying his troops. The Ukhbars hint that Sir D. Ochterlony's army is kept in reserve for Runjeet, and that Brigadier General Arnold would advance towards Jaypore.

Extract of a Letter from Benares, dated the 16th October, 1817.

"As the day began to break I was awoke by a loud noise of the rattling of the windows and doors of the upper room in which I slept, with a rushing noise as if some heavy carriage was passing by. The whole room was in a violent tremor, and without a cessation of the rattling of the doors and windows, five successive shocks of an Earthquake, each increasing in violence, took place, occupying altogether at least the period of a minute and a half—the same effects were observed by a gentleman in a lower room of my house, who thinks the period longer than I have stated. He thought the rushing noise to have gone from the west by the north side to the east. I have not heard that any damage has been done. Many others I hear felt the shocks."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS October 19. Portuguese Brig *St. Antonio - Triunfo* *phi de Africa*, Captain A. M. Correa, from Masambique 19th August.

Do. 20. Turkish Admiral's Ship *Ahot Rohmaun*, arrived off Calcutta, and saluted Fort William.

Do. 21. Ship *Surrey*, Captain Oldham, from England 24th May, and Madras 3d October.

French Ship *Duchess D'Angoulême*, Captain Pascal, from Madras 3d October.

Schooner *Courier*, Captain Lautier, from Mauritius 13th September.

Pilot Schooner *Sophia*, Captain W. Maxfield, from Madras 6th October.

Ship *Thoba* Captain Herbert, from England 15th June and Point de Galle 5th September.

Ship *Santany*, Nacoda, from Cannanore, (date of departure unknown.)

Do. 21. Ship *Kingston*, Captain F. E. Barlow, from London 20th April and Mauritius 31st August.

Ship *Eliza*, Captain R. W. Eastwick, from Mauritius 30th August, Cochin 1st September, and Aleppo 28th ditto.

Ship *Ceres*, Captain J. Herd, from London, Cape of Good Hope, and Isle of France 12th September.

Ship *Friendship*, Captain W. Black, from Isle of France 17th September.

Brig *Mincera*, Captain J. Russel, from Penang 16th October.

American Ship *Columbus*, Captain R. Robbins, from Boston
16th June.

Brig *Adventure*, Captain J. W. E. Taylor, from Rangoon
25th September.

No. 25. Ship *William Miles*, Captain S. Beadle, from England
28th May and Madras 15th October.

PASSENGERS.

PER SOPHIA, PILOT SHIP.

The Honorable A. Setou, Esq.; Henry Hodgson, Esq. and Dr.
Holliday.

PER THAIA.

Mrs. Sophia; Mrs. Sarah Williams; Mrs. Josiah G. Williams,
and Son; Lieutenant John Graham; Lieutenant Colin
MacDonald; and Mr. Richard Roseman, Free-mariner.

PER SHERIFF.

For Bengal, Mrs. Fagan; Miss Kennedy, and Miss Elliott.
For Madras, The Honorable Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. Lys; Mrs.
Ross; Mrs. Jenkins; Miss Babington; Miss Smith; Miss Emily
Lys; Miss Georgiana Lys; Miss Emma Lys; Miss Laura Lys;
The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Erskine, died 20th August
1817; Mr. Lys; Mr. Ross; Captain Mackenzie Stewart, 24th
Native Infantry; Captain Duncan Stewart, 24th Native Infantry;
Lieutenant Jenkins, ditto ditto; Mr. Wallington, Assistant Sur-
geon from Madras. M. Concher, Lieutenant Crosby, 24th
Light Dragoons, Mr. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon.

PER WILLIAM MILES.

Robert Sherson, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Miss Mary Ann
Sherson; William Oliver, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Monsieur
Joseph Dayot, Intendant General, Pondicherry, and Mr. J. H.
Savie, from England.

DEPARTURES.

(None since 17th October last.)

THE FOLLOWING VESSELS PASSED TO SEA.

October 21 The *Cornwall*, *Fine Hero*, *George Carrington*,
Schooner *Magnet*, American Ship *Ellen Douglas*, French
Ship *Amiable Creole*, and *Mary Anne*, Captain Webster.
Do. 22. The *Comte de Rio Pardo*, *Shaw Allam*, and the new ship
Marquis of Hastings.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL, THEIR DESTINATIONS, &c.

Lord Wellington, Capt. W. H. Harris,)
Caledonia, Captain A. V. D.) For England, in
Martha, Captain T. Day,) five or six days.
Martha, Captain J. D.)
Earlest, Captain J. Langdon,

Heywood, Captain W. Harmsworth, ditto via Cape, ditto.
Ganges; Captain J. Chapman, for Liverpool, do. Brig *Helen*
 Captain G. Mackintosh, to the Eastward.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATION.

At Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships *Lord Castlereagh*, *Thomas Grenville*, *Carnatic*, *Northumberland*, and *Union*, also the *Surrey*, and *Snadance*.

Passed up, American Ship *Calumbus*, *Eliza*, *Friendship*, *Kingston*, and *Adventure*.

Kedgevee.

Sherburne, outward bound, remain.

Ceres, on her way up.

New Anchorage.

H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, *Marquis of Wellington*, *Streatham*, *Minerva*, *William Pitt*, *Rose*, also the *Cornwall* and *Moffatt*.

The *Merrily*, Captain Graham, for Penang passed to Sea, on the 24th October.

BOMBAY. ARRIVED. Sept. 27. Ship *Sir Evan Nepean*, Captain John Bong, from Suez, Ship *Jemima*, Free-trader, Captain M. Danby, from London.—28. H. C. Extra Ship *Carmarthen*, Captain James Ross, from London. Passengers: Captain Shouldham; Mrs. Shouldham; Miss Campbell; Miss Fawcett; Miss Tyndale; Miss Morris; Dr. Bulquet; Mr. Butchart; Mr. Fenwick; Mr. Stephen Suet; Mr. G. Plaisted; Mr. C. McLeod, Sergeant Major Laurence; Edward Cotton; Miss Cotton; and Catherine, the wife of Mr. Michael.—29 H. C. Extra Ship *Huddart*, Captain Charles Weller, from England, left 16th May. Passengers: Frederick Walker, Cadet; C. Conyngham, Cadet; William Jacob, Cadet; John Warlow, Free-manner, and A. Steel Free-mariner.

SEPT. 25. Ship *Lady Barlow*, Captain William Roy, to Point de Galle and Calcutta.—26 Ship *Traveller*, Free-trader, Captain A. H. Cheson, to Penang; Arab Ship *Daria Beggy*, Naequidh Abdulla bin Woomen, to Bengal; Brig *Perse*, Captain William Lewis, to Pulo Penang.—29. Ship *Lonack*, Free-trader, Captain William Driscoll, to London. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Brown, 3 Children, and Dr. Briggs.

Madras.

OCTOBER 41.

A salute of 15 Guns was fired from the Fort Battery on Tuesday morning, on the landing of the Honorable, A. SEYON, from the H. C. Surveying Vessel *Sophia*. The health of this Gentleman has been greatly restored by this trip to sea.

We have received letters from Hyderabad of the 20th instant, by which we are most happy to learn that the health of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, continues to improve very rapidly. On the previous day he had taken an airing in his Palanquin, and we hope in a few days to announce his complete restoration to health. The General was not expected to leave the Residency before this date. In the mean time the different columns are on their march to form their respective divisions of the Army in the Field.

From the Banks of the Beemah, we have some accounts of the movements of the Troops. A vast quantity of rain had fallen in that part of the Deccan. The river had risen considerably, and a great number of Cattle had perished from the inclemency of the weather.

Madras was visited early on Tuesday morning last by one of the most awful and tremendous thunder-storms we ever remember to have observed. The lightning was extremely vivid, but we are happy to state that, as far as our enquiries go, no material damage was occasioned by it. A fire at the St. Thomé Tank was struck and shivered. A immense quantity of rain fell during the storm. The weather has since been serene, but extremely sultry.

A violent gale of wind was experienced at Masulipatam on the 19th instant, during which the Brigs *Alliance* and *Joyce* were blown out of those Roads. The Captain of the Brig *Dragon* reports, that he fell in with a Ship's topmast and some pieces of wreck off Masulipatam.

The Madras Government Lottery commenced drawing on Thursday last, on which day the following large prizes were drawn.

No. 3480, a Prize of 4,000 Pags No. 2842, Prize of 1,000 Pags Nos 2730 and 3953 Prizes of 500 Pags each, No. 1977 a Prize of 500 Pags. *Premium*. Nos. 8333, 5276, 476, 679 and 6291 Prizes of 100 Pags each.

Yesterday the Drawing of the First Class concluded.

No. 4265 a Prize of 8,000 Pags. No. 2473 a Prize of 2,000 Pags. No. 689 a Prize of 1,000 Pags. Nos. 2993, 1341, 2777, 2921 and 7300 Prizes of 100 Star Pags. each.

We announced in our Extra Paper of Wednesday, the arrival of the Free Traders *Surrey*, *Lord Melville* and *Batossa*. The latter Ship experienced a good run from Calcutta. She will continue her homeward bound voyage on Thursday morning.

The *Lord Melville* will not sail before the 12th proximo. A great many Passengers go home in her from this Presidency.

The *Marquis of Wellesley*, Captain Nicholls, will, it is understood, sail before the end of the week.

The *Waterloo* is expected to sail for England direct tomorrow or next day.

Passengers:—Lieut. J. Peake 11th Regiment N.I.; Lieut. C. Smith, 15th ditto, and Mr. Conductor P. Brady.

The Ship *Georgia*, Captain Emmott, which left Calcutta so far back as the 28th of June, since which she has been constantly at Sea endeavouring to beat down the Bay anchored in the Roads on Wednesday evening. She experienced very bad weather, and has come with her masts sprung and otherwise considerably damaged.

The French Ship *Pondicherry*, Captain Camderne, looked into the Roads on Saturday evening, and after communicating with the Shore continued her voyage for Europe, without coming to an anchor.—She sailed from Calcutta on the 11th instant.

PASSENGERS;

Mrs. Ramberd, Mr. Secrin, Captain Moir, and Mr. Davidson.

The expected Ships *William Miles* and *Layton*, are still due.

H. Majesty's Ship *Towey*, Captain Hill, anchored in the Roads on Saturday night—she sailed from Trincomalee the 25th instant, and will return to that Port on Sunday next.

The *Su rey* spoke the Free Trader *Harriet* on the 14th instant, bound for Bengal, from which she learned that that Ship had fallen in with the Private Trader *Merchise*, off the Cape, bound to Penang, having on board the Governor and Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Castle Huntley*, Patterson, and *Cumberland*, Hutton, arrived at Gravesend on the 17th of May, from China.

The *Providence* and *Harriet* Free Traders for Bengal, and the Honorable Company's Extra Ships (*Carmarthen* and *Huddart*, for Bombay, sailed from Deal on the 20th. of May. The following are the list of Passengers by the latter Ships.

Passengers per Huddart—Messrs. Warlow and Steel.

Passengers per Carmarthen—Messrs. Butchart and Dalgarney, Assistant Surgeons; Mrs. Campbell; Misses Fawcett, Smith and Morris; Mr. Fenwick, Mr. C. M'Leod.

To-morrow the season commences when it is considered unsafe for Vessels to remain in the Madras Roads. Accordingly the Port Flag Staff will be struck conformably to annual custom to indicate the unsettled state of the weather, and for the next two months it is probable that we shall not benefit by a single Shipping arrival. As yet, however, the weather is fine, though the wind has for the last few days blown generally from the Northward, accompanied by some threatening appearances from that quarter. The change of the Moon will, it is to be hoped, bring the much wanted supply of rain. The only Ships now remaining in the Roads are the *William Miles*, *Layton* and *Baring*. Most of the Country Craft have likewise taken their departure.

The only arrivals which have taken place during the last week, are the *Baring*, Captain Lamb, and the long expected Ship *Layton*, Captain Taylor, both from England. The length of the *Layton's* voyage precludes the possibility of her being the bearer of any news. The *Layton* brought a few Ship Letters.

PASSENGERS PER LAYTON.—Mrs. Stromborn and 2 children, Miss Foules, Mr. Smith, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Foules and Mr. Thomas Barlow.—From Mauritius, Miss Steward.

The *Baring* touched at St. Helena, which she left on the 29th of July, and from whence she has brought a detachment of His Majesty's 63d Regiment.

The *Baring* is the bearer of little news. She reports, however, that she fell in with the *Thāka*, off Ceylon, bound for Calcutta, which Vessel had sailed from England so recently as the 15th of June. She communicated no news, but, we apprehend, she must have some of a highly interesting nature.

When the *Baring* left St. Helena, His Majesty's 66th Regiment were on the eve of embarkation for England.

The Packets for the Free Trader *Lord Melville*, Capt. Allan, for the Cape, St. Helena and England, were finally closed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Passengers, of whom a numerous list will be found below, embarked yesterday morning and the *Melville* stood out to Sea in the evening with a fine breeze from the North East, which will swiftly waft her across the Equator.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Conway, Miss Fanny Sophia Conway, Miss Isabella Elizabeth Conway, Miss Anne, Miss Emma Clarissa Conway, Master Thomas Barlow Auchmuty Conway, Mrs. Agnew, Miss Fanny Agnew, Miss Mary Agnew, Master Robert Agnew, Mrs. Orr, and five Children, Colonel J. G. Scott, of the Artillery, Major W. Munro, of the 15th Regt. N. I. Capt. T. Wren, 15th Regt. N. I. Captain Henderson, 95th Regt. N. I. Lieut. W. Binny, 7th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Torriano, 10th Regt. N. I. Captain Jones, H. M. 89th Regt. Lieutenant J. N. Abdy, of the Artillery, Masters Henry Pereira and Edward Pereira.

The *Wute-loo*, Free Trader, did not sail until Wednesday Evening.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Norman, Lieut. Norman, Lieut. Peake, Lieut. Snell, Lieut. Cunningham, and Mr. Brady.

The *Exmouth*, has sailed for Calcutta.

The *William Miles*, and *Baring*, will sail for the same destination to-morrow.

The Post Office Packet *Richmond* Captain Clarke, is hourly expected from the Northward, on her homeward bound voyage. Accounts have been received from her at Coringa, where she had put into repair the damages she had sustained in the heavy Gale to which we have already had melancholy occasion to refer. The *Richmond*, lost her three top-masts, but she would not be detained many days at Coringa. The *General Brown*, had also put into Coringa dismasted and otherwise damaged.

A most atrocious Murder was committed in Mootal Pettah in the Black Town on Saturday night, on two native Women, who were found weltering in their blood the next morning with their throats cut from ear to ear. A Coroner's Inquest sat on Sunday, and was continued by adjournment yesterday, but we lament to say no clue has been obtained toward the discovery of the perpetrators of this diabolical act.

George Ross, Esq. has been duly admitted a Barrister to the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.

Bombay.

SEPTEMBER,

The predictions in our last number respecting the continuance of fair and hot weather were unfortunate : for scarcely had the paper issued from the press, when the atmosphere began to exhibit signs of change ; and at sunset on Saturday, there were several heavy showers of rain accompanied with severe squalls of wind. On Sunday afternoon the rain again descended in torrents the wind at the same time setting in gusts ; at first from the north north eastward, shifting afterwards to the east and south ; which kept increasing till midnight, when it blew a complete gale, from the eastward, which continued for several hours with considerable violence. The Weather moderated a little on Monday, but all that day and Tuesday, the squalls from the south eastward were severe and accompanied with heavy rain.

We regret to learn that considerable damage has been done during the gale. Nineteen Battelars and Pattamars have been totally wrecked on the rocks around the new pier and Custom House buunders ; a boat laden with cotton was lost near Bundera, and we fear that we shall hear of several others on the coast. The country boats wrecked in the harbour were nearly all laden ; and property to the amount of about two lacs of ruprees has been lost in them. The Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Sylph in going up to Mazagon roads was driven on the rocks, but has been got off again without much injury. The shipping in the harbour rode out the gale without material injury to any of them. A passage boat from Panwell with some native passengers is said to have upset and all hands on board to have perished. One body, of a musleman, was cast ashore near the saluting battery. Some houses near the Musjid Bunder, and many cocoanut, date and bñab trees on various parts of the island have been blown down.

The quantity of water which has already fallen during this season exceeds 100 inches.

The severe weather this week has prevented the Lonach from going to sea. We understand she will sail to-morrow. George Brown Esq. and family, for the Cape, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Briggs, M. E. go passengers by her.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.**SEPTEMBER.**

5. At Bombay, re-married at St. Thomas's Church, Captain Charles Gray, to Miss Evans.

22. Mr. S. Gonsalves, to Miss A. Monthroe.

26. Mr. J. W. King, to Mrs. Emma Morrison.

30. Mr. Henry Mansell, to Mrs. Margaret Macarty.

OCTOBER.

2. At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Hastings. Lieut.

tenant W. Newton, His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons, to Miss A. Armstrong.

10. By the Reverend P. Hastings, at the Cathedral, Mr. Charles Greenwall, to Miss Amelia Horn.

21. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Hastings, Lieutenant John Walker, of the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Fraser, Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser.

BIRTHS.**SEPTEMBER.**

1. At Balaah, the Lady of John Bates, Esq. of a Daughter.

2. At Bombay, the Lady of Ensign Henry Pountthorne, of the 65th Foot, of a Son and Heir.

3. Mrs. Daniel Templeton, of a Son.

7. At Hussainabad, the Lady of Captain J. Canfield, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, of a Son.

15. At Alighurh, the Lady of Captain H. P. Davies, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Quilo, the Lady of Lieut. King, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

17. At Bhanguipore, the Lady of Frederick Nepean, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Gazeepore, the Lady of Major Beck, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, of a Son.

20. At Kenta, the Lady of Captain Hugh Wrottesley, of the 2d Battalion 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

21. At Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain Clave Watson, of a Son.

24. At Allipore, the Lady of Mr. J. H. Taylor, of a Son.

25. Mrs. Ede, Widow of the late Mr. Evans Ede, of the Pilot Service, of a still-born Son.

30. At Chowringhee, the Lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of a Son.

Mrs. M. M. A. Moratcan, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, the Lady of the Reverend Daniel Corrie, of a Son.

OCTOBER.

1. At Futty Ghur, the Lady of Lieutenant Cakes, Quartermaster and Interpreter of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

The Lady of Ensign Barlow, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment, of a Daughter.

The Lady of Mellicknauz Muckertich Mellicknauz, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain William James, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Third Division of the Grand Army, of a Son.

2 At Patna, the Lady of Joshua Carter, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

3. At Moughyr, the Lady of Captain J. Griffin, Superintendent Oil Cloth Manufactory, of a Son.

4. At the house of Major H. Faithful, the Lady of Lieutenant J. J. Hamilton, 4th Regiment Native Infantry of a Daughter.

The Lady of Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

9. At Chowringhee, the Lady of Charles Chapman, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Cuttack, the Lady of Captain Shaw, of twin daughters, who, with their Mother, as well as can be wished.

10. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomson, 15th N. I. of a Son.

12. Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, of a Daughter.

13. Mrs. Campe, of a Daughter. At Dinapore, Mrs. W. P. Watell, of a Son.

18. At Dum-Dum the Lady of Captain Pollock of a Son.

24. Mrs. Thomas Bartlett, of a Son.

DEATHS.

SEPTEMBER.

3. In Colonel Munro's Camp, at Darwar, Lieut A. Gleig, of the Rifle Corps, eldest Son of the Right Reverend Bishop Gleig, Primate of Scotland.

4. At Khoordah, Captain Alexander Armstrong, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry. To his professional merits as an Officer, his late zealous and successful exertions in that district, bear honorable testimony. In private life, his amiable and engaging disposition gained him the esteem of a large circle of friends on whose memory a sense of the loss they have sustained, will be long engraven.

10. At Chinsurah, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. A. A. Erhardy, an old Inhabitant of that Settlement; aged 61 years.

11. At Dacca, in the thirty fifth year of his age, William Gordon, Esq. Indigo Planter—

a man much esteemed by the few who knew him, for his amiable disposition.

At Coochbareah, near Behanpore, Dr. James Robertson, lately Superintending Surgeon of Dinapore, a gentleman who drew forth the esteem and attachment of all those who had ever had the happiness and pleasure of his acquaintance, as he lived beloved, so he died regretted, and the recollection of his many good and amiable qualities will not cease to be cherished by his disconsolate relations and friends; he possessed a highly cultivated and energetic mind, zealous, enthusiastic spirit, a heart pregnant with every virtue, and which beat with fever for friendship, tho' it has now ceased to throb, it draws from those who have felt its influence, feelings of regret the most poignant.

15. At Quilon, the infant son of Lieut. King, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Bombay, William Kennedy, Esquire, Prothonotary and Registrar of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder.

That the frequency of and dreadfulness of this country cannot fail to remind the most unthinking of the uncertainty of all worldly blessings, there seldom has occurred a more striking instance of that uncertainty than on the present occasion.

After a course of great regularity and industry in his profession which was crowned with ample success, in the meridian of life, and in the full enjoyment of a sound and vigorous constitution, Mr. Kennedy was seized with a low fever on Saturday last, which baffled all the efforts of his medical friends and put a period to existence apparently without either pain or struggle.—It was even unconscious of the imminence of his danger, till within a few hours of his death. When it was announced to him, with the most perfect composure and resolution he made a few private arrangements, and resigned himself to the dispositions of Providence with the fortitude of a Christian.

The general regret of the society in which he lived so many years, and the affectionate regard to his memory with which he was followed to the grave by his friends, is the best tribute which can be paid to his warm, generous and honorable character.

22. At Serampore, Mr. James Murney, Mariner.

24. At Arrah, John Deane, Esq. of the Civil Service.

27. Of the Cholera Morbus, Charles William Gibson, Esq. A man who had experienced the prosperity of life for a period; but of reverses, he lasted even to the very dregs.

30. Mr P. Gotting, Son of Captain J. L. Gotting, aged 23 years.

OCTOBER.

1. At Allahabad, James, the eldest son of Lieutenant James Pigan, Adjutant of Native Invalids,—aged 4 years and 9 months.

4. Captain Francis Ringrose, late Commander of the Ship *Bombay*.

Mrs. Ann Field, the Lady of Captain R. P. Field.

5. Near Berhampore, of a severe and lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Captain Samuel Treckell of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry. A man endowed with many eminent qualities: his piety was warm but unaffected; his actions guided by principle and justice. In all the relations of husband, father, friend, he could be equalled by few, but exceeded by none. His virtues will long be recorded in the hearts of those who knew him best; while his unfortunate widow will ever have to deplore the due mandate, which has early robbed her of an affectionate, indulgent husband, and his children of the best and tenderest of fathers.

6. At the Presidency, Major William Mitchell, of the Artillery, aged 45 years.

7. Captain William Friend, aged 43 years.

8. On the river near Ser-
bammore, Captain Ticker, De-
puty Judge Advocate, Disa-
ppear.

9. At Patna, the infant
Son of Joshua Carter, Esq. of
the Civil Service.

At Manderagore, Mr. Fran-
cis Durupide Domial; aged
38 years, most sincerely re-
gretted by his relations, friends
and acquaintances.

11. At Burrachpore, the
infant Son of Lieutenant and
Adjutant S. Hawthorne, of the
2d Battalion 11th Regiment
Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Brook Watson,
of the 24th Regt. B. N. I.

16. At a very advanced
age, Mr. Simon Cardozo, an
old Inhabitant of Calcutta.—
He devoted the whole of his
life to the Surgical and Physi-
cal Professions, in both of
which he was eminently skil-
ful.

19. Mr. Thomas Watley,
Printer of the Calcutta Gazette,
aged 43 years.

20. Mr. Phillip Rebeiro,
aged 23 years, sincerely and
deservedly regretted by his
relatives and friends.

23. Mrs. Anna de la Cassa.

CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GO- VERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Saturday, October 4, 1817.	SELL.
1 12	New. 6 per Cents. Discount.	2 11
	Saturday, October 11, 1817.	
2 6	New. 6 per Cents. Discount.	2 12
	Saturday, October 25, 1817.	
2 6	New. 6 per Cents. Discount.	2 12

OCTOBER, 1817.—Thirty-one Days.

	D. H. M.
☾ LAST QUARTER	9 8 36 AFTERNOON.
☾ NEW MOON	10 10 9 AFTERNOON.
☽ FIRST QUARTER	17 1 38 AFTERNOON.
☼ FULL MOON	25 4 49 FORENOON.
☼ ENTERS ♍ (SCORPIO)	24 12 28 FORENOON.

MONTH.	D. MON.	D. WK.	HOLIDAYS, REMARKS, &c.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	HIGH WATER					
						MORN.				EVG.	
AUGUST, 1817.	17	1	Wed Redingus.	6 5	5 55	2	7	21	7	13	
	18	2	Thu	6 6	5 51	23	8	18	8	37	
	19	3	Fri.	6 7	5 53	24	9	7	9	31	
	20	4	Sat.	6 7	5 53	25	10	1	10	25	
	21	5	Sun. 18 th Sunday after Trinity	6 8	5 52	26	10	5	11	18	
	22	6	Mon Faith.	6 8	5 5	27	11	46	12	10	
	23	7	Tue	6 9	5 51	28	12	14	12	38	
	24	8	Wed	6 9	5 51	29	1	4	1	28	
	25	9	Thu St. Denis.	6 10	5 50	30	1	5	2	19	
	26	10	Fri.	6 11	5 40	1	2	5	2	18	
	27	11	Sat	6 1	5 40	2	3	1	3	36	
	28	12	Sun 19 th Sunday after Trinity	6 12	5 1	3	4	7	4	31	
SEPTEMBER, 1817.	29	13	Mon Trans. of Kg. Edward Conf.	6 13	5 47	4	5	5	5	29	
	30	14	Tue	6 13	5 47	5	6	6	6	30	
	31	15	Wed	6 14	5 46	6	7	8	7	32	
	1	16	Thu	6 14	5 46	7	8	9	8	33	
	2	17	Fri Ethelred	6 15	5 45	8	9	7	9	31	
	3	18	Sat. St. Luke — Pat. of Corp 1819	6 16	5 41	9	10	1	10	25	
	4	19	Sun 20 th Sunday after Trinity	6 17	5 43	10	10	56	11	14	
	5	20	Mon	6 18	5 42	11	11	36	12	10	
	6	21	Tue Victory off Trafalgar 1805.	6 19	5 41	12	12	19	12	43	
	7	22	Wed	6 20	5 40	13	1	0	1	21	
	8	23	Thu	6 20	5 40	14	1	41	2	6	
	9	24	Fri.	6 21	5 40	15	2	21	2	45	
OCTOBER, 1817.	10	25	Sat K Geo 3 ^d Access - Crispin	6 21	5 39	16	3	8	3	27	
	11	26	Sun 21 st Sunday after Trinity	6 22	5 38	17	3	47	4	11	
	12	27	Mon K. G. 3 ^d proclaimed 1760	6 23	5 37	18	4	35	4	57	
	13	28	Tue. St. Simon and St. Jude.	6 23	5 37	19	5	21	5	45	
	14	29	Wed	6 24	5 36	20	6	12	6	36	
	15	30	Thu	6 24	5 36	21	7	4	7	28	
	16	31	Fri	6 24	5 36	22	7	57	8	21	

THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.] NOVEMBER . . . [NUMB. 277.

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 14, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the Officer Commanding the 4th division of the Field Artillery, to draw an Allowance of 30 ruat Rupees per Mensem on account of a Writer and Stationery.

The Surgeon, in Medical charge of the 1st Division of the Field Artillery, is authorized to entertain a permanent Establishment of 2 Native Doctors, on the usual Allowances, in consequence of the numerous Native details, attached to the Headquarters of that Division.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Pay of the Bhagshies, authorized by General Orders of the 22d of July, 1816, and the 11th of April last, to be entertained at Agra, and Kurnaul, be reduced to Sixty Rupees 5-4 per Mensem, as fixed for Servants of this description by General Orders of the 12th July, 1816.

The period fixed by General Orders of the 2d of October 1813, for the receipt of claims to share in the Prize Property captured from Holkar, and the Mahratta Confederates, on the part of Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates, having expired, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that all claims from that description of persons, which may not already have been preferred, shall be rejected, and the amount considered as forfeited. Such claims however, as are now under investigation, will be admitted, if established to the satisfaction of Government.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 21, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, and adjustment of Rank,

Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant William Tallmach to be Captain of a Company.
 Lieutenant James Chishely Hyde to be Captain Lieutenant.
 Lieutenant Fireworks Richard Scrope Berhard Moreland to be Lieutenant.

} From the 27th of October, 1817, in succession to Mitchell, deceased.

Infantry.

Senior Major Wm. Comyn, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from the 15th of March 1817, vice Ainslie, deceased in Europe.

8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Lieut. Wm. Davidson Playfair to be Captain of a Company.
 Lieut. Phillip Case Gilman to be Captain Lieutenant.
 Ensign Henry Paül to be Lieutenant.

} With rank from the 6th October, 1817, in succession to Ticek, deceased.

17th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Macpherson to be Major, with rank from the 15th March 1817, vice Comyn, promoted.

Captain Lieut. Archibald Montgomerie to be Captain of a Company, vice Macpherson, promoted, with rank from the 10th of August 1817, vice Rowland, deceased.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Halcot Glover to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Montgomerie, promoted.

Ensign Robert Bell to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Glover, promoted.

Adjustment of Rank.

The undermentioned Officers are to take Rank from the dates affixed opposite their respective names, instead of those heretofore assigned to them

17th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Robert Baldock, date of rank 15th March, 1817, vice Macpherson, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Archibald Montgomerie, date of rank 15th March 1817, vice Baldock, promoted.

Lieutenant George Henry Robinson, date of rank 15th March 1817, vice Montgomerie, promoted.

Mr. Surgeon George Campbell, Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on his furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Conductor R. Humphries, and Sub-Conductor P. White, who were promoted in General Orders of the 14th instant, are appointed to the Commissariat, instead of the Ordnance Department, as notified in the General Orders of that date.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
 Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1817.

509

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; October 21, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lieutenant Everest of the Regiment of Artillery, and Lieutenant Fergusson of the Ramghur Battalion, to survey and report on the line proposed for Telegraphic communication between the Presidency and Chunar, on a Salary of St. Rs. 500 each per mensem.

Captain Lieutenant Everest and Lieutenant Fergusson will place themselves under the orders of the Telegraphic Committee.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 21, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the Judge Advocate General to draw the Horse Allowance of a Field Officer, viz. St. Rs. 120 per mensem.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 21, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the undermentioned scale of Allowances to be drawn by the Brigade and Division Staff, appointed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, to the Army now serving in the Field; viz.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals of Division—A Salary of 400 St. Rs. per Mensem, with the Pay and Allowance of a Captain of Infantry, which is to be in lieu of Office charges of every description.

The official rank of Captain is assigned to this class of Staff Officers.

Acting Superintending Surgeons—A Salary of St. Rs. 1200 per Mensem, with the Pay and Allowances of their ordinary rank as Surgeons of Infantry.

Baggage Masters—A Salary of St. Rs. 400, with the Pay and Allowances of their Regimental Rank.

Deputy Baggage Masters—A Salary of St. Rs. 250, with the Pay and Allowances of their Regimental Rank.

Field Pay Masters—A Salary of St. Rs. 1044, with the Pay, full Batta, Tentage and Gratuity of a Captain of Infantry, if not entitled to higher Allowances from Regimental Rank.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to assign the Official Rank of Captain to the Officer holding this situation.

Deputy Field Pay Master—The usual Salary of a Deputy Pay-Master, with the Pay and Allowances authorized for that description of Staff Officer.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 10 OCTOBER 21, 1817.

Captain W. G. Patrikson of the 4th Regiment N. I. and Assistant Adjutant General to the Nagpore Subsidary Force, is appointed an Assistant Adjutant General in the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, from the 19th of June last, in the room of Captain Henley of the 24th N. I. whose appointment does not take effect.

Captain W. Henley of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the Nagpore Subsidary Force.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to permit Mr C. W. Herriot, late Cadet of Cavalry, to recall his resignation of the Honorable Company's Service, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Mr. C. W. Herriot is promoted to the rank of Cornet—the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the following additions to the establishments for the Troop of Rocket Artillery.

1 Serjeant-Major, (effective.)

1 Rough Rider, (non-effective),

1 Trumpeter,

1 Laboratory Man, (non-effective.)

with the allowances granted to similar descriptions of persons in the Horse and Foot Artillery.

2 Horses, to be added to the Troop, for the Serjeant Major and additional Trumpeter, now authorized.

The Rates of Hospital stoppages from the Native Details of the Rocket Troop, are to correspond with those established for Natives in the Regular service, receiving similar pay, viz.

Jemadar as Havildar of Native Infantry.

1st Duffadars as Naick.

2d Ditto as Sepoys,

Shoottur Suware, at 8 Pie per diem.

Lascar Details, the same as in the Artillery.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRA.

FORT WILLIAM, 30TH OCTOBER, 1817.

The Honourable A. Seton, Esq. having returned to the Presidency, he was duly requested to assume the functions of Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, under the instructions received from the Most Noble the Governor General the Marquis of Hastings.—The state of Mr. Seton's health having however compelled him to decline the situation of Vice-President, the Honourable George Dowdeswell, Esq. was accordingly sworn in, agreeably to the appointment of His Excellency the Governor General.

The following Proclamation is accordingly issued on the occasion.

PROCLAMATION.

The Most Noble the Governor General having nominated the Honourable G. Dowdeswell, Esq. to be Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, on those offices being vacated by the Honourable N. B. Edmonstone, the Honourable George Dowdeswell, Esq. has this day, in conformity thereto, taken his Seat as Vice-President in Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by the Authority of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council:

C. M. RICKETTS, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, DATED THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1817.

The Honourable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct as a mark of public respect due to the character and services of Mr. Edmonstone, that all honours and distinctions to which he has hitherto been entitled as Vice-President and Deputy Governor, be continued to him until the period of his embarkation for Europe.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council:

C. M. RICKETTS, *Chief Secretary.*

The Honourable the Court of Directors having appointed James Stuart, Esq. to a Seat in the Supreme Council of Fort William, on the same being vacated by the Honourable N. B. Edmonstone, Mr. Stuart has accordingly this day taken the usual Oath, and his Seat as a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by the Authority of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council:

C. M. RICKETTS, *Chief Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1817.

• The Honourable the Vice-President has been pleased to appoint Mr Robert Leny to be his Private Secretary.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

TROTTER, *Actg. Sec to the Govt.*

NOVEMBER 3.

The late changes in the Supreme Government will be seen by the Proclamation, which has been published. The Honorable the Vice-President has appointed Mr. LENY to be his Private Secretary, Major JOHN CRAIGIE to be his Military Secretary, and Lieut. F. JENKINS of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be his Aide-de-Camp.

The Supreme Court has been occupied the whole of the last week in Criminal Trials; neither of which, has appeared to us, to be of sufficient general importance, to justify a detailed report. It is expected that the business of the Session will be concluded this day, after which, the Court will commence the determination of Civil causes.

The Grand Jury has adjourned its meeting for a few days, to afford time for the arrival of Prisoners and Witnesses, who are now on their way to the Presidency.

We understand that the subscription to the annual Assemblies is considerably greater than that of last; and that a meeting year of the Subscribers will be holden on Wednesday next at 9 o'clock to consider of the best means of conducting the entertainments, and to arrange respecting the admission of Non-subscribers.

A pamphlet containing "A Narrative of Facts connected with the disease which occurred in the District of Jessore" has been published by Mr. TYLER, Assistant Surgeon on this establishment. As this publication can be procured by every person, who is desirous of perusing an account of the alleged

causes, and of the treatment of this distemper in Jessore—and as the causes of this disorder, have already been so much discussed in the Calcutta Journals, we shall, for the present, abstain from any observations on the subject.—We are sorry to state, that the public report of the Casualties produced by the epidemic at this Presidency, during the last week, is more unfavorable, than that which appeared in our last paper.

It is stated on the authority of letters received from China by the *Helin*, that the Chinese Government has demanded Bonds from the Captains of Ships, employed in the trade of this Country, conditioned that they shall not smuggle in China. The Bonds have been refused—and the Chinese have threatened a search for prohibited articles.—In consequence of this measure, the Super cargoes and Captain CIVILL of the *Orlando* Frigate, had proceeded from Macon to Canton—Should the Chinese persist in the system proposed, the Opium trade will necessarily be injured to a considerable extent—and the consequences to the Company's interests are manifest—Neither of the Indiamen of the season had arrived at China on the 1st of September, when the *Helin* sailed.

Extract of a Letter, dated Jaulia, September—, 1817:

“ It has rained here for the last fortnight and still continues;—and a great portion of the army is exposed to it, which will probably affect their future efficiency, as they are nearly all new corps. All are ordered to be at Omrowtee on a fixed day—each march has been determined, and the day for arrival on the Nerbuddah is also fixed.”

Our letters from the Dukkiah mention that Sir John Malcolm was near to Husseinabad and had intimated that he would arrive there on the morning of the 19th. The Nerbudda continued unusually full, there being on the 15th 18 feet water, where it was most shallow. Should this continue it would occasion some difficulty in crossing the troops. There was

not a sufficient number of boats to make bridges but rafts were constructing, and it was expected, they would all be over by the 5th instant. They would then proceed by the Chowkee pass towards Bopaland leaving it on the left advance to Bhilseah and Burseah, the Jaghire of Khurreeem Khan. From that to Seronge which belongs to Wasseel Mahomed. By the time these movements were executed, it was expected Major General Marshall would have advanced through Bunglecund on Sagur and Basgandah, which last is a Jaghire of Shei Delloo. The Jaghire of Setoo is to the west of Bopal and would be occupied by the third Madras Brigade under Sir John Malcolm:

According to the Gualior ukhbars, 3 *Durrahs* of Pindarees, of 10,000 horse each, are now lying between Ratgur and Grosseah and after the Dusarah it was expected part of them would start for Surat. It is said Scindia had directed that all the heavy stores with his army should be sent into forts, from which it is inferred that in the event of hostilities, he intends having recourse to the ancient mode of Mahratta warfare—to plunder and burn—placing the sole reliance in cavalry. The Ukhbars hint that the Maha Raj will head the Pindaree confederacy and act on this system.

The Western Division of the Army of the Dukhin, has been Brigaded as follows:

LIGHT ARTILLERY BRIGADE;

TO CONSIST OF

The Troop of Horse Artillery.
Galloppers incorporated with it.
The Rocket Troop.

CAVALRY BRIGADE,

TO CONSIST OF

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.
Detachment of H. Majesty's 22d Regiment Light Dragoons.
8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

LIGHT BRIGADE,

TO CONSIST OF

The Rifle Corps.
1st Battalion 16th Regiment or Trichinopoly Light Infantry.
2d Battalion 17th or Chiccole.
1st Battalion 3d or Pal. Mootab,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1817.

375

1st BRIGADE,

TO CONSIST OF

- Plank Companies of His Majesty's Regiment Royal Scots,
- 1st Battalion 7th Native Regiment.
- Madras European Regiment.

2^d BRIGADE,

TO CONSIST OF

- 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.
- 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
- The Infantry Guns are to be formed in Battery, to which the Company of Foot Artillery and Gun Mascats will be attached.
- Major Lushington of the 4th Light Cavalry to command the Cavalry Brigade.
- Lieutenant Lyon of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Major of Brigade of the Cavalry Brigade.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon to command the Light Brigade.
- Lieutenant W. Low to be Brigade Major to the Light Brigade.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to command the 1st Brigade of Infantry.
- Captain Hunter to be Brigade Major to the 1st Brigade of Infantry.
- Lieutenant-Colonel R. Scott to command the 2d Brigade of Infantry.
- Captain Napier of the Rifle Corps to be Brigade Major to the 2d Infantry Brigade.
- Major Noble, C.B. to command the Artillery of the 1st Division, in conformity to his appointment, G. O. 22d ultimo.
- Lieutenant Bonner of the Horse Artillery, to be Major of Brigade to the Artillery.
- Lieutenant Poggunpohl to act as Adjutant of the Horse Artillery.
- Captain Rudyerd, Senior Officer, in charge of the Artillery and Rocket Troop, will command the Light Artillery Brigade.
- Lieutenant Davies, Field Engineer with the 1st, 2d and 3d Division.—Hark.

—Extract of a Letter from Bundelcand, Camp at Purneah, October 16, 1817.

“ On the 30th ultimo, the 4th Company 2d Battalion 28th and 1st Battalion 26th Native Infantry, marched from Keitah towards Bandah, under command of General D'Auvergne. On the 5th current this Detachment reached Bandah after having lost many camels from the Roads having been rendered almost impossible in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell during the march. The Keitah detachment was joined at Bandah by the 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, and a Battalion of the 7th Native Infantry, from Delhi, Brigadier Gen. D'Auvergne at the same time departed from the Centre Division of the Army, and General Marshall took command of the left division on the 7th current. On the 8th current the above Camp left Bandah and

arrived at Kallinger on the 10th, where they were joined by Captain Cunningham, with six Russalabs of Rohillah Horse—and on the 14th the Army now concentrated at the bottom of the Bishram Gunge Ghaut by the junction of the Train of Foot and Horse Artillery, together with the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry.

The Cavalry Brigade, including the Horse Artillery ascended the Ghāt and reached Punnah yesterday, and one of the Brigades of Infantry came up to the same ground this morning—the remaining Brigade under Brigadier General is today employed in bringing the heavy Artillery up the Ghaut. The whole canscarce-ly arrive at Punnah before the 19th."

In letters of the 26th it is mentioned this division would march next day for Hattah.—*Hürk*

The following has been transmitted to us for insertion.

An elegant Antique silver Vase has been presented to Capt Richard Alsager, of the Honorable Company's ship *Thomas Grenville*, by Major Higgins and a detachment of Officers of H. M.'s 21st Light Dragoons, who came Passengers from the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta.

The above Vase is large and massive, and wrought in embossed and frosted silver; the Ornaments are numerous and well adapted to the general form and design of the whole; the Basis is covered with rich scrole Ornaments, beautifully turned and entwined with grape Vines and leaves in Basso-relievo, executed in a most masterly style, and forming the finest close specimen of the Antique, ever executed in India; the lid and pedestal correspond and match with the Basso-relievo Ornaments, and the following inscription is engraved on it.

"Presented to Capt. Richard Alsager, of the Honorable Company's ship *Thomas Grenville*, by Major Higgins and the Officers of the 21st Light Dragoons, who came passengers with him from the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta, as a small mark of their esteem and regard for his hospitable and kind attention to them while on board.

Major HIGGINS,
Captain O'REILLY,
Lieut. BAND,
Lieut. MCCOUCHY,
Lieut. STEWART,
Cornet COWDERAY,
Asst. Surg. MENZIES,
Captain LECKY,
Lieut. AITKEN,
Lieut. DENISME,
Lieut. WOOD,
Cornet BOULTON,
Cornet FORWARD,
Vety. Surg. SCHROEDER."

In consequence of the early departure of Major Higgins, from Calcutta, Captain O'Reilly had the gratification of presenting this Vase to Captain Alsager on the 16th Instant.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1817.

377

Fort William; October 16, 1817.

My DEAR SIR,

Being deputed in the absence of Major Higgins and the Officers of the Regiment who came passengers with you from the Cape of Good Hope to Bengal; permit me to congratulate myself on the opportunity it affords me, of fulfilling their wishes, by presenting the accompanying Vase as a small token of their grateful acknowledgements for the very many attentions received, while they were your guests on board the *Grenville*.

The friendly and sincere hospitality experienced during our passage to this place, (I speak the voice of all) I assure you, will ever be remembered with the most lively feelings of friendship and esteem.

To the Officers of the Ship for their unremitting attention and cordiality, we cannot but express ourselves highly indebted.

The harmony and unanimity happily subsisting between the Soldiers and Seamen was particularly gratifying to our feelings. It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction I fulfil the pleasing duty of presenting you this memorial of our regard, and allow me at the same time in the name of my brother Officers to offer their warmest wishes for your future welfare, and with the greatest sincerity subscribe myself,

Your's most faithfully,

A. O'REILLY.

Captain 21st Light Dragoons.

To Captain R. ALSAGER, &c. &c.

Calcutta, October 17, 1817.

My DEAR SIR,

I am indeed highly flattered by the magnificent manner in which Major Higgins and the Officers of H. M. 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons have been pleased to notice the trifling attentions I had the power of shewing them on the passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Bengal; believe me, my dear Sir, that with such Messmates it was impossible to act otherwise, while the discipline and general good disposition of the troops made every thing proceed with that cordiality of action which distinguishes regularity and harmonizes all proceedings.

The names engraven on the pledge of friendship, fill the mind with the pleasing recollection of the happy days I have passed with those far distant, and at the same time a lively hope of meeting again at a future period.

My Officers most cordially unite with me in wishing health, affluence and happiness to the 21st Light Dragoons.

With every sentiment of the highest esteem and respect,

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your, and their Most

Obliged and grateful Servant,

RICHARD ALSAGER.

To Captain A. O'REILLY,

H. M. 21st Light Dragoons.

N. B. The Vase was made at HAMILTON AND COMPANY'S

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

C A L C U T T A.

- ARRIVALS.** October 26. Arab Ship *Fathel Currin*, Nacoda, from Juddah 24th July.
 Brig *Fair Trial*, Captain Wyatt, from Penang 27th August and Acheen 22d September.
 Do. 27. Ship *Exmouth*, Captain Aken, from Liverpool 22d March, Cape of Good Hope 9th July, Port Louis 6th September, and Madras 12th October.
 Do. 28. Ship *Providence*, Captain Green, from London 15th May.
 Ship *Kirk Ella*, Captain Diperall, from London 17th June.
 Brig *Fattal Main*, Captain Britto, from Penang 24th September.
 Do. 31. Ship *City of Edinburgh*, Captain Loch, from Corves 17th June.
 Ship *Lady Barlow*, Captain Roy, from Bombay 26th September, and Point de Galle 15th October.
 Ship *Po*, Captain Higgins, from Madras 10th October.
 Ship *Lord Suffield*, Captain Brown, from London 30th May.
 French Ship *Charles*, Captain Buret, from the Mauritius 22d September.
 Nov. 1. Ship *Helen*, Captain Crawford, from China 1st September, and Malacca 9th Oct.
 Brig *Howley Leximy*, Nacoda, from Penang 22d September.

PASSENGERS

PER BRIG FAIR TRIAL.

Mr. J. G. Frith, Free-mariner.

PER EXMOUTH

From Port Louis.

Lieutenant J. Watkins, Bengal Infantry, Mr. Robert Kyd, and Mr. A. Dunbar.

PER LADY BARLOW.

From Bombay.

Captain J. Roche, H. M. 14th Regiment, Captain Thomas Phillips, and Mr. W. H. Blackburn, late of the Cutter *Despatch*.

PER PO.

William Watts, Esq

PER FRENCH SHIP CHARLES.

Monsr. Durhone.

- DEPARTURES.** October 25 Ship *Apollo*, Captain C. B. Tarbutt, to complete her lading for Bombay and England.
 Do. 28. Ship *Martha*, Captain Driver, to London.
 Ship *Lord Wellington*, Captain Harris, to ditto.
 Do. 29. Ship *Ganges*, Captain Chapman, to Liverpool.
 Do. 31. American Ship *Athens*, Captain Brumley, to Philadelphia.

Nov. 1 Ship *Martha*, Captain Cogill, to London.
 Ship *Caledonia*, Captain Wales, to ditto.
 Do 2. Ship *Heywood*, Capt. Harnsworth, to ditto.
 Portuguese Brig *Azoe Destino*, Captain P. J. Branco, to Rio
 de Janeiro.

The *Marshall Wellington*, and *Pembroke*, passed to Sea on
 the 26th Instant.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

Diamond Harbour.

French Ship *Charles* and *Lord Suffield* passed up.
 Remain.—The H. C. Ships *Lord Castlereagh*, *Thomas Grenville*, *Northumberland*, and *Union*.

Kedgeree.

Remain,—Outward bound Ship *Sherbourne*, and inward bound
 Ship *Helen*.

New Anchorage

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, *Marquis of Wellington*, *Streatham*, *Minerva*, *William Pitt*, and *Rose*,
 as also the *Cornwall*, and *Moffat*.

BOMBAY. ARRIVED. Sept. 27. Ship *Sir Evan Nepean*,
 Captain John Boog, for Suez; Ship *Jemima*, Capt. M. Danby,
 from London.—21. H. C. Extra Ship *Carmarthen*, Capt. James
 Ross, from England.—29. H. C. Extra Ship *Huddart*, Capt.
 Charles Welton, from England.—2. H. C. Ship *Prince of Wales*,
 Lieut. B. Dommett, from Mocha.

Passenger per *Sir Evan Nepean*. — Briggs, Esq.

Passenger per *Jemima*; Mr. Marcus Claudius Declenzeau,
 Cadet.

Passengers per H. C. Extra Ship *Carmarthen*: Capt. and Mrs.
 Shouldham; Mrs. Campbell; Miss Fawcett; Miss Tyndale; Miss
 Morris; Doctor Dolgairus; Mr. John Butchart, Mr. Wm. Fen-
 wick; Mr. S. Sioudet, Cadet; Mr. Gilbert Plaisted, Cadet; Mr.
 Crawford McCleod, Free Merchant.

Passengers per H. C. Extra Ship *Huddart*: Mr. Fredk. Walker;
 Mr. C. Conyngnam; Mr. Wm. Jacob, Cadets; Mr. John Warlow,
 and Mr. A. Steel, Free Mariners.

Sailed. Sept. 26. Ship *Traveler*, Capt. A. Hutchenson, to
 Penang; Arab Ship *Daria Beggy*, Naqudah Abdulla bin Woomer,
 to Bengal; Brig *Prime*, Capt. Wm. Lewis, to Pulo Penang.—29.
 Ship *Louich*, Capt. Wm. Dpiscoll, to London. Passengers Geo
 Browne, Esq. late Member of Council, his Lady and 3 Children;
 Briggs, Esq. Ass. Surgeon, M. E.—30. Grab Ship *Sallamutty*
Savoy, Naqudah Serage Walley, to Bengal.

Oct. 1. Brig *Fanny*, Captain J. B. Smith, to the Isle of France.

PENANG. ARRIVED August 10. Ship *Fataholcoir*, Shaik
 Mahomed, from Batavia, 31st July, Malacca 12th August. Passen-
 gers: 10 Natives; Brig *Salamanca*, C. Smith, from Calcutta, 30th
 July; Ship *Heracles*, G. Henderson, from ditto 19th ditto. Passen-

gers: Mrs. Henderson, and Child; Brig *Ann*, J. Pereira, from Acheen, 8th August. Passengers: 4 Natives.—17. Brig *Esther*, P. Jones, from Pungah 9th ditto: Passengers: 5 ditto.—18. Brig *Aurora*, C. Eddy, from Calcutta, 28th July.—19. Brig *Cauder Mayden Bux*, Abokir Lebby Nagore, 23th ditto. Passenger: 80 Natives. 21. Brig *Festal*, Wm. Skitter, put back.—26. Brig *Panchalang*, Sayd Abdullah, from Java, 25th June, Malacca, 22d August. Passengers, 4 Natives.—27. Brig *Cauder Bux*, Noq. Sangar, from Nagore; 12th ditto

September 3. Brig *Minerva*, John Russell, from Calcutta, 13th August; Do *Meralechnie*, Hussenshaw, from Nagapatam, 19th ditto. Passengers: 154 Natives.—5. Do. *Fattalqueen*, Abdullah Benjamann, from Rangoon, 20th ditto. Passengers: 20 ditto.—6. Brig *Jamlet*, Noq. Camar, from Malacca, 27th August; H. C. Brig *Penang*, J. Mein, from a Cruise.—7. Ship *Julang Julang*, Sayd Hussein Mahomed, from Jambree, 1st June; Malacca 26th August. Passengers: 9 Natives.—9. Brig *Zetchnie*, Adubcker, from Cuddalore, 16th ditto. Passengers: 10 ditto.—10. Ship *Leibes*, T. Basden, from Calcutta, 28th August. Passengers: Mr. Fraser, and 3 Natives; Brig *Fatta Con*, Saem Mahomed Sultan, from Porto Novo, 25th August. Passengers: 150 Natives.—13. Ship *Maular*, Cunjee Mamoo, from Madras, 26th August.—14. Brig *Mahomed Bux*, Bapoo Sah, from Nagore, 25th ditto. Passengers: 79 Natives.—17. Ditto *Pottolammar*, Bannoq Cassum, from Porto Novo, 28th ditto. Passengers: 1 ditto.—18. Ditto *Carrymann*, Bapoo Mahim from ditto, 1st July, Pungah, 28th September; Ditto *Lizely*, J. Raptest, from Malacca 10th September. Passengers: 2 Natives, Ship *Juba*, Hussein Daud, from Surat, 28th August.

SHIPS Aug 1: H. C. Ship *Bridgewater*, P. Hugges Esq. Captain for Malacca, and China; Ship *Lertfordshire*, J. Money Esq. Captain for ditto ditto; Ship *Lowther Castle*, C. Montlock Esq. Captain for ditto ditto; Ship *Vanistart*, R. S. Dahymple Esq. Captain for ditto ditto; Ship *Elizabeth*, W. J. Scott, for Calcutta; Brig *Perick*, W. Skitter, for ditto.—Ship *Isabella*, P. C. Porter, for Malacca, and Eastward; Brig *Salamanca*, C. Smith, for ditto.—19. Ship *Hercules*, G. Henderson, for China; Ship *Triumph*, S. L. Jo Cabo, for ditto.—20. Ship *Gloucester*, W. Rankin, for Malacca, and Eastward.—23. Brig *Aurora*, C. Eddy, for Malacca and Java; ditto *Cauder Bux*, Ormanno Mariman, for Malacca.—24. Ship *Festal*, Wm. Skitter, for Calcutta.—26. Ship *For Trial*, W. M. Vyvath, for ditto; Ship *Cauder Bux*, Noq. Sangar, for Malacca.

September 1. H. C. Schooner *Inverness*, W. W. Warren, for Calcutta.—Brig *Ann*, J. Pereira, for Padang, Do. *Esther*, John Symons, for Pungah.—10. Brig *Comde de Amoraule*, C. J. Cabral, for Padang; Ditto *Eleany*, P. Thissell, for Eastward.—Ditto *Mayden Bux*, Shaik Madar, for Padang.—13. Brig *Cauder Mayden Bux*, Abokir Lebby, for Malacca.—16. Do. *Messghel*, Lebby Mooda, for Padang.—17. Ship *Forbes*, T. Basden, for China; Brig *Minerva*, John Russell, for Calcutta.

Madras.

The Quarter Session commenced on Thursday with the usual forms. The following Gentlemen were sworn in to serve on the Grand Jury.

JOHN HODGSON, Esq. Foreman.

The Hon. L. G. K. Murray,	John W. Russell,
John B. Tavers,	Wm. Huddleston
James Taylor,	E. B. Wrey,
George Moore	J. M. P. McLeod
Robert Macnochie,	G. J. Casanajor,
George John Hallow,	James Strachan,
John Gwatkin,	David Pugh,
Edward R. Sullivan,	William Scott, and
Alex. Duncan Campbell,	William Haft, Esqrs.

The Honorable Sir EDMUND STANLEY delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of very considerable length and ability, in the course of which the learned Judge described in forcible language on the important nature of the functions of Grand Jurymen, and His Lordship concluded a very able address with legal remarks adapted and applicable to each of the principal cases in the Calendar, which he then proceeded to observe exhibits a black catalogue of crimes. The following is the Calendar :

William Durrel and *Samuel Bottomley*, Private in H. M. 20th Regiment; charged with the Murder of Shoalawoot at Quilon.

Stock Adam; charged with burglariously and feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling house of John Hackness and stealing thereout one small Bible, one small Common Prayer Book, one Neck-lace of Yellow Beads, and one pair of Bracelets of yellow beads—the property of Mrs. Eliza Johns.

Moonioappen, charged with burglariously and feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Mungamah, and stealing thereout sundry Gold Jewels—the property of Mungamah.

John Mostler, charged with feloniously stealing a Time Piece—the property of Cachalour Awieth.

Lutchmanah Naick, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles—the property of Soobaroy Naick.

Lall Mohamed, charged with the wilful murder of Thazeesh, a Moor Woman.

Pootapah, charged with conspiring together with a view to defraud Madava Poye, of the sum of twelve thousand Star Pagodas and forty four Pannams, or thereabouts.

John Barlow, a Private in His Majesty's 84th Regiment, charged with stabbing Bushwah, a Native Sweeper at Bellary.

Candan, Peyan and Cuvaty, charged with the wilful murder of Maunk, an Infant Male Child.

Helan M Konachio, Ann Crossan and Mary Caulfield, charged with feloniously receiving (knowing the same to be stolen) sundry articles of Wearing Apparel, &c. the property of John Liverage and his Wife.

Besides the above a horrible and disgusting case of cruelty to a Child has occurred, which will be tried on Monday next. Two Europeans, we also hear, are on their way from the out-stations, one charged with murder, and the other with coining.

The Bill of Indictment against the two first Prisoners in the Calendar has been reserved for next Sessions, in consequence of the representation of the Grand Jury, that two material witnesses were wanting to connect the chain of evidence against the Prisoners.

JOHN BARLOW, for Stabbing, was the first Prisoner put to the bar for Trial. The following witnesses proved the case.

GEORGE FOSTER, a Private in His Majesty's 84th Regt. said he was quartered at Bellary on the last day of July, that he saw the Prisoner in the Guard Room between 5 and 6 o'clock that morning—that Bushwah, a native sweeper, was there also—that one Franklin was there who spoke to Bushwah in the native language—that shortly after Bushwah came out from where the Prisoner was, and taking his hand from his side blood gushed out—that the Prisoner then came up and said Bushwah had no-right to strike him with a broom, and he wished he had killed him and then he should have been hanged at once. The witness said that he saw a bloody knife under Prisoner's cot immediately after.

JOHN FRANKLIN also a Private in the 84th, was next sworn—He said that he was sentry on the last day of July, and was walking in the verandah—that he heard a heavy blow and saw the Prisoner standing between two cots, and Bushwah lying down between them with his hand on his side—that the Prisoner dropped a knife, and Bushwah came and told the Witness that he was wounded—that he went to the Prisoner who said that the sweeper had struck him with a broom, and added "D—n the black fellow I wish I had killed him that I might be hanged." This Witness also said that the Prisoner's hand was stained with blood—that he was reputed to be an Englishman. He said that the sweeper was getting better when he marched from Bellary.

Two other Witnesses deposed to nearly the same facts, whose evidence therefore it is unnecessary to detail.

CAPTAIN FRENCH said that he believed the Prisoner was an Englishman—that he was Captain of the Guard on the

morning of the 30th of July—that Bushwah was brought to him with the information that he had been stabbed—that he interrogated the Prisoner why he had struck the boy, to which the Prisoner replied that Bushwah had struck him with a broom—that Witness on enquiry found that this was not true—that he then ordered him to be put in irons, and whilst they were fastening on, the Prisoner said he was determined on his purpose, and would be either hung or shot.

The Prisoner in his defence said that Bushwah had struck him with a broom, which irritated him to such a degree that he struck him with a small knife, but with no intention to kill him.

The Chief Justice briefly charged the Jury, and lamented in strong terms that Lord Ellenborough's act did not extend to this Country, by which the Prisoner might have paid the forfeit of his life for the barbarous and cowardly act which he had committed. The Jury without retiring from the Box immediately returned a Verdict of Guilty.

LAIL MAHOMED was next put to the Bar, charged with the Murder of a Native woman. The ADVOCATE GENERAL briefly opened the prosecution, and proceeded to call the following Witnesses.

Camatchee, a follower of the 1st Bat. 15th N I said she was on the 13th of September and knew the deceased, that she saw the prisoner on the 13th September about 8 a. m.—deceased was also there selling vegetables—that the prisoner was asking the deceased for a doody, which deceased refused prisoner—that the prisoner took it, and on being abused by the deceased threw it back and went away—that about 12 at noon, the deceased went away and came again about 4 in the evening, having two loaves—that the prisoner was in her company, and the deceased offered the prisoner the loaves, who refused to take them as he was refused the doody in the morning—that the prisoner lay down there as usual near the deceased who was selling vegetables. The witness said that she saw the prisoner lying there till five o'clock, witness remained till six, while witness was moving her vegetables to go home, she heard the deceased crying out he has struck me with a knife—that a light was brought and witness saw the body of the deceased which was bloody and there was a great crowd, the stall of the witness was within a few yards of where the deceased was lying—that prisoner and deceased lived together some years.

Fatma Saib, described herself as former witness—knows the prisoner and the deceased—saw the prisoner and deceased at 6 o'clock on the 13th of September—the deceased was selling vegetables, and was eating bread and offered another piece to the prisoner who refused to take it and struck her with his fist, the witness heard no more.

Vencato Reddy, said he was a Sepoy in the 15th N. I. and was so on the 13th September—he knows the prisoner, was formerly in the battalion, but was discharged two or three months ago—saw prisoner on the evening of the 13th September between 6 and 7. The witness was going to the bazar he heard a cry of thief, and saw the prisoner running with a knife in his hand. The witness seized him and took it from him, but the prisoner had cut his own belly,—when the witness seized him the prisoner said leave me or I will stab myself—a great crowd came, it was dark but a light was brought—when the witness saw the knife it was bloody. Witness had cut himself very slightly, very little blood came, and the knife was full of blood. Witness saw the deceased that evening—she was lying down wounded and blood was flowing—she was senseless but not dead—the witness conducted the prisoner to the Jemmadar, and the knife was produced. The prisoner said to Jemmadar that he had stabbed the woman. The prisoner was running towards witness and from the bazar—the prisoner was taken about 30 feet from the stall and no other person was met by witness till the crowd came up.

Sheik Mera, Sepoy in 15th N. I. said he was so 13th September—that he saw the prisoner in custody of another Sepoy. The prisoner has been discharged 6 or 7 months—saw deceased about four that evening.

Mr. STEWART, Surgeon to the Coroner, deposed that he examined the deceased—one of the wounds was about three inches long, through which great part of the stomach appeared, the other wound was on the left breast, made by a sharp instrument, probably the knife shown, the wounds were sufficient to have caused her death. She had been dead 12 or 14 hours when the witness saw her. The prisoner made no defence.

SIR EDWARD STANLEY summed up the evidence on which he commented on some length. The Prisoner was immediately found guilty.

Penang.

AUGUST 23.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Fort Cornwallis; 21st August, 1817.

Mr. J. L. PHIPPS, to be Accountant and Auditor.

Mr. W. SARGORIOUS, to be Deputy Accountant and Auditor.

Mr. K. MURCHISON to be a Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, to be ditto ditto.

Mr. WM. MONEY WILLIAMS, to be an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to Government.

Letters from Malacca dated the 16th instant came to hand yesterday, by which we learn, that the Bombay Ship had a tedious passage of eleven days from this port, and expected to sail for China on the evening of the above-mentioned day. They were accompanied down the Straits by a French Frigate from Pondicherry, which was sent out in March last, and was to leave Malacca for Manilla, and China on the following day.

AUGUST 30

On Tuesday about noon, the remarkable phenomenon of a Hail storm occurred upon the Signal Hill in the centre of the Island. The morning was attended by the same hazy appearance which has lately prevailed to an unusual extent over our atmosphere, and during a severe squall with thunder and lightning, a heavy shower of hail fell for the space of two minutes. The pieces of Ice are described as being of a very irregular shape by our informant, who states, that many equalled in size an ordinary Hen's egg.

Accounts have been received that the Rajah of Sambas has cut off a Brig belonging to Mr. Scarello, of Manila, and commanded by an Englishman of the name of Mitchell. Captain Foster of the *Isabella* saw the Vessel in the possession of the Rajah in July last.

SEPTEMBER C.

We feel great pleasure in having it in our power to relieve in some measure, the anxiety of the numerous friends of Major Farquhar, Resident and Commandant at Malacca, by giving publicity to the following extract of a letter, dated 23d ult. received from a kind Correspondent at that settlement.

“ You may have heard of Major Farquhar's unfortunate accident, which has given so much uneasiness to his friends here — He was thrown out of his Buggy on Wednesday last; — the wheel passed over his arm and fractured it; but I rejoice to acquaint you that he is now doing extremely well, and has not the slightest symptom of fever.”

Mauritius.

AUGUST 30.

Port Louis, Mauritius, July 31st, 1817.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants, held in the Committee Room, Government House, on the 24th inst. Mr. Saulnier, the elder, proposed that an Address should be presented to His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis of Hastings, Governor General of India, expressive of the gratitude they feel for the succours afforded by his Lordship to the sufferers by the fire of the 26th September last and also in reply to His Lordship's letter on the same subject, which His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to lay before the meeting.—This proposition being warmly applauded and unanimously adopted, the meeting, appointed Messrs. Saulnier the elder, and Thomas Pitot, to prepare an Address to this effect, against their next meeting, which was agreed to be held on Wednesday the 30th instant.

Mr. Saulnier the elder proposed at the same time, that an Address of thanks should also be presented to the Committee at Calcutta charged with the execution of His Lordship's benevolent intentions towards the Colony, for the zeal, activity and talent which have displayed on this occasion. Mr. Saulnier, also proposed to the meeting to avail themselves of the presence in this Colony, of Mr. Ricketts, President of the Committee, to render to him also their particular thanks; and to request that he will take charge of the above Addresses, and himself present them to His Excellency the Marquis of Hastings and the Committee, on his arrival at Calcutta.

This proposition having been unanimously adopted. Messrs. Saulnier and Pitot were also requested to prepare these Addresses—and on Wednesday the 30th instant, the Inhabitants, having been again assembled for the purpose of receiving the addresses, then submitted to their consideration, the following were unanimously agreed to and immediately signed by all the person present.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G. GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF ALL THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA, &c. &c. &c.

MR LORD,

When a few years since, your Lordship landed on our shores, your fellow countrymen crowded round you, and greeted with

transport the arrival of the Statesman and the Warrior so dear to England—This however was not the attraction, which drew around you another and that a large portion of our population—not yet severed from France, Frenchmen could only raise their voices to invoke blessings on virtues, less dazzling perhaps, tho' far more, precious, far more dear to humanity

Your virtues, my Lord, have long been known to us—we are not ignorant of that generous ardour, anticipating every want, preventing every wish, succouring misfortune, whenever it is to be found and in a manner stripping yourself to give aid and comfort to that wist body of unfortunates, whose multiplied and unceasing calls upon your generosity, could neither weary nor exhaust the goodness of your bounteous heart

These were the virtues, my Lord, to which we paid the well merited tribute of our humble veneration: and we presumed to believe that it found some value in your Lordship's eyes.

The expressions of our respect, and permit us to add, our attachment to yourself, flowed from feelings as deep as they were sincere—not tainted by any of those interested hopes and expectations, which too often dictate the low and hollow flattery gilded forth at the shrine of power.

The acknowledged independence of our character has more than once given proof, that truth alone can, with us, inspire those encomiums which have heretofore been thought not unworthy to be tendered to a Suffren and a Labourdonnais.

But perhaps, my Lord, even at that time, foreboding, of which we ourselves were insensible, pointed to you as to the hand, destined but too soon; equally by its power and its inclination, to rescue us from the horrors of famine, and to soften the severity of a fate which had nearly reduced us to despair.

It, in the midst of still smoking ruins of our town, we refrained from making ourselves that appeal to your Lordship, which the unfortunate never blinde in vain to you, at least we were not checked by any doubt of your beneficent disposition—but my Lord, it is painful, even where misfortune has not been a merited, to solicit those succours, the want of which, but a moment before we could not suppose likely to fall upon us; and we suffered in silence—But a parent watched over us, and the voice of our Government drew to our assistance the united bounties of Europe and of India

Deign, my Lord, to come amongst us, once again, and your return to the bosom of your own country—when amidst our straw thatched cottages, and blessed by the presence of our benefactor, we may exhibit the rare and interesting spectacle of misfortune soothed and relieved by grandeur, and public gratitude, doing equal homage to public gratitude, doing equal homage to public virtue and to private worth

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servants,

(Here follow the Signatures.)

To Messieurs C. M. Ricketts, J. P. Parkins, J. S. Brownrigg,
A. Trotter, J. Palmer, the President and Members of the
Mauritius Committee, at Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

His Excellency Governor Farquhar, has been pleased to communicate to us the measures of the Committee, of which you are the Members, and we trust you will believe that we feel the most lively gratitude for all that has been done, upon your recommendation, by the munificence of the Government, and the benevolent feelings of the inhabitants of Calcutta, for an unfortunate Colony, too recently annexed to the British Empire, to derive, from thence, as yet, any very strong claim, on the national sympathy of its new fellow subjects.

We shall not attempt, Gentlemen, to express the feelings of a whole population, towards his Excellency the Marquis of Hastings and yourselves, for that succour which has been so zealously and so promptly afforded to us. We entreat you to think only of the thousands whom you have snatched from the horrors of famine; whom you have relieved from the bitterest state of human want, whom you have saved from despair, to think too of the numbers among these unfortunate, who have been thrown as it were in a moment, from a state of honorable ease and many of them from the possession of a brilliant fortune, in the deepest abysses of misery and wretchedness, we entreat you to think of these things, and then to think what ought to be, and to believe that such are, our feeling towards you, of the well merited praise and admiration of our common country, and of all civilized nations, who will know it the same moment, our misfortunes and your generous assistance and relief of us, constitute the reward best suited to minds like yours—and we shall esteem ourselves but too happy, if we can contribute to this just reward by loudly proclaiming our own endless gratitude.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that the remembrance of the benefits you have conferred upon us, must ever live in the hearts of the inhabitants of the Mauritius, in whose name, we have the honor of addressing you.

We with the highest consideration and the sincerest devotion—

GENTLEMEN,

Your most humble and most obedient servants

(Here follow the Signatures.)

TO C. M. RICKETTS, Esq. &c &c &c.

SIR,

Your presence among us, enables us to discharge a debt of gratitude which the Colony owes to you as President of the Committee formed at Calcutta, for the relief of the sufferers by the dreadful conflagration which destroyed our city last year, and

we are anxious to avail ourselves of the occasion, to request of you to convey to that Committee, and through them to the Subscribers at Calcutta, the expression of those feelings, the sympathy so universally shewn by all classes, and the zeal, promptitude, and ability exhibited by the Committee, under the auspices of the Governor General, were so well calculated to produce.

Had this Island been a part of the Indian Empire connected by common origin, fellow feeling—kindred ties—or immediate relationship which unite the various members of that magnificent and stupendous Fabric, it would not have been astonishing that Calcutta—the Queen of the East as she ever does in all that is nobly and magnanimous in purpose and execution, would have stretched out her hands, to save, succour and restore, whatever the ravages of accident might destroy, but the generosity shewn, on the present occasion, has a higher motive—one independent of country, and which could only result from that refined and enlightened humanity which is the perfection of our nature.

To the generous, energetic and disinterested efforts of your committee, and the unequalled promptitude and zeal, with which they carried into effect the intentions of the Governor General, are to be ascribed the happy effects the measure immediately produced, the moment it was known here—The universal dismay which resulted from the total destruction of the means of subsistence, by the fire, and the unexampled draught of forty days, which succeeded it, and destroyed all hopes of the Grain Crop, was immediately dissipated, by learning that you, Sir and the Committee, under your Presidency, were occupied with the means of saving us from famine.

This crisis is now over, but the remembrance of it can never be effaced in this Island—and, so long must last, that Gratitude which we feel towards our Brethren of Calcutta, and the Committee which gave effect to their wishes, in our behalf.

We request therefore Sir, that you will accept, and communicate to them, the expression of our cordial thanks and acknowledgements, for the sympathy and relief, we have experienced at your hands, and which cannot fail to increase and cement that attachment, and common feeling of regard and reciprocal aids, which should subsist between fellow subjects.

We have the honor, with the highest consideration,

Sir,

Your most humble

and most obedient Servants.

(Here follow the signatures)

The meeting then voted thanks to Messrs. Saulnier and Pitot for their care and trouble in drawing up the address and that they be requested to deliver the same, in the name of the meeting, into the hands of Mr. Ricketts

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.] NOVEMBER . . . [NUMB. 277.

Calcutta.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: OCTOBER 28, 1917.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council adverting to the General Orders by Government bearing date the 27th January, 1916, and to the General Orders by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief of the Indian Armies, is pleased to abolish the designation of Provincial Assistant Adjutant General, as applied to Captain Watson, who is to be considered as an Officer of the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, and to take Rank accordingly from the date of his former appointment as an Assistant Adjutant General.

When the Commander in Chief shall leave the Upper Provinces, one of the Deputy Adjutant General's on the Establishment of the Adjutant General's Department will be attached to the General Officer Commanding in the field, as formerly.

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: OCTOBER 28, 1917.

Captain George Becher of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry and Assistant Commissary General, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for 10 Months, from the date of the sailing of the Private Ship Brothers from Bengal.

Brigadier Captain J. Ridge of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant R. C. Faithful of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for 10 Months, from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

Major L. H. Morris of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Major General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted to him in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 28, 1817.

Resolved, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under dates the 30th April, and 7th May 1817, be published in General Orders.

General Letter dated 30th April, 1817.

Para. 2.—“ Mr William O’Neil has our permission to return to our Rank as a Surgeon upon your Establishment, and we have appointed him to succeed to the Situation of Superintending Surgeon at Prince of Wales Island, upon the death, or coming away of Dr Mackinnon.”

Para. 3. “ We have permitted Mr. Alexander Wardrop to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant upon your Establishment. His Rank will be settled at a future time.”

General Letter, dated 7th May, 1817.

Para. 2.—“ At the particular request of Governor Banner-man, we have permitted Dr. Wm. O’Neil, of your Medical Establishment, who is appointed to succeed Dr. Mackinnon at Prince of Wales Island, to accompany him to that Presidency; but Dr. O’Neil is not on that account to receive any addition to the allowances he would be entitled to as a Surgeon of a Native Regiment in Bengal, to which he stands appointed, until he succeeds as Head Surgeon at Penang.”

3.—“ We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel John Ainslie of your Establishment, to retire from the service from the 22d January 1817.”

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 28, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that all Barracks and Hospitals occupied by Troops at the different Stations of the Army, shall be white-washed annually.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 28, 1817

The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeon, who in conformity with the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, published in General Orders of 29th of July last, were directed to be discontinued from the strength of the Army, being at the present period urgently required; the Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct them to do duty with the Army, until further Orders, viz.

Messrs Robert Scott, James Barker, Matthew Mendes, and George McCoway

Such of the above Assistant Surgeons as have continued to do duty with the Army since the publication of the General Orders of 29th July last, are to be considered as entitled to the allowances of their Rank, during the intermediate time.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT
IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 28, 1817

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Major D. Faithful of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Agent for the construction of Gun Carriage at Cossipore, in the room of Major Mitchell, deceased, and a Member of the Telegraphic Committee, in the room of Captain G. Swiney.

Captain G. Swiney of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Secretary and Accountant to the Telegraphic Committee, in the room of Major Faithful, and is directed to officiate as Commissary of the Expence Magazine, until further orders.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM; NOVEMBER 3, 1817

The permission granted in General Orders of the 31st January, 1817, to Lieutenant Watkins, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to the Isle of France for six months, for the recovery of his health, is extended to the 30th ultimo.

The General Orders of the 14th ultimo, directing the rejection of all claims to share in the Property captured from Holkar and the Marhatta Confederates, which had not been already preferred, are to be considered applicable only to the Native Details of the Army

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Wd. 10 p.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; NOVEMBER 4, 1817.

Lieutenant Finnis Heron of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Ml. Deptl

NOVEMBER 10.

The first subscription Assembly of the present season has been advertised for Wednesday next. We have been assured that HASTIE has fitted up the rooms in an elegant manner; and that by his present arrangements, the Subscribers will have more accommodation than during the last year. A large apartment will be appropriated as a *Propaganda*; at the end of which, an Orchestra has been erected; and no expence has been spared, in rendering the suit of rooms comfortable and commodious.

On Friday last the Chief Justice passed sentence on the several prisoners who have been convicted of offences during the present Sessions: after which the Sessions was adjourned until Monday next.

ISAAC MOTTRAM who was recently convicted of wilfully and maliciously shooting, with an intent to murder Corporal USHER, suffered the awful sentence of the law on Wednesday last.

It appears that the intelligence from China, which we published in our paper of Monday last, has not been confirmed to the extent of the information which we had received on the arrival of the *Helen*. A robbery committed on an American vessel in Macao Roads, by a gang of Chinese depredators, had produced a serious investigation and punishment; and it is stated on the authority of a letter published in the last *Mirror*, that the Hong Merchant who generally serves the American Consulate, having been squeezed by the Chinese Government, endeavoured to compel all our Commanders to give Bonds, rendering themselves responsible for smuggling, if detected; but, that although the trade had been stopped for three weeks, matters had been adjusted by the Select Committee, without any compliance with the requisition. The price of Cotton was expected to become diminished.

Extract of a Letter from Captain MacDougall of the *Lady Carrington*, dated St. Helena, 11th June, 1817.

"I am happy in being able to give you a pleasing account of all my little ones. They are all well, and have been so during the whole of the passage, which has been rather a long one, but fine weather the whole way. We arrived here on the 29th May, and I expect to sail this evening in company with the *Mungles*; which Ship arrived here on the 7th from Bencoolen. The *Astell* and *Princess Amelia*, China Ship, sailed on the 8th."

Extract of a Letter from a Passenger by the same Ship.

"We have hardly had any rough weather, and most probably the calms we complained of for nearly three weeks after crossing the line were the means

of our escaping a storm which appear to have been felt severely in various latitudes, and injured a number of vessels.

"The former ruler of Europe is denied any intercourse with strangers without permission. Mr. Manning, the Chinese Traveller, who arrived here in one of the Chinamen, had an interview with him at Longwood in his Chinese costume. Captain McD., myself, and all the Children, are lodged in the same house with the French and Russian Commissioners."

Extract of a Letter dated Graamoo, Right Bank of the Jangga, 28th October, 1817.

"The Grand Camp assembled at Sekundra the 20th, on which day the Marquis joined us. It is the finest force that ever has assembled in India. We moved from Sekundra on the 25th to the Banks of the River, near which the Bridge of Boats is constructed. Head Quarters with the Cavalry; and the 2d Brigade of Infantry passed the Bridge on the 26th, and took up a position on the opposite bank of a village called Sunkerpore. The remainder of the Army with the Park crossed yesterday.—We are, I understand, to remain on our present ground two or three days till the bridge is fortified; on which duty the Pioneers and Engineers are busily employed. When that is done, we will proceed, I hear, to the banks of the river *Sind*, where the army is likely to remain for some days, until it be ascertained whether matters can be settled by negotiation. The *Agra* force under General DOWRY I hear does not move till the 1st November, and some seem to think that it will not move at all."

For the following articles of intelligence concerning the movements of the Armies now in the field, we are indebted to the *Hindoo* of Saturday last.—We have only received one letter during the last week from *Head Quarters*, an extract of which we have published; but the following details are much more copious. It has been stated, although we know not on what authority, that it is probable, the polita

cal securities, which are required by the British Government will be obtained without any struggle. Should this statement be verified, we shall rejoice at such a consummation: but whatever may be the determination of the powers, whose conduct has placed the Military force of our Government in its present attitude, it is gratifying to know, that competent means have been provided to obtain eventually, what may possibly be denied in the first instance. We are truly concerned to find that so much sickness has prevailed in the Madras Army. The loss of Colonels WALKER and THOMPSON will be unfeignedly lamented by all who knew them either as soldiers or as men.

On the 26th ultimo, the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General were at Sunkerpoore, where the following order was issued:

"The Commander in Chief has lively satisfaction in expressing the sentiment excited in him this morning, on his viewing the Bridge and the Road leading through the Ravine to it. What he examined was to him proof, not only of skill and energy, but of a zealous alacrity, which he had the highest pleasure in recognizing.—His Lordship requests Captain Symton, of the Pioneers, Lieutenant Franklin, of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Mr. Conductor of Ordnance Felsbycke, to accept for themselves, and to communicate to those under them respectively, his acknowledgement of the judgment and activity, by which the movements of the Army have thus been so materially facilitated."

On the 26th the Horse Artillery the 1st Brigade of Cavalry and the 1st Brigade of Infantry crossed the Jumea over the bridge of boats by a road made through the ravines by the Pioneer corps. After the general order, we need scarce add in the words of our correspondent that the skill and labour with which it had been constructed are highly creditable to that valuable corps. Head Quarters were transferred to the right of the Jumea on the same day. On the 27th the 2nd and 3d Brigade of Infantry crossed, and on the 28th the 3d Brigade. The army would move on the morning of the 29th in two columns on Jitoun. Though the severity of the weather had prevented the co-operation of the troops from the South of the Nerbudda at the time expected, it was not supposed that this would interfere with the advance of the Grand Army.

By the latest accounts it appears that Scindia was in Dhurna — his troops being 25 months in arrears; and yet he is foolish enough to refuse negotiation, while it is clear he cannot oppose any one of our divisions.

We present to our readers a sketch of the position of the troops in the Grand Camp at Secundra, which has been obligingly communicated to us.

Rumour states that the terms, to which Scindia was called on to accede, did not lead to any cession of territory, but that he was required to employ his forces in conjunction with ours, and under the same direction, to extinguish the Pindarees, and, as a pledge of his good faith in effecting this object, to place in our possession certain fortresses, which would be restored to him on this object being accomplished. The fortresses mentioned are Narwar, Chandore, Hindia and Gussur Ghur.

Our letters from the Dukkan communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of that gallant veteran of the Madras Army, Col. Walker, who was advancing with his division to the Nerbudda. Colonel W. is stated to have died of apoplexy; he had been for ten days on the bank of the Poona, which he had not the means of crossing, and the anxiety thus occasioned to this gallant soldier is supposed to have accelerated his death. Sir John Malcolm reached Hissnahel on the 19th ultimo in high health and spirits. As we formerly mentioned, the Madras army had suffered much in its advance from the heavy falls of rain which impeded its progress. The light division, we learn, lost nearly all its camp equipage and baggage. Considerable sickness had prevailed in Sir John Malcolm's Camp during the march from Nigpore. It was expected that notwithstanding all impediments, the whole of the Madras force would reach the banks of the Nerbudda by the 25th ultimo.

By accounts which reached us yesterday, we are concerned to hear that considerable sickness continues to prevail among the troops advancing to the Nerbudda. The Madras army had lost another valuable officer, in Lieut. Colonel Thompson who commanded a brigade and who died on the march soon after Colonel Walker. The prevalence of fever is attributed to the great vicissitude of temperature, the thermometer varying 2° degrees in the course of the 24 hours. Sir John Malcolm intended marching from Hissmahel on the 24th ultimo, to join the first division of the Madras Army at Hardah. The Nerbudda has become fordable at the *Pitrah Ghat*, which is about 14 miles North of Solingpore, and 37 East of Hissmahel;—at which latter place on the 22d, there was from 12 to 18 feet of water at the shallowest places of the river. On the 14th ultimo His Excellency Sir T. Hyslop had advanced about 120 miles from Hyderabad and was proceeding to join the army.

By letters from Delhi we learn that Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. left that place on the 19th for Gouigoung. The following is from Delhi under date 21st of October.

The weather still continues unusually hot, in so much that fathies are not yet altogether laid aside. The thermometer generally rises during the day to near 90° but falls at night below 70, and although the weather has been so oppressive dur-

ing the day, the nights with very few exceptions throughout the season, have been agreeably cool, and are now become quite cold. There has not been any rain, but a few partial showers, at the full and changes of the moon since July, while in the hills it has rained incessantly for the last six months; and in the lower provinces the season appears to have been unusually wet. The consequence of this drought is an almost total failure of the crops in the Dooab and a considerable advance in the price of grain, which the movements of the troops tends to increase. We have no Cholera, but there has been a great deal of sickness in all the considerable towns in the upper provinces."

We learn from a Correspondent in the Upper Provinces, that the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS has permitted the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, to have Light Buff-Facings and Gold, being the same as those of his Lordship's Regiment in his Majesty's service. Our readers will recollect that the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment is called the "*Honourable Company*," which we understand, is now ordered to join the centre division of the army at Secundra.

The sum of intelligence respecting the movements of the Army received in Calcutta since our last, is briefly as follows. On the 30th of September General D'ALMEIDA, in command of the 4th Company, 2d Battalion 28th, and 1st Battalion 26th Native Infantry, marched from Keith towards Bandah, and arrived there on the 5th ultimo. The Keith Detachment was joined at Bandah, by the 1st Battalion 11th Native Infantry, and a Battalion of the 7th from Delhi. General MARSHALL took command of the left division on the 7th October. On the 8th the several corps marched to Kallinger, where they arrived on the 20th, and were joined by Captain CUNNINGHAM, with six Rusalahs of Rohilla horse. On the 15th the Army concentrated at the bottom of the Bislam Gunge Ghaut, after the junction of the Train of Foot and Horse Artillery, and the 1st Battalion of the 1st Native Infantry. This Division was to march on the 25th ultimo to Hattah.

Sir JOHN M'ALCOLM was near Husseinabad about the middle of last month. The Nerbudda continued

unusually full, the shallowest parts being on the 15th of October, 18 feet deep. Ratts were preparing for the passage of the troops. It is said that the Division under General MALCOLM will occupy the *Durrah* of SETOO, which is situated near Ashta and Mogerdaw; is the most westerly of the Pindaree positions, and about mid-way between Husseinabad and Oujien. General MARSHALL was to advance through Bundecund upon Saugor and Bassondah, the jagheer of Shaikh Dullow. We have already stated that the whole cantonment of KURREEM KHAN at Bersian had been accidentally burnt to the ground, and that the Pindaree Chief had removed to another post in the neighbourhood of that place. While some of the Ukhbars state that SCINDEAH intends to head the confederacy, others positively assert his decided disposition not to take the field against the British forces.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL was at Sherghur on the 25th ultimo. A bridge of boats was in preparation for the passage of the Grand Army over the Jumna. His Lordship inspected the troops on the 22d at Secundra.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

C A L C U T T A.

ARRIVALS Nov. 2. Brig *Bounty Hall*, Captain William Hammond from Liverpool 17th June.

American Ship *Agawam*, Captain John Wells, from Boston 31st May and Java 12th Oct.

3 A China Junk, name unknown?

7. Ship *Layton*, Captain Thomas Taylor, from London 10th April, Isle of France---and Madras 19th October.

8 Portuguese Ship *Maria Premiera*, Captain S. L. Ramos, from Rio de Janeiro 14th August.

DEPARTURE. Nov. 3 Brig *Helen*, Captain G. Mackintosh, for Negapatam and Malay Coast.

THE FOLLOWING VESSELS HAVE PASSED TO SEA.

Nov. 3. *Phoenix* Yacht for Cuttack

5. *Martha*, Captain Driver, Ganges. American Ship *Athena* and Portuguese Brig *Nota Destino*.

6 *Martha*, (Cajul)

7 *Caledonia*

About twenty sails of Dhonies &c. have arrived from the Maldiva Islands, within the last few days.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships *Lord Castlereagh*, *Northumberland*, *Union*, and *Surry*.

Kelgeres.

Remain,—Outward bound Ships *Sherbourne*, *Apollo*, *Lord Wellington*, and *Heywood*.
Layton, coming to town.

Nov. 8 Brig *Helen*, passed to Sea.

Baring, passed up.

New Anchorage.

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, *Marquis of Wellington*, *Minerva*, *Rose*, *Streatham*, *Carnatic*, *William Pitt*, and *Thomas Grenville*, as also the *Cornwall*, and *Moffat*.

The following is a correct list of the destination of the Honorable Company's regular and Extra Ships, which are to compose the different Fleets of the Season 1816-17, and the period of their departure.

To compose the first Fleet and to sail for England direct on the 20th November,—the H. C. Ship *Streatham* and *William Pitt*.

The Commander of the *Streatham* will be charged with His Majesty's Mail homeward.

To compose the second Fleet, and to sail for England, direct in all December next,—the *Carnatic* and *Thomas Grenville*.

To sail for England via Port St. George, in the ensuing month of December, the *Minerva*, *Marquis of Wellington*, *Rose* and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*.

To England direct, and to sail in February next,—the *Lord Castlereagh*.

To Beaulieu agreeably to their destination,—the H. C. Extra Ships *Northumberland* and *Union*.—

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVALS. October 8 His Majesty's Sloop *Hatchus*, John P. Parker, Esq. Captain, from the Gulph of Persia—7. H. M. Cruiser *Fatal*, Lieutenant F. Farquhar, from the Persian Gulph; Ship *Harriet*, Capt. T. Guthrie, from Bussorah, Ship *Rupert*, Captain F. Briggs, from Bussorah.

DEPARTURES. October 3 Ship *Dadaley*, Captain Edmond Dyer, to Calcutta—H. M. Timber Ship *Ernaad*, Lieutenant David Jones, to the Malabar Coast—6 H. C. Cruiser *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant Dominick, to Surat.

Bombay.

OCTOBER 14.

We are sorry to state that, the ship *Durable*, Captain R. Guthrie, of this port, was totally lost, a little after midnight of the 21st August, in the Persian gulph on a reef of sunken rocks on the coast of Arabia. She had sailed from Bushire on the 18th August bound to Bahrein under convoy of the H. C. cruiser *Ariel*, which narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. At the time the accident happened, the *Durable*, having the pilot on board, was a short distance ahead of the cruiser, steering S. by W. with a light wind from E. S. E. and a considerable swell. The cruiser immediately put about, and, having in five minutes deepened from 3 fathoms to 6 fathoms, anchored and sent all her boats to the assistance of the *Durable*; but the latter struck so forcibly and rolled so heavily, that all the exertions used, proved ineffectual to save the ship. All the people, some of the cargo and a considerable portion of her stores were conveyed on board the *Ariel*.

Letters from Trincomallie received during the last week mention that H. M. ship *Challenger*, Captain Bridges, was to sail from that port about the 11th or 12th September for the Persian Gulph.

On Thursday the H. C. cruiser *Prince of Wales* sailed for Surat. John Elphinstone, Esq. late member of council, appointed Chief of Surat, embarked on board under the customary salutes.

This day the fourth Sessions of Oyer and terminer and general goal delivery for this town and island will commence before the Hon'ble the Recorder and his associates. We understand there are but few cases on the calendar, and none likely to excite much interest.

H. M. ship *Bacchus*, Capt. J. P. Parkin, will, as we are informed, sail hence for Trincomallie on the 14th inst.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.] NOVEMBER. . . [NUMB. 277.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

OCTOBER 28, 1817.

Mr. T. P. BRIDGES, Assistant to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

NOVEMBER 7, 1817.

Mr. F. Y. LINDSAY, Assistant to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; Oct. 28, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that the following description of Persons and Establishments have been exempted from the payment of Toll at the Public Ferries, viz.

1. Military Officers, with their Servants and Baggage, when travelling on their private affairs, and Native Soldiers going on or returning from leave of absence.

2. The Servants and Baggage of a Military Officer, when the Officer himself is not with them—supplies in transit to such Officer, and his Cattle, when sent out for forage or fodder.

3. The Carriages, Cattle, and Porters, employed in the conveyance of Public Treasure, or of Public Property of every description, including all supplies for the Commissariat and the Public Investment, and all materials for Public works, except such as may be executed by contract.

4. All Cattle provided for the Victualling Department of the Commissariat.

5. All Public Cattle, (Elephants, Camels, or Oxen,) when sent out for fodder, or in any other situation, when they may not form a part of Detachment of Troops, and the Remount Horses of the Cavalry on their progress to the Regiments to which they may be allotted.

6. The Public Grass-cutters and their Cattle, when sent out for forage.

With a view to guard against abuse, it is directed that the Servants of Officers when not in attendance on their Masters, shall invariably be furnished with Certificates, stating their names, and the number and description of Cattle, Carriages, &c. under their charge. — In the event of Servants not being furnished with such Certificates, they will be subject to the payment of the established Toll.

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; Oct. 28, 1817.

In pursuance of the liberal and gracious intention of the Honorable the Court of Directors, to extend to the meritorious class of Subadars, and through them to the whole Native Army, the strongest marks of their favor, with a view to reward past services and encourage future exertions; the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, in communication with the Most Noble the Governor General, has determined to create a new, and superior Rank of Native Commissioned Officers, to be styled, Subadar Major.

This situation is to be considered as conferring on its possessor, no office, command or superiority in the Corps or Regiment to which he belongs, differing from that of Subadars, the Senior of which Rank he is alone to be deemed. But in the case of Detachments from different Corps doing duty together, the Subadar Major is to have the benefit of his Army Rank, in like manner as the usages with regard to Brevet Commissions, direct, among European Officers, of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Army.

The selection for promotion to the Rank of Subadar Major, which will not depend on mere length of services, unless illustrated by recorded acts of distinguished conduct in the Field, is to rest entirely with the Commander in Chief, at whose special recommendation of the individuals, on grounds to be fully set forth, Commissions will be granted by the Governor General in Council, in order, thereby, to mark more strongly in the eyes of the Army, the distinction between this and ordinary Regimental Commissions.

The Subadars only of Regular Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, of the Ramghur, Rungpoor, Chumparun, and Cuttack Local Corps, and the Pioneers, are to be eligible to the rank of Subadar Major, unless, in such possible cases of extraordinary conduct and bravery, as may justify the setting aside of all ordinary Rules.

The total number of Subadar Majors in the Army, is not ordinarily to exceed 75, viz.

- 8 Cavalry.
- 60 Infantry.
- 2 Artillery, Horse and Foot.
- 4 Local Corps.
- 1 Pioneer.

and it is to be discretionary at all times with the Commander in Chief, to fill up the whole or only a part of this Rank. But although in the first instance, one may be nominated in each Corps, it will not be obligatory on the Commander in Chief, to fill up any vacancy, which shall occur among the Subadar Majors of the Army, by a promotion in the same Corps, in which the casualty happens.

A Brevet Pay of 25 Rupees per mensem is to be annexed to the Commission of Subadar Major, in addition to his ordinary Allowances, as Subadar of a Company.

In order to follow up those principles, laid down by the Honorable Court, for extending every protection and encouragement to the Native Officers, the Government will at all times readily take into its consideration, any acts of distinguished conduct, on the part of the Subadar Majors, which may be laid before it by the Commander in Chief, and will devise and confer such increased honors and rewards for the same, as the nature of each case may seem to require.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to make known to the Army, in the fullest manner, these orders; announcing the liberal arrangements of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and of the Government; and further, to issue such subsidiary orders on the occasion, as he may think appropriate, and necessary.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; Oct. 28, 1817.

Resolved, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 7th January, 1817, be published in General Orders

19. The reasons assigned by the Madras Government for suspending the execution of our first orders on this subject, namely, that the Commissary General cannot properly be considered as an Officer of Disbursement, and that the Military Board are not charged with the duty of passing the accounts of

his Disbursements, and to which you refer as explanatory of the motives by which you have also been guided, are by no means satisfactory to our minds."

15. "It is true, that according to the present Regulations for the management of the Commissariat, (as described by you in Paragraphs 70 to 86. of the Letter, to which we are now replying) the accounts of the Commissary General are submitted to Government by the Military Auditor General, without the intervention of the Military Board; but we are by no means prepared to say, that that is the only examination to which the accounts and conduct of the Commissariat ought to be subjected."

16. "We are, on the contrary, of opinion, that it would be proper that an Annual Report should be made by the Military Board upon the Commissariat to Government, and we direct, that such Report be invariably made hereafter, and transmitted to us from all the Presidencies."

17. "To the unbiassed opinions of the Members of the Military Board, we are accustomed to look with much confidence in all cases involving civil or military expense, and it is in our opinion of great importance, that no Officer should have a seat at that Board, whose disbursements and conduct are liable to be brought under their superintendence and control."

18. "With respect to the observation of the Madras Government, that the Commissary General cannot properly be considered an Officer of Disbursement, we have only to record our decided opinion, that the observation is incorrect."

19. "We have accordingly informed the Madras Government, in a Letter dated 30th September, 1814, (Paragraph 3,) copy of which has been transmitted to you, that we adhere to our original opinion, that the Commissary General ought not to be a Member of the Military Board, and have accordingly directed his removal from that Board; and we now repeat our directions, that the same regulation take effect at your Presidency also, immediately on receipt of this Letter."

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council, in publishing the foregoing Paragraphs of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, deems it an act of justice to record the high sense which Government has uniformly entertained of the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin, as a Member of the Military Board, during the time he has held the important situation of Commissary General, and regrets the necessity that now exists of depriving the Board of the useful knowledge and experience possessed by that Officer.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, Nov. 4, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Stephen an Engineer, to superintend the completion of the Mausoleum at Ghazepore.

In consequence of the retirement in England of Lieutenant Colonel John Ainslie of this Establishment, from the 22d of January 1817, as notified in the 3d Para. of the Honorable the Court of Directors' General Letter, published in the Government General Orders of the 23th instant, the Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to assign Rank to the undermentioned Officers, as follows, in lieu of that heretofore assigned them.

Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Comyn, date of Rank 22d January 1817, vice Ainslie, retired.

17th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Major Robert McPherson, date of Rank 22d January 1817, vice Comyn, promoted.

Captain Robert Baldock, date of Rank 22d January 1817, vice McPherson, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Archibald Montgomerie, date of Rank 22d January 1817, vice Baldock, promoted.

Lieutenant Geo. Henry Robinson, date of Rank 22d January 1817, vice Montgomerie, promoted.

The undermentioned Lieutenant Fireworkers are to take Rank in the Army, and Artillery Regiment, from the 25th of September 1817, the date of the augmentation authorized in Government General Orders of the 14th October 1817, for which they were promoted.

The remaining Lieutenant Fireworkers, promoted on the same occasion, will have their Rank adjusted hereafter.

John Gilbert

Thomas Brooke

Robert Burrows

Charles Patch

Thomas Montgomerie

Edward Raphael Watts

Birno Browne.

Henry Timings.

James Paton.

Mr. Rundle Jackson, and Mr. John Cullen, who in Government General Orders of the 17th instant, were advanced to the Rank of Lieutenant Fireworkers, are to have the date of their Rank adjusted hereafter, instead of being promoted from the 25th of September 1817, as directed in the abovementioned Order.

Mr. Edmund Sweetenham and Mr. Donald Eneas McRay, having respectively produced Certificates of their appointments as Cadets of Engineers and Artillery on this Establishment, are admitted into the service accordingly, and the latter promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Fireworker,—his date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant J. Graham of the 9th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colin Mac Donald of the 18th Regiment of N. I. have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank.

Sergeant Banks of the Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and to draw his stipend at Dinapore, instead of Mongheer, as notified in General Orders of the 20th July last.

Sergeant Thomas Williams of the Invalid Establishment at Ghunke having produced satisfactory testimonials of his claims to the Pension Establishment, is admitted to the benefits of that Institution accordingly, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Dinapore.

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Offg Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Honorable the Vice-President will receive the Visits of any Gentleman, who may be desirous of calling upon him, whether on business or otherwise, on Mondays Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Nine until half past Ten o'Clock.

H. LEVI,

Private Secretary.

3d Nov. 1817.

NOVEMBER 17.

Abstract of the Bengal Civil Fund, instituted on the 1st of October 1801.

It provides at the present period of time, for 13 Widows, for 9 Boys, and for 21 Girls of deceased Civil Servants: it likewise affords pecuniary aid to 8 Civil Servants, who have been compelled by ill health to relinquish their situation in India and to proceed to Europe for recovery.

The Capital of the Fund is Rs. 465,006

The Monthly Income is 9,927

The Monthly demand is 9,478

Monthly surplus . . . 449

The Bengal Civil Fund is purely a Charitable Institution, and it does not extend a pension to Subscribers who retire from the Civil Service.

The Head Quarters of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General were on the 1st instant at Berria and on the 2d at Dacca.

Major General Marshall with the left of the Army had advanced as far as Hattah on the banks of the cane. The following is an extract of a letter from that place under date the 2d instant.

"We have got on very well thus far--we move again on the 4th towards Sagur. We have not yet met with the Pindarees, but hear of plenty of them between Sagur and Bitsah. This is a beautiful country and grain in abundance."

The movement of the left of the Grand Army being regulated by the center, General Dornin did not march from Agra so early as was expected. The same number of marches which bore the Center division from the Jumnah to the Sind would carry the left to the Chambul; which two rivers, we believe, form the boundaries of Scindia's territories to the North and East.

The Squadron of His Majesty's 21st Dragoons at the Presidency has moved from Garrison to the lines of the Body Guard at Ballygunge and the Commissariat having furnished the horses required, the Squadron will soon be ready to take the field.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Nov 9 Ship *Jamima*, Captain J. White, from
Chittagong 5th November

Arab Ship *Derna Beggy*, Nacods, from Bombay 29th September and Aloppee 8th October.

19 Ship *Northumbrian*, Captain Jackson, from London 29d
June 6

15. American Ship *Union*, Captain B. Hitchings, from Rio de Janeiro, 8th September.

PASSENGERS TIE NOT TRIMMER

Miss A. Roebuck, Mr E. Leathley, Merchant, Mr H Newnch, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. C. D. Roebuck

DEPARTURES November 21. Portuguese ship *Princesa do Brazil*, Captain J. J. de Silva, for Lisbon

Brig *Triunfo da Paveja*, Captain J. J. Franco, for Lisbon.

14. Brig *Robert Quayle*, Captain R. P. Jones for Liverpool.

Ship *Hadlow*, Captain E. Lamb, for London.

American Ship *Cutler*, Captain R. Turner, for New York.

Danish Ship *Frederick the Sixth*, Captain H. Jansen, to com-
plete her loading for Copenhagen.

Wark *Admiral Drake*, Captain G. Thomson, for Bombay.
 VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL, THEIR DESTINATIONS &c.
 Immediately.—*Cortez*, Captain J. Langdon, for London, *Lady
 Boscawen*, Captain R. Lithbridge, ditto, via Pointe de
 Galle and Cape, *Comet*, Captain T. Boag, for Greenock, and
Palmyra, Captain E. G. Kemp, for Liverpool
 In three or four days.—Ship *Friendship*, Captain G. Wise, for
 Benicoolon and Java, *Isabella*, Captain J. L. Starvell, for
 Bombay, *Hoghton*, Captain Harris, for Manila, and *Bag
 Westal*, Captain Skader, for ditto
 The *Sherbourne*, passed to sea, on the 9th Inst.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

Diamond Harbour.

Remains.—H. C. Ship *Lord Castlereagh*, Northumberland, and
Laon also the *Prize*, and *Surry*.
 Passed up, The *Northampton*.
 Passed down, The French Ship *Mimosa*, Portuguese Ship
Esperanto da Luz, and American Brig *Reed Quayle*.

Port of Call.

The *Lord Wellington*, outward bound, arrived, and the
Esperanza, passed to sea, on the 10th Inst.

New Anchorage.

Remains.—H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, *Marquis
 Wellington*, *Mimosa*, *Rosa*, *Carracas*, *Thornhill*, *Corvette*,
Hymen Pitt, *Stedman* also the *Corvette*, *Moffett*, and
 Portuguese Ship *Princess da Brazil*.

Port of Call.

Remains.—The *Thornhill*.

BOHRAY ARRIVALS Oct. 1. Vessel *Boat Captain*,
 and *Doss Mahomed*, from Surat. H. C. *Cover Star*,
 Lieutenant R. Reynolds, in charge from Mangalore.

DEPARTURES October 1. Ship *Sacramento*, Captain John
 Goyer, to Ceylon. Ship *Asia*, Captain Alexander Gough, to Pegu
 and Passengers. Lieutenant Colonel Sir J. his Lady and
 Son.—H. Ship *Hymen Pitt*, Captain G. C. P. Leong, to the
 Cape of Good Hope and Load in Passengers. Richard Tonn,
 Esq. Civil Service, his Lady and 3 Children, Captain Hawkins,
 Esq. his Lady and three Children, The Reverend James Clow,
 Colonel Atkins, and George Donald. French Ship *Sophia*, Com-
 mander L. Maillet, to Moulins and Bordeaux.—H. Armed
 Boat *Pygmalion*, Syring Doss Mahomed, to Malva.—H. Ship
Harriet, Captain T. Guthrie, to Bengal.

Bombay.

OCTOBER 27.

On Saturday evening last, about half past six o'clock, a fire was discovered in one of the large godowns, under the Court House of this Presidency, filled with coin. The alarm which it excited, amongst those, who were likely to be first exposed to its ravages, may be well conceived and, at many times, such was its menacing appearance that the possible extent of its progress could in no wise be calculated upon. Thanks, however, to the stillness of the night, the unparalleled thickness of the walls of the building, and the mercy of Heaven, it was got under before two o'clock on Sunday.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXI.] ... NOVEMBER. ... No. 4627.]

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 11, 1817.

Mr. F. C. SMITH, Register of the Zillah Court of Raddice and Assistant Magistrate stationed at Calcutta.

Mr. F. L. MANNING, Second Register at the Sudder Station of Calcutta.

Mr. J. A. PEARCE, Register of the Zillah Court at Comrakpore.

Mr. JOHN STANTON, Barrister-Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

NOVEMBER 14, 1817.

Mr. W. L. RENN, a Police Judge of the Courts of Sadder Dewanny Adawlat and Nizamut Adawlat.

Mr. E. WATSON, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. H. HODGSON, fourth Judge *ad dato dato*.

Mr. R. WATSON, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Midnapore.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 31, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions:

Francis GAYN YOUNG of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General for the Provinces of Dinapore and Benares, in the room of Captain S. A. Kellie, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John CROWE to be Colonel of a Regiment, with Rank from the 11th November, 1817, vice Rutledge, deceased.

Senior Major Matthew MACMURDO to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the same date, vice Crowe, promoted.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John GRANT to be Lieutenant, with Rank, from the 5th July, 1817, vice Elwood, deceased.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain and Brevet Major William Joseph Mathews
to be Major

Captain Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward
Robert Broughton to be Captain of a Company

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Philip Hay to be
Captain Lieutenant

Ensign James Clarke Charnock Grey to be Lieuten-
ant.

Rank from
November
succession
of date pro-

Mr. Surgeon Charles A-see is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on his producing the pre-
scribed certificate from the Pay Department.

Mr. Joseph Tutton of the Invalid Pension Establishment, and late a Riding Master in the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, is directed to place himself under the orders of the Supervisor of the Hissar Estab-
lishment, and authorized to draw the Monthly Pay and Allowances of a Riding Master, including his Pension.

ERRATA.

In General Orders of the 28th ultimo.

For "Lieutenant R. C. Faithful of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry," read "Captain R. C. Faithful, Major of Brigade of
Cuttack

In General Orders of the 4th Instant

For "Lieutenant Fire-Worker Birmo Browne," read "Birmo
Browne."

For "Mr. Donald Eneas MacRuy," read "MacKay."

In the paragraph relating to "Mr. Rundle Jackson and Mr. John
Cullen, for 1st "Instant," read "ultimo."

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

FORT WILLIAM: NOVEMBER 11, 1877.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the 3d. of Captain Clarendon's company of
Rohillah Horse.

To be Sub-Lieutenants, with local Rank

— Picard, Gent. from the 1st October 1877.

— McGrath, Gent. ditto 2d ditto.

— McGregor, Gent. ditto 3d ditto.

— Edgar, Gent. ditto 4th ditto.

— Egan, Gent. ditto 5th ditto.

To be Cornets with Local Rank.

— Pennington, Squire, Gent. 6th October 1877.

— Pennington, Junior, Gent. 7th ditto.

Mr. D. M. Luckham to act as an Assistant Surgeon, with local Rank, and to perform the Medical duties of Captain Laddell's Corps.

JOHN CRAIGIE,

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

NOVEMBER 21

A Committee of Merchants appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration certain plans which have been proposed, connected with the establishment of an EXCHANGE and a CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, have submitted their report to a General Meeting of the Subscribers and others interested in the proposed establishments, which was holden on the 5th instant. The meeting came to several resolutions, which have been published, and which we shall lay before our readers, as soon as our budget of European News has been exhausted. On this subject so momentous to the interests of the Commercial Body, we have received a letter, which we shall also publish, as soon as we are enabled to print the resolutions which have been recently adopted. At present we shall only express the hope of our correspondent, "that in carrying into execution a
 " scheme, which is so well calculated to promote the
 " general advantages of the Commercial World,
 " and of British India in particular; there may be
 " no collision of private interests; and that all in-
 " dividuals feeling will be rendered subservient to
 " the good of the Public.

" The weather for some days past, has been much warmer than is usual at this season of the year at Calcutta; and yesterday, a considerable fall of rain was experienced, attended by thunder and lightning.

At the adjourned Session of Over and Terminer on Monday last the Grand Jury found several Bills of Indictment against Prisoners who had reached the Presidency, and who had been committed during the adjournment. The most important case, was of a capital nature. The Prisoner DAY a private of the 87th Regiment, was on Thursday convicted of the wilful murder of a Native, who, it appeared had interfered in consequence of violence done to his daughter, by the prisoner. The Pri-

senior immediately after the verdict, received sentence of DEATH. The Court was occupied the whole of Thursday and Friday with the trial of Criminal Cases.

During the last week, we published the Treaty which has been concluded between the British Government and Scindiah, and the orders issued to the Gallant Army in the Field on the occasion of promulgating that Treaty. It would appear from the document alluded to, that the principal objects of the British Government, is first to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarees—and secondly, to prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India. One important point has already been gained,—by depriving the Pindarees of that protection on which they have hitherto mainly depended, and if SCINDIAH and our other allies shall efficiently and faithfully co-operate, with our powerful army, in the measures contemplated by the British Government; we may anticipate, that the objects of the recent confederation will be speedily accomplished—that the Pindarees and every other body of associated freebooters—so long the terror and pest of India! will be expelled from their haunts, and prevented from re-assembling in sufficient numbers to disturb the future tranquility of the allied governments.

Of the proceedings of the Military Forces now in the field, we have received very imperfect information during the last week: and we therefore republish from the *Hurkaru* of Saturday last, the following articles, which contain more correct details, than we have received from our Camp Correspondents:—

Our letters from the Dukhin communicate a melancholy catastrophe, which occurred in the Madras Camp at Hurdah, on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo. Major O'Donnell commanding the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry was murdered by a trooper of that corps. It appears that Major O'Donnell was walking before his tent when the trooper came up armed with two loaded pistols. On the first pistol being discharged the Major fell without sign of life. The ball penetrated between his shoulders, and so near did the pistol-burner carried that his clothes were set on fire. The assassin immediately made for his lines, but fortunately was observed returning his pistols to the holsters of his

saddle, which led to the discovery of his being the perpetrator. So callous and remorseless was this wretch, that he is said to have avowed that he went armed with the deliberate intention of murdering his commanding officer; and, as appears this spirit of revenge was inspired by the most trivial cause. It is said he had gone to Major O'Donnell with some frivolous complaint, who, after hearing him, viewing it as such, desired him to retire. Summary proceedings had at first been contemplated, but it had been deemed expedient that the prisoner should await the sentence of a General Court-Martial.

A body of about 3000 Pindarees had passed along the right bank of the Nerbudda since the arrival of the Malra troops on the left at Hindiah. By the latest accounts it appears the different Durrahs of Pindarees were moving on Duttah and Gudim. It is stated that Khureem Khan had been put in possession by Scindiah, of Islamnagur, which commands a pass between Bopal and Ra-seen.

Parties had been sent in advance from the Nagpore Subsidiary force with the Pioneers to clear the Chankah pass, and it was expected the troops would commence crossing on the 8th instant. The following order had been issued - from which we may infer that this force no longer bears the denomination of - 5th division of the army of the Deccan.

The Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief having been pleased to direct a Division of Troops from the Subsidiary force to be formed to serve beyond the limit of the Nagpore Territories; the following Corps and Heads of Staff and Departments are to be in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

3d Troop of Gallopers.

5th Regiment Native Cavalry.

ORDNANCE.

Four 12 Pounders.

Four 5½ Howitzer.

Two 6 Pounders.

2d Company Pioneers.

Light Infantry Battalion.

Commander Companies, 1st Battalion 2d Native Regiment.

2d Battalion 10th Native Regiment.

2d Battalion 99th Native Regiment.

1st Battalion 2d Native Regiment.

3 Troops Cavalry, under Capt. West.

St Rohulla Cavalry.

5th Company 2d Battalion Artillery.

Detachment Gun Lascars.

Gun-driver Corps, (in proportion.)

Detachment Ordnance Cattle.

STAFF AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary and Persian Interpreter.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Acting Deputy Pay Master.

Superintending Surgeon.

Medical Store-keeper with such proportion of the Medical Depot as the Superintending Surgeon shall be pleased to allot.

Sub-Assistant Commissary General Lieutenant Bruce, under such instructions as will be hereafter communicated.

Mr. Conductor Parsons.

The Provost Serjeant.

Lieutenant Hall appointed to succeed Lieutenant Palskén as Cantonment Adjutant and Quarter Master at Nagpore, will proceed to Guohwarra to assume the duties, which under the direction of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief were discharged by Captain Patrickson previous to his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut. Hall will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements for conducting the duties of the Post Office at Hussingabad and other Stations and Posts of the Subsidiary Force within the Nagpore Territories with exception only of Nagpore.

Ensign Hall, Field Engineer, will remain at Hussingabad for the purpose of completing the works constructing by him.

Lieutenant Walcot, Commissary of Stores will resume charge of the details of Artillery remaining at Hussingabad.

The General Orders by His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General addressed to the army, have announced the conclusion of a treaty with Scindia. The terms have not yet transpired, nor does report state any thing further than what we mentioned some weeks ago of what we had heard would form the basis of the treaty—viz. co-operation against the Pindarees and the delivery of certain fortresses to be retained till the accomplishment of that object. The only permanent political change contemplated in our relations with Scindia and the Marhattas is understood to be in the Rajapoot states being taken under British protection. This measure formed part of the policy of 1803; but was given up in 1805. Scindia having submitted himself and his dominions without a struggle, it is not probable that there will be any serious opposition in other quarters. The House of Holkar has been long drawing to its close, and is now much too feeble to attempt resistance; and the other petty States never court than avoid the protection of the British Government. There remains therefore only the Pindarees to dispose of, who may be estimated, at the utmost, about 35,000 men, and these under various Chiefs who have little unity of interests, and are any thing but formidable. The Army however must necessarily keep the field till the country shall be completely settled agreeably to the new arrangements.

Since the above went to press the Treaty has been published in an Extra Government Gazette.

When the centre division of the grand army marched from the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, commanded by Major Thomas to cover the erection of a *tee, la-punt* and other works for the erection of the Bridge of Boats—These works were completed on the instant, when the Battalion proceeded to join the division—three Lacs of Treasure and ten thousand Brigades for the army.

Head-Quarters of the army at Gidmsee, on the 10th at Ferni. The night of the army under Major-General Donkin did not from Agra till the 5th instant. It would reach Dholpoor on the 6th but on the 8th. The rumour which we formerly mentioned, that the Bhurpoor Rajah had been called upon to furnish his contingent, proves correct. Twelve hundred Bhurpoor horse joined Major-General Donkin on the 5th. An inference was drawn from the low price of grain at Gualior that Scindia was about to move. In the beginning of this month Wheat sold at Gualior at 3 shillings while at Agra, it was as high as 16.

Sir David Ochterlony had proceeded from Goorgong to Rewaree. The force at Lodhianha had been reduced to one battalion. The 2d of the 26th had been ordered from that station to Kurnaul.

Letters from Bundelcund it appears that a body of Pindarees had plundered Moule, near to Chatterpore, and had afterwards advanced near to Banda, with the intention of crossing the Jumna. They took flight and fled back.

Extract of a letter from Banda, 7th November, 1817.

"Two days ago we were in considerable alarm in consequence of a report of the Pindarees coming in this direction; but after plundering Moule in the Jans'e country they retired above the ghauts. Had it not been for the detachment under Major Cumming of the 7th Native Cavalry, it is probable the Pindarees would have visited us. Had they come the Ladies would have been all safe in the Nuzab's fortification, which would stand against horse as well as Fort William."

The following, which we received yesterday from the Nerbudda, shews that the movements of the Pindarees are pretty well understood at that quarter.

"Accounts from Sagur of the 29th ultimo, state that Muzzar Bux had gone off for Chatterpore, with a body of 4000 Pindarees, for the purpose of plundering that place and Punnah; and that another body of about 6000, under Wassul Mahomed had gone to meet General Marshall's division about Hattah, and had on their way laid in ashes all the villages around. These two *Durrehs* came from Ba-oundee and Burseah Jaghires of Pindaree Chiefs. It is said the latter *Burrah* will try to make its way thro' the Hurriappoor Pass, upon Mirzapore; but I don't believe they will again attempt a distant excursion into our Provinces, having suffered so much in the attempt last cold season; besides all their jaghires will soon be in our possession, so that they could turn their plunder to no account."

It is stated in the last *Hawkarn*, that amicable arrangements have been concluded with AMFER KHAN and the Chief of Kerouity—but that no particulars have yet transpired.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. Nov. 17 Ship *Upton Castle*, W. Howell, from Cochin 25th October.

21. French Ship *Epaminondos*, J. H. Rousseau, from Marseilles 26th May and Cape of Good Hope 14th September.

PASSENGERS.

PER UPTON CASTLE.

Mrs. Savigny and Child, and Mr. Vogle

PER EPAMINONDOS

From Marseilles.

Mrs. F. Cravino, Supercargo, and Mr. F. Decoehey,

From the Qape of Good Hope.

Mr. D. Prendfoot, late Commander of the Ship *Triton*.
DEPARTURES. Nov. 17. French Ship *Minerva*, L. Mahicorne, to the Isle of France.

American Ship *Cadmus*, E. Davis, for Boston. 18th Ship *Palmer*, E. C. Kemp, for England.

19. Ship *Comet*, F. Boag, for Greenock.

20. Ship *Hooghty*, C. A. Harris, for Manilla.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL, THEIR DESTINATION, &c.

In a day or two,—*Paragon*, Captain Richard Miller, for London, Sir *William Bensly*, Captain L. E. Williams, for ditto, *Earl of Morley*, Captain J. Craigie, for the Cape, and *Theodosia*, G. Shapley, for Liverpool.

In two or three days,—*Perseverance*, Captain Brown to Bombay, *Governor Petrie*, Capt. W. B. Greenway to the Persian Gulph, *Friendship*, Captain G. Wise, for Benecoolen and Java, *Friendship*, Captain W. Black, for Bombay, *Isabella*, Captain Scartell, for Bombay, Brig *Festal*, Capt. W. Skitter, for Penang and Eastward, and the Brig *Bridgewater*, Captain W. T. Jones, for Bombay, also the Brig *Madras Packet*, Captain W. Mahon, for Manilla. The *Ternate* gone to Sea yesterday.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

Diamond Harbour

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Lord Castlereagh*, *Northumberland*, also the *Baring* and *Stry*.

Passed up,—French Ship *Epaminondoc*.

Kea

American Ship *Cadmus* gone down.

Ditto ditto *Crittenden* passed to Sea.

New Anchorage

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, *Marquis of Wellington*, *Minerva*, *Rose*, *Carnatic*, *Thomas Grenville*, *William Pitt*, *Streatham* and the *Cornwall*.

Saugur

Remain,—(outward bound,) Portuguese Ship *Princesse do Brazil*, and the Danish Ship *Frederick*.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS. Oct. 22. Brig *Ceylon*, Captain Matheys Freyver, from Columbo.

21. Ship *Lord Sidmouth Free Trader*, Captain Wm. Gunner, from London.

25. Portuguese Ship *Nossa Senhora da Paz Rozalia*, Captain Maximiano Joze de Freitas, from Lisbon.

27. American Ship *Fawn*, Captain Wm. Austin, from Boston.

DEPARTURE. Oct. 23. Ship *Sir Egan Acheson*, Captain Hong, to the Red Sea.

Madras.

OCTOBER 18.

Mrs. Vans Agnew and family, Mrs. Og, late of Colombo, and family, Lieutenant Abdy of the Artillery and Master Ealmain, in addition to the Passengers mentioned in our last Gazette, sailed on Monday evening—the Lord Melville, Captain Allan for England. Mrs. Carruthers, from indisposition, we are concerned to say, was prevented from proceeding to Europe by this opportunity.

It is somewhat singular that the Thermometer in England on the 24th of June last, was the same as at Madras, both being quoted at 84 in the shade.

The North East Monsoon has set in very favorably, and during the last week a considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Madras. The weather continues extremely moderate, but the Shipping have almost entirely deserted the Roads.

OCTOBER 21.

We regret to state that the veteran LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN PATER, breathed his last on Saturday night, at his house on Choutey Plain. His remains were interred with all the honors due to his distinguished rank.

The *Mary Ann*, Captain Arbuthnot, anchored in the Roads on Sunday last, from Rangoon; whence she sailed on the 12th ultimo; but has brought no news.

The Ship *Edward Stretzell*, Captain Balston, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday afternoon, from Calcutta, whence she sailed the 13th ultimo.

Passengers: A. Casamajor, Esq. Lieutenant Tauntone, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Jago, H. M. 30th Regiment.

The few Ships remaining in the Roads at the time the Flag Staff was struck last week, have since sailed.—The *William Miles*, Captain Beadle, and the *Po*, Captain Higgins, on that day.—The *Boring*, on Friday, and the *Layton*, on Sunday.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF and Suite, had passed the Godavery at the date of the last accounts; and were proceeding forward with great expedition.

His Excellency SIR ROBERT BROWNING and Suite, with LADY BROWNING, reached Trincomalie from Kandy on the 2d instant; having quitted the latter place on the 26th ultimo.

THE REMAINS of the gallant Officer, whose Death is announced in another part of the Paper, were interred on Sunday afternoon, with all the honors due to his high rank.

OCTOBER 25.

A Work, under the title of the *India Itinerary* is about to be published in England; it is by an Officer of the Bombay Establishment; and is stated to have met "the approbation of several distinguished Characters"—who have also given written testimonials of its merit and utility.

Bombay.

OCTOBER 25.

At midnight of the 12th instant, the Trincomalie frigate, built for His Majesty's navy, was floated out of the upper Bombay dock. This beautiful vessel was built on the same blocks as the Amphitrite, and is exactly a sister ship to that fine frigate. She adds another to the already very respectable list of men of war built in the H. C. dock yard at this presidency by the venerable architect, Jamsetjee Bomanjee.

OCTOBER 29.

The Lord Sidmouth, Captain Gunner, has arrived since our last, having left Portsmouth, the 17th of June. She brought about 200 letters.

The *Albina* and *City of Edinburgh*, both bound for Calcutta, were in the Downs on the 8th of June.

The Baring, Captain Long, has arrived at Madras from England, having, off Ceylon, fallen in with the *Thalia* bound for Calcutta, which last vessel left London the 15th of June.

Oct. 23. Ship Sir Evan
to the West India.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1817.

MARRIAGES, BIRTH, AND DEATHS, ANNOUNCED SINCE OUR LAST NUMBER.

MARRIAGES.

OCTOBER

4 At the Black Town Chapel, (Madras) Mr John Massy, to Miss Mary Herlt

14 At Bombay, J Farish, Esq. Secretary to the Governor at Bombay, to Miss Elizabeth Fawcett, eldest Daughter of R Fawcett, Esq. of Scaleby Castle.

23 At Berhampore, by the Rev. Dr. Edes, Mr Archibald Cameron, Conductor of Ordinance, to Miss Eliza Summonds

25 At St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr Hastings, Mr G. Brown, to Miss E. Wain.

28 By the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Willowghby Garden, to Miss Charlotte Crommelin.

NOVEMBER

1 At St John's Cathedral; by the Rev. Mr. Payson Mr

James Broder, to Miss Ann Turner.

3 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd Mr. Payson, Capt. Dwan Muding, Deputy Paymaster at Cawnpore, to Miss Harriett Augusta Murray.

6 At St John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. J. Payson, Mr. Joseph Sharp, to Miss Sarah Bartlett

11 At St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd Mr. Payson, Mr. John Francis Twisden, to Miss Frances Keir

17 Mr John Cahoon, to Miss Matilda Constable

21 At Chinsurah, by the Revd Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. Lewis Belts, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Hicklots, third Daughter of Greg Hicklots, Esq.

BIRTHS

SEPTEMBER.

8. At Secunderabad, the Lady of Major Robert McDowell, commanding the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

9. At Cochim, the Lady of Claud Carter, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of a Son.

12 At Canada, the Lady of Henry S. Fell, Esq. of the Madras Service, of a Son.

OCTOBER

4. At Madras, the Lady of G. J. Hadow, Esq. of a Son

9 On board her Budgetow, at Pookah, on her way to Pooty Ghur, the Lady of Robert Blake, Esq. of a daughter.

12 At Shawpore, near Bhoga-wagah, the Lady of Lieutenant R. Stack, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, of a Daughter.

15 At Agra, the Lady of Lieut W. Cunningham, Field Paymaster to the Grand Army, of a Daughter.

17 At Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain W. S. Whish, Commanding the Rocket Troop, was safely delivered of a daughter.

19 The Lady of Robert Meritt Bird, Esq. of a Son

20. At Negapatam, the Lady of Lieut Cecil, of a Son

21 At Buxar, the Lady of William Chubb, Esq.

of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

27 The Lady of Capt. Nichols, of the 21st Regiment N. I. of a daughter

28 The Lady of N. Hudson, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Son.

30 The Lady of Captain Edward Browne, of the 30th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

31 At Conte, in Tirhoot, the Widow of the late George Neville Wyatt, Esq. of the Medical Service, of a Son.

NOVEMBER.

2 At Patna, the Lady of John Smith, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

At her Mothers, Mrs T Swinden, of a Son.

4 At Colonel Wood's quarters in Fort William, the Lady of C. W. Steer, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

6 The Lady of Mr J. Green, of a daughter

The Lady of John Smith, Esq. of a daughter

7. At Chouringhee, the Lady of J. W. Sherer, Esq. of a Son.

8 At the house of John Elliot, Esq. Clive Street, the Lady of E. R. Barwell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

The wife of George Abbott, Esq. of a Son.

The Lady of H. Young, Esq. of a Son.

9 At Kismaghur, the Lady of H. Imbach, Esq. of a Son.

10. The wife of Mr. Joseph St. pleten, of the Pilot Service, of a Son.

12. The Lady of Lieut. Col. Young, of a daughter.

The wife of Lieut. George Gladwin Leouss, of Artillery, of a daughter.

13 The Lady of Capt. Francis Balston, of a daughter.

The Lady of Mr. M. Petrusse, of a daughter.

At Timlook, the Lady of William Adamson, Esq. Bengal Medical Establishment, of a seventh daughter.

DEATHS.

SEPTEMBER.

9 In Campat Darwar, Capt Woodhouse, of the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

10 At Cuddapan, F. Harvey Bruce, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

12 At Madras, John Oldin, Esq. Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in the late British East India Company's Service.

13 At Baroda, after a short illness, Mrs. Richard, aged 21 years.

21. At Secundrahad, suddenly, Anne Isabella, the Infant

23. Ship

14th Madras Native Infantry -aged 2 years 10 months and 10 days.

21 At Madras, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Williams, -aged 1 year 1 month and 2 days.

24 At Calcutta, the Revd. J. Rawlins, a Chaplain on the Bophay Establishment.

28 At Madras, Mrs Tozer, Lady of the late Mr. Surgeon Tozer on the Madras Establishment.

31 At Puttyghur, Mr Robt. J. J., leaving a wife, four sons and a daughter to deplore his loss.

34 At Baddi, (Bundelcund) V. Watson, of the

1st Battalion 26th Regiment
Of Native Infantry.

22. At Murpore, Mr. David Gray, leaving a mother and a daughter to deplore his loss.

25. After a lingering illness of a few months, Mrs. Emma Williams, wife of Mr. Hugh Williams, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, most sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance - aged 27 years.

27. Master Frederick Easton, son of Miss Easton, Esq., aged 12 years.

29. The daughter of D. Darling Esq. Medical Department, aged 10 months and 15 days.

At Fallyglan, Mr. J. McCarty.

30. In his boat on the river near Ryman, Lieutenant Anthony Carroll, of P. M. 8th

regiment, died of a violent attack of cholera, which will make an indelible impression on those who witnessed his last moments.

2. Mr. Peter Abbott, aged 41 years - He was, from very early age, in the Royal E. I. Company's Naval Service, and a most zealous Officer.

4. Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson, aged 20 years.

At Chandragore, Miss Victoria Barrow, aged 19 years.

7. Mr. James Knight, Provisioner.

Miss Elizabeth Judith, the infant daughter of Mr. John Bartlett.

11. Mr. William Ward, Pensioner of the Military Establishment, aged 17 years.

17. Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, wife of Capt. J. P. Hyde, Assistant Surveyor General, in the 23d year of her age.

19. Mrs. J. H. H. H., aged 12 years.

20. David Thompson, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, in the 34th year of his age.

21. Mr. Thomas John Calcutt, Esq., acting Collector of the District of Midnapore.

Pontenent James Hays, of His Majesty's 5th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant John Edward Lodge, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain James McCarthy, of the Country Service.

On the Banks of the Poorna, Colonel Walker and Thompson, of the Madras Army.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Hazaribagh, in cold weather, Mrs. Charles R. H. H., aged 23. By this untimely and melancholy death a fond mother is bereaved of the prospect of her husband's welfare, and her friends have been robbed of a lady whose mental powers and attainments high as they were allowed to be, were of comparison with the amiable of her temper and the virtues of her heart, called upon in the bloom of youth and enjoyment of happiness to quit a world to which she had many near and dear ties, she departed from the awful cause of the cholera, and so

424 CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,
 CALCUTTA CURRENT VALUE OF GO.
 VERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	<i>Saturday, November 1. 1817</i>	SELL.
2 12	New. 6 per Cents. Discount.	3 4
	<i>Saturday, November 22. 1817</i>	
2 3	New. 6 per Cents, Discount.	3 4

